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REPORT

OF THE

DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS

ON THE

DISCIPLINE AND MANAGEMENT

OF

PENTONVILLE, MILLBANK, AND PARKHURST PRISONS,

AND OF

PORTLAND, PORTSMOUTH, DARTMOOR, CHATHAM, AND BRIXTON PRISONS, WITH FULHAM REFUGE AND THE INVALID PRISON AT WOKING,

ALSO OF

THE CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM AT BROADMOOR,

For the Year 1863.

Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.

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REPORT

OF

THE DIRECTORS OF CONVICT PRISONS,

For the Year 1863.

SIR, 45, *Parliament Street*, 1864.

WE have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Reports required by Act of Parliament from the Governors, Chaplains, and Medical Officers of the Convict Prisons in England under our direction.

These reports exhibit in detail the system of discipline in force at these prisons, and the general state of each during the year 1863, and are accompanied by the usual explanatory returns.

We propose in this report to make a brief summary of the general state of the department under our control, and to call the attention of the Secretary of State to those points of special interest which appear worthy of notice in the reports which we now lay before him.

The total number of convicts received under sentence of penal servitude during the year 1863, into Government separate prisons, or into county prisons in which cells are rented by the Government, was 2,848.

This shows a decrease of 36 as compared with 1862, during which year 2,884 convicts were received.

During 1863, there were 1,587 men released on licence, 590 were transported to Western Australia, 210 to Gibraltar, 279 were released on the expiration of their sentence, 38 were removed to lunatic asylums, 13 to county prisons, 10 were pardoned, three escaped, and 95 convicts died, making a total of 2,825 disposed of in the course of the year. Return No. 1.

Of the 2,848 convicts received during the year, 644 were reconvicted men; of whom 106 were reconvicted during the currency of a former sentence, and 538 subsequent to the expiration of their former sentences.

83 men were received under sentence of the revocation of their licences by the Secretary of State.

We append a return, No. 2, showing the offences for which these criminals were either reconvicted or forfeited their licences.

Of the former, nearly 50 per cent. were reconvictions for larceny, breaking prison, being at large unlawfully, and cattle stealing; the remainder were for more serious crimes, including one for murder.

The offences for which 83 licences were revoked do not appear to have been of a very serious character, but may be taken to in-

dicate that the licence holders were leading immoral and disreputable lives.

We beg to call the attention of the Secretary of State to the two returns, Nos. 3 & 4, showing the number of annual reconvictions and revocations of licences out of the whole number of convicts who have been set at large from 1854 to 1863.

We think that this is as fair a statement as we can give of the per-centage of reconvictions, which are of course out of the whole body of the convicts at large. The general result, as regards the male convicts, is that out of a total number of 16,780 men set at liberty during the ten years ending 31st Dec. 1863, 727 were reconvicted or had their licences revoked during the year 1863, being a per-centage of 4·39. Of female convicts 2,225 have been set at large, and 142 were received back into prison during the year, being 6·38 per cent.

The returns are of course so far defective that we have no knowledge as to how many of these people have left the country, and that some convicts have been received ostensibly on a first conviction who were in reality reconvicted men; but from all the inquiries we have made very few have been recognized as such.

Although the average per-centage of the reconvictions of females is below that of the males, we regret that since 1859 the numbers have been increasing at a very rapid rate.

We have further given, in return No. 5, the crimes and offences for which those convicts were sentenced during 1863 who were not either reconvicted or who did not forfeit their licences.

Of these 2,204 crimes no less than 986, or nearly 45 per cent., were for larceny, there are also no less than 165 cases of arson (an increase on former years of nearly 300 per cent.), and 159 soldiers sentenced for striking their superior officers and for desertion, so that these three classes make up just 60 per cent. of the whole.

Return No. 12.

Of the 2,608 sentences of penal servitude passed during 1863, 2,137 were under seven years, and only 471 above seven years, while the sentences of three and four years were 1,318, or no less than 50 per cent. of the whole.

Return No. 6.

Female Convicts.

437 female convicts were received during 1863 into Government prisons, showing a decrease of 16 on the number received in 1862.

Return No. 7.

And in addition to the 437 actually received, there was an average of about 90 who ought to have been transferred to Government prisons, but who could not be received owing to the insufficient accommodation.

316 female convicts were discharged on licence during the year 1863, and 39 on expiration of sentence, two received pardons, six were removed to lunatic asylums, and 20 died, making a total disposed of in the year of 383.

Of the 437 received during the year, 127, or 29 per cent., were reconvicted; 39 of them were reconvicted during the currency of

No. 8.

their former sentences, and 88 subsequent thereto, and in addition to these 15 licences were revoked, making a total of 142 reconvictions or revocations of licences.

Nearly the whole of these reconvictions and revocations of licences were for larceny there were no less than 119 cases of larceny out of 142 offences.

And out of 310 crimes of those received who were not previously convicted no less than 237, or 76 per cent., were for larceny. Return No. 9.

But though the return of crimes for which women are sent to prison under sentences of penal servitude would seem to show that, so far as they are personally concerned, they do not belong to what may be called the dangerous classes of society, there can be no doubt that their male associates do, and experience goes far to show that it is female influence, exerted in some way or another, and not, as is often supposed, intoxication, which is the source of so much crime.

The large increase in the number of reconvictions arises partly from the rapid discharge of the women under the effect of the comparatively short sentences of recent years, the want of means for assisting and supervising them on discharge, and in some degree perhaps from defective prison arrangements.

These women, however good their intentions, have in many cases little option but to resort to their old haunts and associates.

Their disposal, after discharge from prison, must be attended with many difficulties, which we hope gradually in some measure to be able to overcome.

Separate Confinement.

Every convict on reception is placed for nine months in strict separate confinement.

Millbank and Pentonville are the only two prisons belonging to the Government in which this portion of the punishment of male offenders can be carried out.

The former accommodates 726 prisoners in separate cells, the latter 561, making a total of only 1,287; and as the average number of convicts undergoing separate confinement has exceeded 2,000 during the last three years, it has been necessary to rent cells at different county prisons, wherever spare accommodation could be procured.

The prisons at which cells are now rented are—

Wakefield - - -	412
Leicester - - -	140
Leeds - - -	24
Northampton - - -	40
Bedford - - -	70
Perth - - -	90
Aylesbury - - -	50
Total	826

The arrangement is far from satisfactory, and the Government is exposed to the great inconvenience of having its agreements with county prisons terminated at the most inconvenient periods.

Arrangements are in consideration, under your sanction, for removing at all events some of these difficulties, and for enabling us to enforce rigidly, and under our own authority, this stage of punishment, to which so much importance is attached by the Royal Commission of 1863.

Acting upon the Report of that Commission, the discontinuance of the use of hammocks and flock or coir beds, hitherto in use at Millbank and Pentonville, has been directed, and fixed wooden beds, with small coir mattresses, have been substituted in all cases except in the infirmaries.

The associated cells formerly in use at Millbank prison have been abolished and converted into separate cells, and the discipline at that prison has been rendered still further deterrent by the adoption of a system of cellular instruction, instead of assembling the convicts in school classes, and by keeping the cell doors bolted up during the whole period of the convict's separate confinement. The outer doors were formerly opened after two months, giving great facilities for communication among the prisoners, and tending to destroy the effect of separation.

The assembling of the convicts in school while they were supposed to be undergoing separate confinement is, we think, objectionable, and if the plan adopted at Millbank continues to be successful we propose to extend it to Pentonville.

The Chaplain at Millbank states in his report that these changes have been attended with a visible improvement in the bearing and demeanour of the prisoners.

Our object is to render this, the separate stage of their punishment, as deterrent as possible to the convicts, to habituate them to habits of order and obedience, preparatory to their going on the public works, and to avail ourselves of the opportunity afforded for conveying useful instruction.

It would seem that nine months, if judicious measures are adopted, ought to be sufficient to teach those who are ignorant to read and write sufficiently well to enable them with some encouragement and assistance to continue their own improvement, after transfer to public works, during the many hours they spend in their cells, without infringing upon the time allotted to daily labour, which they should pass entirely on the works, like other labourers not in prison.

The system of school instruction now in force at the public works prisons does not appear to us satisfactory. It requires and will receive our careful consideration.

Dietary.

In accordance with your directions, a Board of Medical Officers was assembled to examine and report on the whole question of the dietary of the separate prisons.

The board has since made its report, and the dietary recommended by it has been adopted at Millbank and Pentonville, Brixton and Parkhurst.

It differs considerably from the old diet and contains only 284 oz. of solid food per week as against 306 oz. per week in the dietary formerly in use, but it is more varied, and there seems no reason to doubt it is a very sufficient dietary.

The dietary of the public works prisons has also been carefully considered by a board of medical officers, and an amended uniform diet recommended, which has been approved and ordered to be gradually adopted.

It involves a very large reduction in the old scale of diet, viz. a reduction from 352 oz. per week to 299 oz. per week of solid food, or nearly one day's food in the week.

Both the new dietaries are given in the Appendix.

Public Works Prisons.

Convicts on emerging from separate confinement have been sent, as heretofore, to the public works prisons at Chatham, Portland, and Portsmouth.

The evils attendant on the massing together such large bodies of convicts as are assembled at the public works prisons having become evident, we have taken steps, in accordance with your instructions, for subdividing them so as to effect complete separation.

The necessary work has been undertaken at Chatham and Portland, but at Portsmouth we have been unable to do anything, in consequence of the limited ground on which the prison stands; the transfer of ground adjoining the prison, recently sanctioned, will enable us to carry out many important improvements in that prison.

The convicts at Chatham are employed mainly on the works connected with the extension of the dockyard, and we are glad to state that, with cordial co-operation between the engineers employed by the Admiralty and the Convict Department, the results of the year's work are very satisfactory. The Governor reports:—"Every exertion has been made to have the work by the "convicts executed during the year, as far as possible, accurately "measured and valued, and it is most satisfactory to find that in "every case where more accurate measurement has been attained, "the value of the work ascertained to have been performed has "exceeded the approximate valuation given for similar work "during the preceding year, and in some instances the excess "has been found to be very considerable. Where it has been "impracticable to measure the work performed, the lowest scale "of wages given by the Admiralty to the labourers in the dock-"yard who are employed on labour of the lightest and most "desultory character has been credited, though the Admiralty "are now paying at least half as much again to free men for "doing work of a similar character to that upon which the great "body of convicts are employed."

Both at Chatham and Portland we have introduced a new system of measuring and valuing the labour of convicts, under which the work of each party is separately measured; and with a view to avoid all questions as to the value placed on their labour, a schedule of prices for measured work has been framed, which will be printed for general use as soon as it has been thoroughly examined and tested by all the departments concerned, as fairly representing the value of the different kinds of labour.

The actual measurements, which will soon be thoroughly established, will afford an immediate check on the marks allotted by the warders in charge of the parties, and as they will be made under the direction of the foreman of works, they will remove all suspicion of collusion or favouritism on the part of the officer, or of intimidation on the part of the convicts.

The mode of keeping the accounts, especially at Portland, has been greatly simplified, and the object of the records more perfectly attained than heretofore.

At Portland the convicts have been employed quarrying and dressing stone for the various dockyards, for the breakwater, and on the Verne fortifications, excavating and scarping ditches and building batteries and bomb-proof buildings in connexion with the works of fortification.

The great mass of stone accumulated at Portland, and the admixture of free men and convicts, have produced objectionable results, which we trust the Admiralty, whose attention has been drawn to the matter, will shortly enable us to remove.

At Portsmouth the convicts have been mainly employed in dockyard work, and although there are very many objections to this sort of employment for prisoners, it is satisfactory to state that during the past year, under very careful supervision, and with the cordial assistance of the Admiral Superintendent, a very large amount of useful labour has been performed by the convicts.

Admiral Elliot, who has been most indefatigable in his endeavours to assist the convict officials in working the men to the best advantage, and whose letter is appended to the Report of the Governor of Portsmouth prison, says, "I have to state that taking "a general view of the services of the 600 convicts employed in "the dockyard, with the assistance rendered by the directing "superintendence of the convict officers in the execution of work, "I consider that it is a very fair average to claim for the remu-"nerative labour of these men the same valuation as it would "cost the Government for an equal number of labourers at 2*s.* 6*d.* "per day."

"And, lastly, I consider that the convicts are kept more con-"stantly at work and that they work harder than an equal "number of labourers."

If we cannot state that the convicts always work "laboriously," it may be fairly said that as a rule they work steadily. It will be our anxious endeavour by all means in our power to stimulate the industry of the convicts, and to surmount as far as possible the

difficulties which have been attendant on forced labour in all parts of the world.

The broad principle on which we propose to act is that the period of a convict's imprisonment shall be measured by the actual quantity of work which he performs, no remission being granted for "good conduct," which must be indispensable to entitle him to any reward for his industry, a reward which he will forfeit by misconduct.

Invalid Prisons.

The state of the Invalid Prison at Dartmoor has been the subject of our careful consideration, and considerable changes have been effected there.

At one time above 1,100 prisoners were confined there, but the evils of associating them together were so great that the old associated wards have been closed altogether.

Imbecile convicts were also for some time confined at Dartmoor, but the accommodation for them was very deficient, and they have been temporarily removed to Millbank as the most available prison; and a considerable number of men who were formerly sent to Dartmoor as invalids, where they were employed on the reclamation of bog and waste land in a severe climate, are now sent to the public works, where they do a fair amount of work which is of value to the public.

The number of invalids at Dartmoor has consequently been reduced from 1,100 to 627.

In addition to these, the boys hitherto sent to Parkhurst are to be for the future kept at Dartmoor, where the isolation of the locality and severity of the climate and work will, under the control of the governor, Mr. Morrish, whose management of this isolated prison meets our approbation, we hope be beneficial to them.

Parkhurst will be retained for the present as a female prison only; the mixture of boys and women, though every care was taken to separate them, having been found very prejudicial.

The accommodation at Woking has been increased from 550 to 656 by some slight and inexpensive alterations.

We intend that these invalid prisons should be kept strictly for invalids—Woking for the most helpless, and Dartmoor for those who are capable of some labour, but unfit for public works.

There is such a very large per-centage of convicts whose constitutions are enfeebled by disease, that there will always be a considerable number who are in some measure unfit for the hard labour exacted of them on some description of work at the public works prisons.

But unless their removal to an invalid prison is indispensably necessary, we think that whatever labour they are capable of should be expended for the benefit of the public, and this will be better attained by employing them at public works prisons on such labour as they are capable of, than by collecting them together at

an invalid prison to be employed on works of questionable use or profit.

Penal Class Cells.

Arrangements are in progress under your authority for providing at each public works prison, and at Dartmoor, a certain number of penal class cells for the incarceration of incorrigible offenders.

Such men have hitherto been sent to Millbank and Pentonville, and the absence of proper means of restraint and punishment on the spot has proved of serious detriment to the service, which wil be hereafter removed by the measures we have sanctioned.

Female Prisons.

Consequent on the increasing number of female convict the prison at Parkhurst was partly adapted during the year for the reception of this class of convicts, and 123 were sent there in March 1863.

This prison was originally built for boys and enlarged for girls. It does not appear to us to be a proper place for the permanent accommodation of female convicts, and we hope arrangements will be made for otherwise disposing of them.

We also hope, as soon as the accommodation at our disposal is sufficient, that the Refuge at Fulham may be made a place of refuge for female convicts on discharge, and until they are provided for, and not as at present form the last stage of their imprisonment.

As this subject is now under your consideration it is not necessary to advert to it further in this Report.

Roman Catholic Religion.

The limited sum granted for the payment of the Roman Catholic priests, who are appointed by the Secretary of State to visit the prisons, obliges us to congregate as far as possible at one prison all the convicts belonging to that persuasion.

This arrangement has been attended with some inconvenience as will be seen by the Report of the Governor of Portsmouth Prison, which prison was, from circumstances, necessarily selected as the public works prison for Roman Catholic convicts.

It will, hereafter, seriously interfere with the classification of the convicts at that prison, if indeed it is possible to carry it out at all concurrently with the separation now enforced between the Protestants and the Roman Catholics.

We have issued a stringent notice approved by the Secretary of State on the subject of convicts changing their religion in prison, which had grown into an abuse, and we believe it has had a beneficial effect.

We have also issued fresh instructions for the guidance of the superior prison officers and the visiting Roman Catholic priest, to meet the various questiens which have arisen, and to ensure their cordial co-operation in the work allotted to them.

Transportation.

Two convict ships, the "Clyde" and the "Lord Dalhousie," were despatched during the year, with 590 convicts, to Western Australia.

We suggested some important alteration to the Admiralty in the fitting and lighting of these vessels, which were fully carried out, and we believe that more perfect order and regularity can now be maintained among the convicts on board these vessels, especially at night.

We should be glad if a permanent transport could be fitted for this purpose, as the arrangements in a merchant vessel, however carefully devised, must be always defective, more or less.

One convict ship was sent to Gibraltar, with 210 convicts.

Assaults.

58 assaults by convicts on prison officers were committed during the year 1863. None of them were followed by fatal results. Return No. 10.

These offences were promptly punished, either by flogging or by the removal of the convict to the severe discipline of the penal class.

Speaking generally, the conduct of the convicts in these prisons has been good. In fact, as a rule, the large majority of convicts, both in separate and in public works prisons, are very amenable to discipline. They conform to the prison regulations, do a fair amount of work, and are seldom reported for misconduct.

Taking the two separate prisons at Millbank and Pentonville, and the three public works prisons at Chatham, Portsmouth, and Portland, out of 10,093 convicts 7,701 were never once reported during the year.

It is the small minority who are restless and troublesome in prison.

Whether the outward show of order and discipline indicates any permanent change in the convicts may be a matter of doubt, but these men, many of whom have passed their lives in open defiance of law and order, are at least made to learn habits of order, obedience, and regularity.

Remissions and Marks.

The introduction of the mark system and a revision of the existing classification of the convicts has been delayed, pending the decision of Parliament on the Penal Servitude Bill now before it, on which of course the details of any scheme we may have to submit must be founded.

A body of above 100 convicts has been employed during the year at Broadmoor.

This is the nearest approach to what are known in Ireland as "Intermediate Prisons," or in Western Australia as ticket-of-leave depôts and road parties, which at present exists in England.

The convicts live in association, have only a slender staff of officers, and have many facilities for escape.

They have worked very well and done a large amount of work which must have cost a very large sum of money if executed by

civil labour. Their behaviour has been satisfactory, and no attempts at escape have been made.

They were, all selected, as in Ireland, as being well-conducted men, a considerable portion of whose period of servitude had expired.

None of them have, however, obtained employment in the neighbourhood when discharged on licence.

Pending the decision of Parliament on the Penal Servitude Bill now before it, we do not consider it necessary to discuss the question of the best mode of supervising convicts conditionally released from prison; but we have much pleasure in recording the success which has attended the exertions of the Prisoners' Aid Society, by whom no less than 501 cases were undertaken during 1863, the large majority of whom have been satisfactorily provided for.

Conduct of Officers.

The discipline and management and the religious services of the various prisons have been carefully administered by the governors and chaplains and other superior officers entrusted with their control, and it is satisfactory to us to bear testimony to the faithful discharge of their appointed duties.

Conclusion.

In concluding our report of the convict service in England for the year 1863, it is but fitting we should record that it witnessed the close of the earthly career of one who for many years, in fact from the period of the reorganization of the convict prison service, had presided over its destinies, and to whose zeal and talents it owes so much.

It is not our wish in any way to enter on the merits of the controversies in which the late chairman of the board was so prominently of late years before the public, and after the high eulogiums passed on him by great statesmen in both Houses of Parliament we feel that anything we could add would be superfluous.

But whatever alterations and improvements the experience which has been gained in England and elsewhere may have pointed out as desirable, no one conversant with the state of the hulks and English prisons when he was called on by the Government to undertake their management can fail to acknowledge the debt of gratitude that is due to the late Sir Joshua Jebb.

We have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servants,

E. Y. W. HENDERSON, Lt.-Col. R.E.,
Chairman.

D. O'BRIEN,
M. GAMBIER,
E. F. DU CANE, Capt. R.E.
} *Directors.*

APPENDIX.

No. 1.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of CONVICTS received, and the Disposal of all Convicts, Males, who left the Government Prisons, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Number of convicts received			2,848
Number of convicts disposed of, as under			2,825
Removed to Western Australia	590		
,, Gibraltar	210		
		800	
,, Lunatic Asylums	38		
,, County Prisons	13		
		51	
Discharged by licence	1,587		
,, expiration of sentence	279		
,, pardoned	10		
		1,876	
Escaped	3		
Deaths	95		
Total No. disposed of		2,825	

No. 2.

STATEMENT of MALE CONVICTS and LICENCES REVOKED during the year 1863.

Reconvicted not during the currency of former sentence	538	
Reconvicted during the currency of former sentence	106	
		644
Revocations of licences		83

The following are the crimes for the 644 convicts were reconvicted, and the offences that the 83 licences were revoked :—

RECONVICTIONS.		REVOCATIONS.	
Crimes.		*Crimes.*	
Arson	12	Associate of thieves	3
Assault with intent to rob	5	Attempt to steal	1
Burglary	69	Assault	16
Being at large before expiration of sentence	3	Breach of peace	3
		Breach of excise laws	1
Breaking prison	3	Gaming	1
Cattle stealing	12	Petty larceny	16
Coining and having possession	16	Possessing stolen goods	4
Forgery	2	Returning to county contrary to licence	2
Housebreaking	78		
Inflicting grievous bodily harm	28	Sending threatening letters	1
Larceny	298	Theft and reputed thieves	12
Murder	1	Vagrancy, rogues and vagabonds, &c.	19
Robbery with violence	26		
Robbery from the person	71	Wounding	1
Receiving stolen goods	20	Want of sureties	1
		Wilful damage	2
Total	644	Total	83

No. 3.

MALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence, or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts reconvicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1863.

	Number of male convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.	Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Reconvicted.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
31st December 1854	1,838	109	23	132	7·19
„ 1855	4,249	234	107	341	8·02
„ 1856	6,126	410	215	625	10·20
„ 1857	6,885	439	257	696	10·10
„ 1858	8,262	313	133	446	5·39
„ 1859	9,693	344	58	402	4·14
„ 1860	11,705	403	28	431	3·68
„ 1861	13,820	567	26	593	4·31
„ 1862	15,416	688	42	730	4·73
„ 1863	16,780	644	83	727	4·39

No. 4.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of FEMALE CONVICTS at large, either by Licence or by Expiration of Sentence, Number of Convicts re-convicted to Penal Servitude or Transportation, and the Number whose Licences were revoked, from 1st January 1854 to 31st December 1863.

Number of female convicts at large, either on licence or by expiration of sentence.		Number of convicts reconvicted and No. of licences revoked.			Per-centage on convicts at large.
		Reconvictions.	Licences revoked.	Total.	
At large 31st December 1854	34	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	
„ „ 1855	142	1	15	16	11·26
„ „ 1856	365	9	8	17	4·65
„ „ 1857	503	7	26	33	6·56
„ „ 1858	689	13	8	21	3·0
„ „ 1859	916	18	6	24	2·62
„ „ 1860	1,307	56	5	61	4·66
„ „ 1861	1,666	73	3	76	4·56
„ „ 1862	1,989	97	14	111	5·58
„ „ 1863	2,225	127	15	142	6·58

No. 5.

The following are the CRIMES of the 2,204 MALE CONVICTS received during the Year 1863, not previously sentenced to Penal Servitude or Transportation.

CRIMES.

Arson - - - - - - - - -	165
Assaults, cutting and wounding - - - - -	89

Attempt to murder	7
Attempt to commit buggery, and threatening	3
Burglary	118
Bigamy	5
Bestiality	8
Coinage offences	46
Embezzlement and fraud	40
Forgery and uttering	56
Feloniously receiving stolen goods	89
Housebreaking, and being in possession of implements	236
Highway robbery	1
Horse-stealing	3
Larceny	740
Larceny from the person	165
Larceny with violence	81
Murder	5
Manslaughter	23
Maiming a cow	1
Obtaining goods by false pretences	11
Poaching	10
Perjury	1
Rape, and attempt at ditto	57
Robbery with violence	38
Stealing cattle	31
Sodomy	10
Stealing post letters	2
Striking superior officer and desertion	159
Threatening a person with an infamous crime	1
Unlawfully at large	2
Wilfully causing a false entry to be inserted in a marriage register	1
Total	2,204

No. 6.

RETURN, embodied from STATEMENTS received from the Separate Confinement Prisons, of Convicts sentenced to Penal Servitude for 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 Years, and above 7 Years, from the Year 1857 to 31st December 1863.

Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Above 7 Years.	TOTAL.
1857	134	1,415	105	448	154	632	2,888
1858	401	1,073	132	274	168	403	2,451
1859	434	817	178	483	156	418	2,486
1860	535	909	186	274	142	414	2,460
1861	585	730	214	522	505	553	3,109
1862	871	732	274	390	271	561	3,099
1863	697	621	233	363	223	471	2,608
Totals	3,657	6,297	1,322	2,754	1,619	3,452	19,101

No. 7.

DETAIL of the DISPOSAL of FEMALE CONVICTS during the Year 1863.

Received during the year		437
Disposed of during the year as under		383
Removed to a lunatic asylum	6	
Discharged by licence	316	
„ pardon	2	
„ expiration of sentence	39	
Deaths	20	
	383	

No. 8.

FEMALES.

STATEMENT of FEMALE CONVICTS RECONVICTED and Licences revoked during 1863.

Reconvicted not during the currency of former sentence	88	127
Reconvicted during the currency of a former conviction	39	
Revocations		15

The following are the Crimes the 127 Convicts were reconvicted for, and the offences that the 15 licences were revoked :—

Reconvictions.		Revocations.	
Larceny	116	Larceny	3
Housebreaking	1	Assaults	3
Receiving	6	Associate with thieves	1
Coining	2	Wilful damage	3
Uttering	2	Drunkenness	2
		Vagrancy	2
		Common prostitute	1
Total	127		15

No. 9.

And the following are the crimes of the 310 female convicts received during the year 1863, not previously sentenced to penal servitude or transportation :—

Arson	5
Administering poison	2
Attempting to strangle her child	2
Cutting and wounding	2
Fraud	2
Housebreaking	8
Larceny	237
Manslaughter	6
Offences against the currency	15
Receiving stolen goods	14
Robbery with violence	14
Wilful murder	3
	310

No. 10.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER OF ASSAULTS on OFFICERS by PRISONERS, Number of Corporal Punishments, Number of Escapes, and the Number of Suicides at each Prison during the Year 1863.

Prisons.	Assault on Officers.	Corporal Punishments.	Escapes.	Suicides.
MALES.				
Pentonville	5	Nil.	Nil.	1
Millbank	12	33	1	Nil.
Parkhurst	Nil.	3 whipped	Nil.	Nil.
Chatham	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
Portsmouth	17	14	Nil.	Nil.
Portland	4	12	Nil.	Nil.
Dartmoor	16	11	1	Nil.
Woking	2	4	Nil.	Nil.
Broadmoor	Nil.	Nil.	1	Nil.
	56	77	3	1
FEMALES.				
Millbank	—	—	—	—
Brixton	2	—	—	—
Fulham	—	—	—	—
Parkhurst	—	—	—	—
	2	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

No. 11.

STATEMENT showing the NUMBER of MALE and FEMALE OFFICERS discharged, dismissed, or resigned during the Year 1863.

Prisons.	Discharged.	Dismissed.	Resigned.
MALES.			
Pentonville	—	—	2
Millbank	3	11	30
Parkhurst	—	—	—
Chatham	4	17	14
Portsmouth	6	5	7
Portland	3	8	6
Dartmoor	17	6	21
Woking	1	3	1
Broadmoor	—	1	—
	34	51	81
FEMALES.			
Millbank	1	1	5
Parkhurst	—	—	7
Brixton	1	2	4
Fulham	1	—	—
	3	3	16

No. 12.

RETURN of the ANNUAL NUMBER of PERSONS convicted of ARSON during the Five Years ending 31st December 1863.

Males and Females.

1859—	35	sentenced to penal servitude	for	arson.	
1860—	51	„	„	„	„
1861—	47	„	„	„	„
1862—	78	„	„	„	„
1863—	165	„	„	„	„
Total during 5 years	376				

DIETARIES FOR CONVICTS IN SEPARATE CONFINEMENT.

For Male Convicts at Industrial Employment.

Breakfast.—¾ pint cocoa, containing ½ oz. of cocoa, 2 oz. milk, ½ oz. molasses; bread.

Dinner.—Sunday. 4 oz. cheese; bread.—Monday. 4 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured with ½ oz. onions, and thickened with bread left on previous day; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Tuesday. 1 pint soup, containing 8 oz. shin of beef, 1 oz. pearl barley, 3 oz. fresh vegetables, including onions; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Wednesday. 4 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Thursday. 1 lb. suet pudding, containing 1½ oz. suet, 8 oz. flour, 6½ oz. water; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Friday. 4 oz. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Saturday. 4 oz, beef, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.

Supper.—1 pint gruel, containing 2 oz. oatmeal, ½ oz. molasses, 2 oz. milk; bread.

Bread per week, 148 oz.
Bread each week day, 20 oz.
Bread each Sunday, 28 oz.

Penal Class Diet.—Males.

Breakfast.—1 pint porridge, containing 4 oz. oatmeal, ½ pint of milk; bread.

Dinner.—1 lb. potatoes; bread.

Supper.—1 pint porridge, as at breakfast; bread.

Bread, per week, 140 oz.
Bread per day, 20 oz.

Punishment Diet.—Males.

1 lb. bread per diem, with water.

Penal class diet every fourth day, when the diet is continued beyond three days.

DIETARIES FOR CONVICTS AT PUBLIC WORKS.

For Convicts at Hard Labour.

Breakfast.—¾ pint cocoa, containing ½ oz. cocoa, 2 oz. milk, ½ oz. molasses; bread (see below).

Dinner.—Sunday. 4 oz. cheese; bread.—Monday and Saturday. 5 oz. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured with ½ oz. onions, and thickened with ⅛ oz. flour, and any bread and potatoes left on the previous days, and ¾ oz. pepper per cent.; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Tuesday and Friday. 1 pint of soup, containing 8 oz. shins of beef, 1 oz. pearl barley, 2 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. onions; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Wednesday. 5 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Thursday. 1 lb. suet pudding, containing 1½ oz. suet, 8 oz. flour, 6½ oz. water; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.

Supper.—1 pint gruel, containing 2 oz. oatmeal, ½ oz. molasses or salt, varied with ground ginger or pimento; bread (see below).

Bread per week, 168 oz.

Bread each week day, 23 oz.

Bread each Sunday, 30 oz.

For Convicts at Light Labour.

Breakfast.—¾ pint cocoa, containing ¾ oz. cocoa, 2 oz. milk, ½ oz. molasses; bread (see below).

Dinner.—Sunday. 4 oz. cheese; bread.—Monday and Saturday, 4 oz. beef, with its own liquor, flavoured with ½ oz. onions, and thickened with ⅛ oz. flour, and any bread and potatoes left on the previous days, and ¾ oz. pepper; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Tuesday and Friday. 1 pint soup, containing 6 oz. shins of beef, 1 oz. pearl barley, 2 oz. fresh vegetables, 1 oz. onions; ¾ lb. potatoes; bread.—Wednesday. 4 oz. mutton, with its own liquor, flavoured and thickened as above; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.—Thursday. ½ lb. suet pudding, containing ¾ oz. suet, 4 oz. flour, 3¼ oz. water; 1 lb. potatoes; bread.

Supper.—1 pint gruel, containing 2 oz. oatmeal, ½ oz. molasses; bread (see below).

Bread per week, 145 oz.

Bread each week day, 20 oz.

Bread each Sunday, 25 oz.

NOTICE CONCERNING A PRISONER'S RELIGION.

1. Prisoners will be required, on their first reception into a Government prison, to declare of what religion they are.

2. Those who declare themselves to be Protestants will have the opportunity afforded them of being visited by the chaplain and scripture reader, and will attend the services of the Church of England, or will be visited by and attend the services of a Protestant minister of their own denomination.

3. Those who declare themselves to be Roman Catholics will have the opportunity afforded them of being visited by the Roman Catholic priest, and will attend the religious services performed by him.

4. Prisoners are distinctly to understand that when they have once declared of what religion they are no change will be afterwards allowed, unless upon satisfactory proof, after careful inquiry by the authorities that the change is real.

INSTRUCTIONS.

1. When the above notice has been read and explained, and each prisoner understands it, he will declare whether he is a Protestant or Roman Catholic.

2. The Governor or Deputy-Governor will then cause to be entered in the separate reception ward book, opposite each name, the following remarks :—

A.B.—" Has read, or has heard read and explained, the contents of " the notice respecting a prisoner's religion."

A.B.—" Is a Protestant (or) is a Roman Catholic."

3. The entries will be made by a clerk from the Governor's office, and will be signed by the Governor or Deputy-Governor, and counter-signed by the clerk.

CONVICT PRISONS.—RULES APPLICABLE TO THE RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION OF ROMAN CATHOLIC PRISONERS.

So long as an allowance is granted by Parliament for the religious instruction of Roman Catholic prisoners the following rules shall be in force :—

1st. A Roman Catholic priest may be nominated by the Secretary of State to visit Roman Catholic prisoners, such nomination to continue in force during the pleasure of the Secretary of State.

2nd. Prisoners will be required, on their first reception into a Government prison, to declare of what religion they are.

3rd. Those who declare themselves to be Protestants will be visited by the chaplain, and will attend the services of the Church of England.

4th. Those who declare themselves to be Roman Catholics will be visited by the Roman Catholic priest, and will attend the Roman Catholic services performed by him.

5th. Prisoners are distinctly to understand that when they have once declared of what religion they are, as a general rule, no change will be afterwards allowed.

Should exceptional cases arise they will be carefully inquired into by the prison authorities, who will report the facts and their opinions to the directors.

6th. The visiting priest shall be subject to no interference by the prison authorities in strictly spiritual matters, but he must not interfere with the established rules and regulations of the prison, or the routine of discipline and labour.

He will confer, whenever necessary, with the Governor, or (in the case of a female prison) with the Lady Superintendent on all matters connected with his duty, and in the event of any question arising on which a difference of opinion exists, it must be at once referred for the consideration of the Visiting Director.

7th. The priest will have access to the reception ward book, and facilities will be afforded him for the performance of divine worship, and reading daily prayers, at such hours and under such arrangements as may be consistent with the observance of the rules and the discipline and order of the prison.

8th. Subject to the general arrangements for the discipline and safe custody of the prisoners, the priest will have access to the male Roman Catholic prisoners in their cells, and be furnished with a key for this purpose.

A proper place will be provided for the visiting priest to meet the female Roman Catholic prisoners for the purpose of attending to their spiritual instruction.

9th. The prison chaplains and scripture readers will not visit Roman

Catholic prisoners, neither will the Roman Catholic priest visit Protestant prisoners.

10th. The teaching in school shall be confined to secular subjects as regards Roman Catholic prisoners.

11th. The letters to or from Roman Catholic prisoners will be read by the Governor and Deputy-Governor only.

12th. Prisoners' library books, objected to by the visiting priest, will not be issued to Roman Catholic prisoners.

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS OF CONVICT PRISONS.

PENTONVILLE PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 4, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to forward the report for the year 1863.

Buildings.

The prison has been painted externally. The pumps belonging to the artesian well, which gave out during the summer, have been put in thorough repair by Messrs. Haden and Son, who have also laid down new water mains, and sunk one set of pumps 23 feet, to ensure a greater supply of water. During the repair of these pumps the prison was supplied with water from the New River mains.

A new iron tank has been put up by Messrs. Haden and Son, for the supply of hot water to the baths.

Iron bars are being placed across the cell trap-doors, as a means of further security.

Wooden bedsteads are being issued to the prisoners, in lieu of hammocks, which are to be discontinued.

Superior Officers.

Mr. Tottenham, a valuable clerk, of long service, died in April last, thereby causing the promotion of a second-class clerk to first class, and a third-class to the second, the latter vacancy being filled up by a new appointment.

Subordinate Officers.

Their conduct has been very satisfactory. Several changes have taken place among them. One warder was removed to Broadmoor.

Two assistant warders resigned, and one died shortly after his appointment to one of the above vacancies. Governor's Report.

The engineer has been superannuated, and one recommended by Mr. Haden appointed.

Assaults.

Five assaults were committed by prisoners during the past year.

The first was by a penal-class prisoner, who assaulted a warder with his cell-stool, when entering the cell for the purpose of removing him to a dark cell.

The second was of a similar nature to the above, also by a penal-class prisoner.

The third was by a prisoner who had gone to bed before the proper time, and when ordered by his officer to get up struck him in the face.

The fourth occurred while a number of prisoners were going to exercise. One rushed at the officer seeing them out, and struck him a violent blow on the head, rendering him insensible for some time.

The last was by a penal-class prisoner, who kicked the warder violently when removing him to a dark cell.

Suicides.

One has taken place. The prisoner was a shoemaker. He had collected some wax-ends with which he hanged himself to the bars of his window, having tied his legs together with his handkerchief, previously to kicking the stool from under him.

One feigned attempt at suicide was made.

Deaths.

Three deaths took place from ordinary causes.

Discharges.

One prisoner has been discharged by free pardon, another was sent here to complete his term of imprisonment, and 13 were discharged on expiration of sentence, all of whom were received in the penal class.

Escapes.

None occurred during the year, but four attempts were made, all of which were frustrated by the strict performance of duty of the night officers.

Military Prisoners.

Of this class of prisoners 106 have been received into the prison during the year; 36 have received their discharges, and have been treated as ordinary prisoners; 21 have been removed to public works; 49 now remain. Their conduct has been, on the whole, very good.

Trades.

There has been no variation in the trades, which have been satisfactorily carried on.

Governor's Report.

General Remarks.

The attendance of the Roman Catholic priest has been discontinued, prisoners of that persuasion not being received here.

Prisoners are now received from the county and borough prisons direct, instead of being sent in the first instance to Millbank.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners:—

Remaining December 31, 1862	- - -	552
Received in the year 1863	- - - -	735
		1,287

Disposed of as follows:—

Transferred to Millbank Prison	- - -	8
„ Portland „	- - -	314
„ Portsmouth „	- - -	87
„ Dartmoor „	- - -	10
„ Chatham „	- - -	319
„ Woking „	- - -	6
„ Gosport Military Prison	- -	1
„ Bethlem Hospital	- - -	1
„ Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	- -	1
Discharged on expiration of sentence	- - -	14
„ free pardon	- - - -	1
Died (1 suicide)	- - - - -	4
		766
Remaining December 31, 1863	- - -	521
		1,287

Daily average number, 490.

Ages:—

7	were	under	the	age	of	17	years.
393	„	between	„	17	and	25	years.
143	„	„	„	25	„	30	„
78	„	„	„	30	„	35	„
42	„	„	„	35	„	40	„
38	„	„	„	40	„	45	„
18	„	„	„	45	„	50	„
10	„	„	„	50	„	55	„
3	„	„	„	55	„	60	„
3	„	„	„	60	„	65	„
735							

TABLE showing the NUMBER of MONTHS CONFINEMENT since CONVICTION in Pentonville and other separate Prisons. Governor's Report

Sentences.	Number of Months. 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	22	Total of Prisoners.	Average Time per head.
TRANSPORTATION:	ORDINARY PRISONERS.																	
14 Years -	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8 Months 20 Days.
PENAL SERVITUDE:																		
Life - -	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	3	4	4	1	1	.	.	.	.	16	
25 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
20 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	4	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	
15 „ -	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	2	2	.	.	.	.	.	9	
14 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	5	4	2	2	1	.	.	.	.	.	14	
12 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	3	
10 „ -	.	.	.	.	3	.	5	13	23	9	1	1	.	.	.	.	55	
8 „ -	.	.	.	1	.	2	.	4	8	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	16	
7 „ -	1	.	.	.	.	.	8	11	16	7	1	1	.	.	.	.	45	
6 „ -	1	.	.	.	.	.	11	16	24	18	3	1	.	.	.	.	74	
5 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	8	15	17	10	6	3	.	.	.	.	59	
4 „ -	.	.	.	2	1	5	47	57	61	58	9	2	.	.	.	1	243	
3 „ -	1	.	1	.	2	3	32	32	61	55	8	1	.	.	.	.	196	
TRANSPORTATION:	PENAL CLASS.																	
15 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	9 Months 7 Days.
PENAL SERVITUDE:																		
Life - -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	
15 Years -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	
10 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	2	
8 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	2	
7 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	
6 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	.	.	.	1	.	4	
5 „ -	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	
4 „ -	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	.	1	2	1	1	.	2	.	.	10	
3 „ -	.	2	1	.	1	.	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	
Total -	6	2	3	3	9	10	121	159	221	175	36	13	2	4	1	1	766	

Penal Class.

Whence received.	No.	How disposed of.	No.
Remaining Jan. 1, 1863 - -	21	Removed to Chatham Prison -	2
Received from Millbank Prison -	7	„ Millbank „ -	1
„ Portland „ -	10	„ Portland „ -	4
„ Portsmouth „ -	1	„ Portsmouth „ -	4
„ Dartmoor „ -	16	„ Dartmoor „ -	4
„ Woking „ -	3	„ Woking „ -	1
„ Ordinary Class, Pentonville	1	Discharged by expiration of sentence - - - - -	13
		Remaining Dec. 31, 1863 -	30
Total - - -	59	Total - - -	59

Conduct of the Penal-class Prisoners.

Very good - - - -	21
Good - - - - -	10
Indifferent - - - -	10
Bad - - - - -	6
Very bad - - - - -	10
Just received (not at Pentonville long enough to speak of conduct) - -	2
	59

Governor's Report.

By reference to the above Table it will be seen that, on the whole, their conduct has been fair.

Reports, Punishments, and Admonitions:—

Reports		722
Punishments	429	
Additional offences embraced in the punishments	38	
Not punished on medical or other special grounds	34	
Admonitions	221	
		722

Nature of the Offences:—

Communicating by writing	52
Communicating by talking	292
Communicating by knocking on cell walls	11
Writing, passing, and receiving obscene and filthy communications	7
Writing on or wilfully defacing books, &c.	26
Disobedience of orders	39
Disorderly conduct at chapel, school, and exercise	25
Shouting, whistling, swearing, destroying cell furniture, and other violent and insubordinate conduct	62
Violently assaulting officers	5
Threatening language and insolence to officers	66
Making false accusations against officers	4
Making preparation for, and attempting to escape	4
Wilfully destroying work material, wearing apparel, &c.	29
Purloining and exchanging bread, meat, &c., in association, principally as cooks, bakers, &c.	15
Fighting and wrangling in association	21
Having cells in a filthy state, and refusing to clean them	6
Having tobacco or money in possession	2
Idleness at trade	37
Concealing work material	3
Breaking glass in cell windows	11
Disfiguring person, by cutting hair, &c.	3
Causing a disturbance on removal to this prison	1
Feigned attempt at suicide	1
	722

Punished:—	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	162	162
Twice	44	88
Thrice	17	51
4 times	7	28
5 „	7	35
6 „	2	12
7 „	2	14
9 „	2	18
10 „	1	10
11 „	1	11
	245	429
Reported but not punished	99	
Not reported	943	
	1,287	

TABLE showing the NATURE and DURATION of the PUNISHMENTS.

Nature of the Punishments.	Number of Days.											Months.	Other Cases.	Total Punishments.
	1	2	3	6	7	10	12	14	15	21	28	3		
Close confinement, dark cell. — Punishment diet	7	8	45	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	60
Close confinement, dark cell. — " and loss of badge	–	1	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4
Close confinement, dark cell. — " and removal from association	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, dark cell. — " 20 days, and 8 days special punishment diet without punishment diet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
	4	2	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	9
Close confinement, own cell. — Punishment diet	151	57	30	–	6	2	1	2	1	1	2	–	–	253
Close confinement, own cell. — " and loss of badge	3	8	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	11
Close confinement, own cell. — " and removal from association	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " every alternate day	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " 7 days consecutively, and 14 days alternately	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " 7 days consecutively, and 21 days alternately	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " 14 days, and 7 days special punishment diet, and recommence 1st stage of the penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " and placed in the penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " and detained an additional month in the penal class	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " and recommence the 1st stage of the penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	3
Close confinement, own cell. — " with an interval of 3 days special punishment diet between each week, and recommence the 1st stage of the penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — " and special punishment diet on alternate days, and detained 2 months longer	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — Penal-class treatment and diet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1
Close confinement, own cell. — without punishment diet	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Penal-class treatment, the 1st and last week on punishment diet	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	2
Recommence 1st stage of the penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Recommence 2nd stage of the penal class	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Removed to the penal class at Millbank prison	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Removed from association	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	14
Deprived of one meal	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31	31
Deprived of badges	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	12	12
Forfeit gratuity	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Pay for damage done	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	10
Corporally punished (cat)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2
Total	165	77	82	1	6	3	1	4	1	6	8	1	74	429

ARTICLES made and repaired during 1863.

ARTICLE.		Quantity.	Value of Labour.		
			£	s.	d.
TAILORS:					
Prisoners' jackets	made	1,300	60	6	10
„ vests	„	2,867	72	5	6
„ trousers	„	6,657	305	2	3
Linen jackets and aprons for officers	„	22	0	13	0
Uniform great coats, frock coats, jackets, and trousers.	„	171	21	7	6
Liberty coats, vests, and trousers	„	16	1	9	6
Hammock girths	„	540	2	5	0
Pillow-cases	„	345	2	17	6
Sheets	„	679	2	16	7
Hammock cloths and hammocks	„	310	10	18	4
Blinds	„	10	0	2	6
Books	bound	331	4	2	9
Slippers	prs.	50	0	12	6
Garments	repaired	2,202	27	10	6
Beds, hammocks, &c.	„	636	6	11	0
Miscellaneous articles made and repaired		723	23	18	10
SHOEMAKERS:—					
Shoes, men's	made prs.	2,971	346	12	4
„ women's	„ „	2,307	182	12	9
Boots (men's) nailed	„ „	1,355	237	2	6
„ women's	„ „	402	16	15	0
„ children's	„ „	37	0	18	6
Slippers	„ „	99	7	2	0
Laces	„ „	1,500	0	8	6
Hammock straps	„ „	1,898	12	12	3
Officers' gaiters	„ „	473	23	14	0
Matting	sewn and bound, yds.	263	1	19	10
Hammocks	leathered	438	5	9	6
Shoes	repaired prs.	2,643	105	2	3
Knee-caps and hammock straps	„	499	2	16	9
Miscellaneous articles made and repaired		884	36	11	4
WEAVERS:—					
Prison cloth (drab)	made yds.	56,716	847	2	2
Do (white)	„ „	1,700	25	18	0
Serge	„ „	4,628	79	2	8
Linsey-woolsey	„ „	909	16	3	0
Flannel	„ „	2,447	42	5	8
Calico	„ „	2,757	15	4	8
Shirting	„ „	4,729	25	15	1
Towelling	„ „	6,252	27	3	6
Bed rugs	„ „	1,775	121	6	8
Handkerchiefs	„ „	133	0	16	7
MATMAKERS:—					
Double thrum mats	„	18,342	1,448	13	0
Improved brush do.	„	377	20	2	0
Bordered do.	„	461	24	11	0
Rugs and rug mats	„	74	9	19	0
Matting	„ yds.	708	11	1	2

Articles made, &c.—*cont.*

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Article.			Quantity.	Value of Labour.
				£ s. d.
Chairmakers :—				
Chairs	caned		37	0 9 3
Brushmakers :—				
Brushes and brooms	made		128	1 12 0
Pickers :—				
Coir	picked	lb.	3,171	5 13 3
Bricklayers, Carpenters, and Smiths :—				
Buildings and repairs				134 4 4
Cooks and Bakers :—				
Cooking and baking				70 0 0
				£4,450 0 7

Average Number of Prisoners employed and estimated Amount of Earnings.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
		£ s. d.	£. s. d.
84	Tailors	543 3 3	6 9 3¾
79	Shoemakers	979 17 6	12 8 0¾
101	Weavers	1,203 12 9	11 18 4
166	Matmakers	1,514 6 2	9 2 5¼
12	Bricklayers, carpenters, and smiths	134 4 4	11 3 8¼
7	Cooks and bakers	70 0 0	10 0 0
23	Penal and coir pickers	5 13 3	—
18	Sick prisoners employed as artisans on medical grounds.	—	—
490		£4,450 17 3	

By the above it will be seen that the earnings in each trade have increased; but by some mistake the above table and the return of articles manufactured was left out of the printed report for 1862.

I hereby certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except such as have been brought under the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
N. Craig.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Pentonville Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1863.

Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,562	8	10
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	1,706	19	0
Gratuities to officers	116	3	7
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	1,567	12	6
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	542	2	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	168	5	0
Victualling prisoners	3,920	7	9
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	1,369	0	7
Bedding for prisoners	103	10	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	58	12	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	32	3	6
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	60	6	2
Gratuities to convicts	18	8	9
Furniture and fittings	160	18	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	6	15	11
Fuel and light for general purposes	567	15	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,096	8	6
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	253	13	11
Brushes, brooms, and mops	36	12	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	9	12	0
Various small disbursements	269	5	11
Rents, rates, and taxes	190	11	3
Total	14,817	14	1
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,918	19	0
Net expenditure	11,898	15	1

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

Chaplain's Office, Pentonville Prison, N. January 8, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit a brief report for the year 1863.

The means hitherto approved of, for producing and promoting the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, have, with regularity, been applied throughout the year.

On every Sunday, the prisoners were assembled at morning and afternoon services, and heard sermons, and on each week-day at a shorter service, with exposition of scripture. On Good Friday and Christmas-day likewise suitable services were held. The holy communion was administered on four occasions. The average attendance was of not more than 20 men. Candidates were indeed more numerous, but none

were admitted but those who, after due examination, gave satisfactory indication of a scriptural apprehension and a heartfelt appreciation of the rite. The paucity of candidates even, from a body of more than 500 men, is a tolerable criterion that a hypocritical profession is not so common a thing in prison as is generally supposed. Chaplain's Report.

Religious instruction was conveyed by plainly preaching the essential doctrines of Christianity, and by constantly adverting to their necessary bearing upon the life and character, and by frequent appeals to the conscience, contrasting the overflowings of ungodliness in man, with the perfect purity of the precepts of the gospel.

These and kindred topics, perseveringly, and in faith and hope, addressed to the chapel congregations, produced favourable results; these results have been traced in private interviews, in the manifest progressive improvement in mind and manners of many men, and in the tone of their correspondence with their friends, &c. &c.

The discipline of this prison is highly favourable to efforts aiming at reformation. Separation, careful supervision, and well-directed penalties for delinquency, repress and subdue the evil-minded, whilst they present opportunities for reflection and amendment to the well-disposed.

The cell visits of the chaplain and scripture readers were made sedulously. I have endeavoured to suit to each man's case a word of exhortation or encouragement, of remonstrance or rebuke.

The two scripture readers likewise systematically plied their vocation. I assigned to them, severally, their daily walks, and required a record, each day, specifying the names, registry numbers, and cells of the men visited, with a reference to every special case, and these papers have been daily inspected by me and filed.

The sick in the infirmary and cells have been attended every day, and prayers and scripture also read to the men of the penal class who were prohibited from attending chapel.

The exertions of the prisoners in self-culture were encouraged by the circulation of about 1,100 excellent books, 400 of which are of a religious, and the remainder of a varied secular cast. So much precision has been exercised in distributing and collecting these books for four years past, as to have preserved them free from abuse and mutilation to a degree previously unattained in this prison, and thus enabled me to withhold from applying, (as I might otherwise have done) for the annual grants of two years, so effecting a saving of about 70*l*. An addition to our library will, however, be required in this first quarter to supply the deficit arising from unavoidable wear and tear.

The course of instruction pursued in the school has not materially differed from that of preceding years. The prisoners were classified in five sections; the first received no class teaching, the remaining four were assembled in school for periods suited to their respective requirements, in 26 hours weekly.

Men of the last section—the most ignorant—were instructed also, individually, in their cells. The two masters to whom that work was allotted, were required to furnish to me, monthly reports of the state and progress of this lowest class, each man's case being considered separately. These returns were closely inspected by me, submitted to the director, in abstract, in my journal, and then filed.

As a means highly conducive to self-improvement, educational books were left in each cell suited to the grade of its occupant, and encouragement was given to attempt to rise from a lower to a higher class by

Chaplain's Report.

the prospect of attaining an additional library book of a more advanced character. (A list of the books assigned to the various classes is given in the Appendix, Table I.)

The educational status of 644 men under instruction, and who were removed in the course of the year, is given in Tables II.—V. There are no similar returns of the remaining 122 men (who were also removed), for the reasons given in the Appendix.

Of the 512 men remaining on December 31st, 1863, details not devoid of interest might be gathered from the Tables VI.—XII. in the Appendix, which were compiled with some trouble and care, and relate to their domestic conditions, occupations, offences, sentences, and previous convictions, also their present school classification, and previous religious and moral status.

It might be made apparent, that the effects of the (separate) discipline will admit of a favourable comparison with the circumstances of former years; not only were prison offences less in number, but also less atrocious in character; and in the general demeanour of the worst—the penal class—may be exhibited a proof of the admirable working of the precise strictness, the individualizing severity, of the system adopted here.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
AMBROSE SHERWIN.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.

School Books allowed to various Classes, and the means of Self-improvement in the Cells.

1st Class.

1. History of England (Milner's).
2. Nichol's Help to reading the Scriptures.
3. Thomson's Arithmetic.
4. Johnson's Dictionary.
5. Geography.
6. Grammar.
7. Selections from British Poets, vol. 2.

Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book, and Manual of Prayer.
Slate and pencil, copybook and lines.
Pen and ink.
Library book changed fortnightly.

2d Class.

Fifth Book of Lessons.
Selections from British Poets, vol. 1.
Thomson's Arithmetic.
Faith and Duty of a Christian.
Geographical Primer (Chambers').
Johnson's Dictionary.
Grammar.
English History (Ince & Gilbert's).
Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book, and Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.
Slate and writing materials, &c.

3/1 Class.

Fourth Lesson Book.
Do. do. (Supplement to).
Faith and Duty of a Christian.
Geographical Primer (Chambers').
Johnson's Dictionary.
Arithmetic, Key to do. } Irish National Board.
Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book.
Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.
Slate and writing materials.

3/2 Class.

Second Book of Lessons.
Johnson's Rural Spelling Book.
Adult Learners' First Book.
Arithmetic, Key to do. } Irish National Board.
Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book.
Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.
Slate and writing materials.

3/3 Class.

Book (Elementary, No. 1).
The Second Book.
Testament (large print).
Bible, Prayer Book, Hymn Book.
Prisoners' Manual of Prayer.
Slate, &c. &c.

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Table II.

Statement of the Educational Attainments on Reception, and Progress during Detention, of 644 Prisoners removed from Pentonville Prison during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Reading on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Can read Easy Words.	Can read tolerably.	Can read well.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months -	2	21	50	64	7	144
„ 6 to 9 „ -	9	40	182	135	18	384
„ 9 to 12 „ -	—	12	47	49	5	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	3
Totals - - -	11	73	279	248	33	644
Centesimal Proportions	1·70+	11·33+	43·32+	38·50+	5·12+	100·00

Reading on Removal.

From 3 to 6 months -	—	14	45	73	12	144
„ 6 to 9 „ -	—	10	153	169	52	384
„ 9 to 12 „ -	—	—	29	57	27	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	3
Totals - - -	—	24	227	299	94	644
Centesimal Proportions	—	3·72+	35·24+	46·42+	14·59+	100·00

Table III.

Writing on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.	Can Write Name.	Can Write from Copies.	Can write indifferently without Copies.	Can Write Tolerably.	Can Write Well.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months	33	3	5	55	46	2	144
„ 6 „ 9 „	100	14	16	155	98	1	384
„ 9 „ 12 „	19	4	4	56	30	—	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals - -	152	21	25	266	177	3	644
Centesimal Proportions	23·60+	3·26+	3·88+	41·30+	27·48+	0·46+	100·00

Writing on Removal.

From 3 to 6 months	24	2	7	55	54	2	144
„ 6 „ 9 „	35	18	26	172	131	2	384
„ 9 „ 12 „	4	2	8	42	54	3	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals -	63	22	41	269	242	7	644
Centesimal Proportions	9·78+	3·41+	6·36+	41·77+	37·57+	1·08+	100·00

Chaplain's Report.

Table IV.

Arithmetic on Reception.

Periods of Detention.	Entirely Ignorant.	Learning the Simple Rules.	Learning the Compound Rules.	Learning the Higher Rules.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months -	71	31	27	15	144
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	229	86	37	32	384
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	57	32	14	10	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	2	1	3
Totals - -	357	149	80	58	644
Centesimal Proportions -	55·43 +	23·13 +	12·42 +	9·00 +	100·00

Arithmetic on Removal.

From 3 to 6 months -	45	32	33	34	144
„ 6 „ 9 „ -	93	108	74	109	384
„ 9 „ 12 „ -	24	21	16	52	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	3	3
Totals - -	162	161	123	198	644
Centesimal Proportions -	25·15 +	25·00	19·09 +	30·74 +	100·00

Table V.

General Progress at School.

Periods of Detention.	None.	Very Little.	Little.	Moderate.	Satisfactory.	Very Satisfactory.	Totals.
From 3 to 6 months	56	14	15	27	32	—	144
„ 6 „ 9 „	61	38	52	78	137	18	384
„ 9 „ 12 „	9	3	5	29	51	16	113
Above 12 months -	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Totals - -	126	55	72	134	233	34	644
Centesimal Proportions	19·56 +	8·54 +	11·18 +	20·80 +	34·62 +	5·27 +	100·00

Summary.

—	—	Centesimal Proportions.
Attainments and Progress of Prisoners included in preceding Tables - - - - - - - -	644	84·07 +
Prisoners whose period of detention at Pentonville Prison has been less than 3 months, and of whom no progress is recorded - - - - - -	8	1·04 +
Prisoners of superior education placed on reception in the 1st Class, and therefore not receiving school instruction -	87	11·35 +
Prisoners in the Penal Class not receiving school instruction on account of misconduct - - - -	27	3·52 +
Total Number of Prisoners removed from Pentonville Prison during the Year ending 31st December 1863 - -	766	100·00

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Table VI.

Abstract.—Domestic Condition.

Single			305
Single, living in concubinage, without children	58		
Do. do. one child	5		65
Do. do. two children	2		
Married, no children	32		
„ 1 child	33		
„ 2 children	17		
„ 3 „	11		
„ 4 „	12		124
„ 5 „	10		
„ 6 „	2		
„ 7 „	4		
„ 8 „	3		
Widower, no children	7		
„ 1 child	5		
„ 2 children	4		18
„ 3 „	1		
„ 5 „	1		
			512

Table VII.

Occupations, &c.

1.	Liberally educated and employed	3	
2.	Clerks, shopmen, and commercial travellers	16	
3.	House servants, in-door	8	26
4.	„ „ out-door	18	
5.	Tradesmen and mechanics	183	
6.	Hawkers	19	
7.	Dealers—horse, marine store, general	5	
8.	Farm servants and other labourers	129	
9.	Colliers and miners	13	
10.	Boatmen, watermen, &c.	2	
11.	Letter carriers	3	
12.	Policemen	2	
13.	In Her Majesty's service, army	89	
14.	„ „ navy	22	
			512

Table VIII.

Offences.

Arson	27
Burglary and housebreaking	80
Theft	135
Theft from the person, including highway robbery *without* violence.	36
Highway robbery with violence	13
Receiving stolen property, and illegal possession	35
Embezzlement	7
Forgery	18
Offences against the Mint	11
Poaching	7

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Sheep stealing	3	
Horse stealing	2	
Felony undefined	19	
Murder	2	
Assault with intent to murder, and violent assaults	17	
Manslaughter	1	
Bigamy	1	
Rape	10	
Indecent assault	3	
Bestiality	4	
Military offences	81	
		512

Table IX.
Sentences.

3 years penal servitude	104	
4 „ „	160	
5 „ „	40	
6 „ „	68	
7 „ „	37	
8 „ „	19	
10 „ „	59	
12 „ „	3	
14 „ „	5	
15 „ „	8	
20 „ „	2	
Life	7	
		512

Table X.
Previous Convictions.

		Of foregoing No. of previous convictions there had been sentenced to		
		Penal Servitude once.	Penal Servitude twice.	By Courts martial.
Never previously convicted	158			
Previously convicted once	146	15	- -	17
„ twice	64	10	- -	16
„ 3 times	40	6	1	6
„ 4 „	39	4	- -	5
„ 5 „	17	1	- -	4
„ 6 „	16	1	- -	3
„ 7 „	8	1	- -	1
„ 8 „	5			
„ 10 „	10	2		
„ 11 „	3	- -	- -	1
„ 12 „	2	- -	- -	1
„ 13 „	2	1		
„ 14 „	1			
„ 20 „	1			
	512	41	1	54
Prisoners guilty of military offences never previously convicted				27
Total military offences				81

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TABLE XI.

SCHOOL CLASS DISTRIBUTION.

1st class		77	
2nd „		66	
3/1 „		115	
3/2 „		150	
3/3 „		80	
		488	
Prisoners in penal class not receiving class instruction		24	
Total			512

TABLE XII.

RELIGIOUS STATUS.

Knowledge of Bible.	1. Good	64	
	2. Tolerable	121	
	3. Little	182	
	4. None	145	
			512
Knowledge of Catechism.	1. Good	86	
	2. Tolerable	128	
	3. Little	128	
	4. None	170	
			512
Prayer.	1. Regular	271	
	2. Occasional	73	
	3. None	168	
			512
Attendance at Public Worship.	1. Regular	109	
	2. Occasional	170	
	3. None	233	
			512
Habits.	1. Sober	302	
	2. Occasionally drunken	42	
	3. Drunken	168	
			512

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Pentonville Prison, January* 10, 1864.

IN compliance with your instructions, I have the honour to submit the medical report of the Pentonville prison for the year 1863. The total number of prisoners confined in the prison, and the average daily number of prisoners for the past year and for previous years, are shown in the following table :—

	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.
Mean annual population -	662	1165	1017	1197	1512	1287
Mean average daily number	423	508	502	457	513	490

The total number of new cases requiring treatment during the year was 1,918. Of these 22 were removed to the infirmary ; the remainder were treated in their cells—the rule being that as far as practicable the sick shall receive the necessary medical aid in the cells. Unless, therefore, a prisoner require the attendance of a nurse, he is not removed to the infirmary.

The total number of cases occurring annually is given in the table below :—

PROPORTION of CASES requiring TREATMENT to each 100 of the Prison Population.

	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.
Annual mean - -	282	176	185	149	134	148

As in previous years, the most numerous complaints were referable to sluggishness and other difficulties of the stomach and bowels, classed (*vide* table at page 45) under the heads of constipation and dyspepsia. These amounted to 55 per cent. of the whole number of cases. Catarrhal and slighter rheumatic complaints amounted to 20 per cent. ; anomalous and feigned complaints to about 12 per cent. more ; leaving about 13 per cent. to be divided among the rest of the diseases catalogued in the table.

The cases of diarrhœa were uniformly of simple character, and were comparatively few in number.

PROPORTION of CASES of DIARRHŒA to each 100 of the Prison Population.

	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.
Annual mean - -	24·5	19·0	13·4	7·9	4·9	5·3

In the table below is afforded a comparison of the frequency of catarrhal affections during the past and previous years :—

Medical Officer's Report.

PROPORTION of CASES of CATARRH and CHRONIC RHEUMATISM to each 100 of the Prison Population.

———	1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.
Annual mean - -	42	30	43	36	31	30·7

There was a total absence of diseases of an epidemic and febrile type, although small-pox had been prevalent around the prison walls, and generally throughout the metropolis. A solitary case of erysipelas occurred in a penal-class prisoner who had weakened himself by voluntary starvation, and while in that state had inflicted upon himself several wounds with a view to escape from the irksomeness of his punishment by producing disease. The scrofulous cases were mostly cases of enlarged or suppurating glands, and occurred in men who presented on admission indications of having previously suffered from scrofula.

With the exception of the mental affections, to be noticed presently, the remaining cases in the table do not appear to require especial remark.

The daily per-centage of sick for 1863, and the average of previous years, are given below :—

The DAILY PER-CENTAGE of SICK.

1843–1847.	1848–1852.	1853–1857.	1858–1862.	1862.	1863.
3·77	3·16	3·01	4·22	4·13	3·56

Deaths and Pardons.

There were three deaths from disease, but no pardon has been granted upon medical grounds. Convict C. G., 1,229, admitted in October 1862, suffered from an attack of bronchitis, which developed latent tubercular disease of the lungs, and terminated fatally in the following February.

Convict J. S., 1,113, admitted in September 1862, died in June last of Bright's disease of the kidneys.

Convict H. S., 1,490, admitted on the 30th of March last, died on the 11th of October of pulmonary phthisis.

Death Rate.

The annual rate of mortality from all causes, viz., disease, accident, and suicide, and from disease alone, is given in the following table :—

———	Mortality per 1,000 from all causes.	Mortality per 1,000 from disease alone.
1843–1847	6·12	6·12
1848–1852	9·14	7·91
1853–1857	8·70	6·72
1858–1862	3·53	2·59
1863	8·15	6·11

Medical Officer's Report.

Removals on account of Ill-health.

Three prisoners were removed to Woking Invalid Prison on account of ill-health before the expiration of their term of imprisonment in separation.

W. P., 1,427, the subject of chronic bronchitis.

G. B., 1,125, and I. J., 1,631, as suffering from symptoms of pulmonary phthisis.

Transferred to Invalid Prisons at end of term.

Twelve convicts affected on admission with various physical infirmities rendering them incapable of hard labour were transferred to Woking or Dartmoor at the expiration of their term of separate confinement. The particulars of these cases will be found in the tables at page 46.

Insanity: Mental Affections.

There were four cases of insanity. Of these, two required to be removed to lunatic asylums, one convalesced in the infirmary, and was subsequently removed as unfit for the discipline; the last remains in the prison in a convalescent condition. Two of the four cases had been previously confined as lunatics, and in the third case the history affords a presumption of previous unsoundness of mind. The following are the particulars of these cases:—

Convict J. B., 1,535, admitted in April last, was noticed as strange and excited in November. He was removed to the infirmary, where he shortly afterwards suffered an attack of mania. He is now convalescing. From inquiries it appears that previous to his imprisonment he had been three times confined in a lunatic asylum.

Convict J. N., 1,843, admitted in July last, suddenly became excited upon religious topics in the following November. He was placed under observation and treatment in the infirmary, when he became maniacal, and was removed to a lunatic asylum. This prisoner had been previously insane and confined as a lunatic for six months in the Devon county asylum.

Convict J. W., 943, a half-witted lad, sentenced to penal servitude for setting fire to a haystack after two previous convictions for "*wilful damage*," was received in July 1862, and in the following December was noticed as strange in his conduct. He was placed under special treatment in the infirmary, and subsequently became the subject of an attack of mania. He was removed to Bethlem hospital.

Convict H. M., 1,461, admitted in March 1862, was noticed shortly after admission as odd in manner, and complained of sleeplessness. He was directed to be watched, and employed as much as possible in association. Maniacal excitement supervened, for which he was treated in the infirmary. After the lapse of a few weeks he became rational, and appeared to be rapidly convalescing. He was subsequently removed to Millbank as unfit for the discipline of the prison.

The following are the particulars of the cases of "mental irritability:"—

J. K., 667, became strange in manner and depressed for a time, but recovered under treatment in association.

S. L., 1,499, also suffered from depression and recovered under treatmont.

W. C., 1,043, persisted in asserting that something was mixed with his food to injure his health. He was placed under special observation, and after a time admitted that he had been mistaken. Like many similar cases this is not free from the suspicion of imposture.

Medical Officer's Report.

H. F., 1,831, appeared to be out of health, was irritable, depressed, and morbidly suspicious of the warders. He is still under observation.

J. T., 1,888, behaves himself strangely, and talks aloud to himself an unintelligible gibberish. In the prison he came from he was regarded as an impostor, but the case is somewhat obscure, and the prisoner is under observation.

Removals on Mental Grounds.

Four prisoners were found to be unfit, on mental grounds, for further continuance under the discipline, and were therefore removed to Millbank to be treated in association :—

J. T., 1,291, an ill-conducted convict of low intellect who threatened suicide.

F. H., 1,105, a mischievous lad, who had behaved oddly from the date of his admission, and whose conduct at times was so eccentric as to lead to doubts being entertained of his actual sanity.

T. G., 1,358, a man of peculiarly irritable temper, who had been previously confined in a lunatic asylum.

H. M., 1,461, already noticed as a case of mania.

Suicides: Suicidal Attempts.

There was one case of suicide.

Convict R. L., 1,412, was found dead in his cell at the unlocking at 6 a.m. on the 5th of June. The body was suspended from the iron window frame of the cell by a rope of "*waxed ends*" as used by the prisoner at his trade of shoemaking. The feet were tied together by a pocket handkerchief, and from the position of the cell table it would appear that, after having arranged the noose, the prisoner had swung himself off the table, and by that means secured a considerable "drop." On the prisoner's slate was found a letter, addressed by him to his parents, in which he expressed a deliberate intention of suicide, assigning as the reason the difficulty of obtaining honest employment when liberated from prison, and the consequent probability of being driven to the commission of other crimes, and in the end murder. By suicide in prison he thought to save his father and mother the disgrace of his death upon the gallows. He had never shown any despondency, depression, or other mental symptom, and had been in good health up to the date of his death.

There was one feigned attempt at suicide.

Convict W. E., 1,185, was discovered on his cell floor with a rope noosed round his neck. The rope had been made by the prisoner of cocoa fibre, was ill calculated to bear the weight of a man, and had evidently given way under the strain it had been subjected to. The prisoner had sustained no injury, and, as in most cases of feigned attempt, the time selected was when the visit of an officer was expected.

Relaxations and Suspensions of the Discipline.

By the prison rules the medical officer is authorized to recommend the relaxation or suspension of the discipline of the prison whenever separate confinement is found to be injurious to the health of the mind or body of a prisoner. During the past year five prisoners were placed in association on mental grounds, and two on account of ill-health.

Health of Officers.

The total number of subordinate officers and servants borne upon the

Medical Officer's Report.

books of the establishment during the year was 61. Of these, 28 were absent for various periods on account of ill-health. Two died from heart disease, and another was superannuated for general debility consequent upon the receipt of an injury to the head. Exclusive of the three above mentioned, the average period of absence from duty was 14 days. The predominant affections were of a catarrhal and rheumatic character.

Diet.

The ordinary and penal-class dietaries have not undergone any alteration since the date of the last report. About 10 per cent. of the prisoners have required a daily addition to the ordinary rations in order to maintain their strength for the labour required of them in the prison, and to fit them for the subsequent labour upon the public works. The extra diet issued for this purpose consisted of 5 oz. of bread or 1 lb. of potatoes, and was needed for the most part after the sixth month of imprisonment.

Ventilation and Warming.

The summer fires were lighted for the purpose of increasing the ventilating current through the cells during the warmer months.

Artificial warmth was introduced into the cells for a few days only, a low temperature having been maintained in accordance with a resolution passed by Sir Geo. Grey's Committee upon Prison Discipline which sat in 1850, "that no more artificial warmth should be introduced "into prison cells than is absolutely necessary for the preservation of "health;" and a personal experience of upwards of 20 years having shown that artificial heat for the purposes of health was seldom required at Pentonville.

Drainage.

The drainage continues to be efficient.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,

C. LAWRENCE BRADLEY, F.R.C.S.,
Medical Officer.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE I.

MEDICAL REPORT of the Convict Prison at Pentonville for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Diseases.	Remaining from Dec. 31, 1862.	Cases treated during the Year.		Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
		In Infirmary.	In Cells.					
1. Zymotic Diseases :—								
Catarrh	4	1	340	335	—	—	—	10
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	—	8	7	—	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	1	2	67	69	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	2	—	1	3	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas (traumatic)	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
2. Tubercular Diseases :—								
Phthisis	—	4	—	—	1	—	2	1
Scrofula	—	—	11	11	—	—	—	1
3. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System :—								
Mania	—	4	—	1	—	2	—	1
Mental Irritability	1	3	2	5	—	—	—	2
4. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—								
Bronchitis	—	4	3	5	2	—	—	—
5. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—								
Constipation	—	—	825	824	—	—	—	1
Dyspepsia	2	1	243	244	—	—	—	2
Hæmorrhoidal affections	—	—	23	22	—	—	—	1
Worms	—	—	72	72	—	—	—	—
6. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—								
Hæmaturia	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Morbus Brightii	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—
7. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—								
Muscular Rheumatism	1	—	55	54	—	—	—	2
8. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—								
Boils	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Psoriasis	—	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
9. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—								
Iritis	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Corneitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
11. Anomalous and Feigned Complaints.	3	—	228	231	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE II.—DAILY AVERAGE NUMBER and PER-CENTAGE of PRISONERS on the SICK LIST for the Year.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Sick.			Daily Average Per-centage of Sick.		
	In Infirmary.	In Cells.	Total.	In Infirmary.	In Cells.	Total.
490·61	1·79	16·31	18·11	0·34	3·34	3·56

TABLE III.—REMOVED on account of Ill-health before the Expiration of their Term of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Cause of Removal.
1,125	Woking	Apparently good	Phthisical symptoms.
1,631	,,	,, but affected previously with cough and hæmoptysis.	Phthisical symptoms.
1,427	,,	Delicate	Chronic bronchitis.

TABLE IV.—TRANSFERRED to INVALID PRISONS at the end of their Terms of Imprisonment.

Reg. No.	Whither Removed.	Health on Admission.	Health on Removal.
873	Woking	Subject to bronchitis	Chronic bronchitis.
1,280	,,	A cripple	A cripple.
564	Dartmoor	Loss of arm	Loss of arm.
793	,,	Weakly	Unfit for hard labour.
872	,,	Lame	Lame.
1,029	,,	Weakly	Unfit for hard labour, and unfit to be trusted upon the public works.
746	,,	A cripple	A cripple.
1,040	,,	Weakly	Unfit for penal labour.
1,038	,,	Crippled	Crippled.
1,326	,,	Unfit for hard labour	Unfit for hard labour.
1,539	,,	Weakly	Unfit for hard labour.
1,450	,,	Unfit for hard labour	Unfit for hard labour.

TABLE V.—SUSPENSIONS of the Discipline of the Prison.

Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.	Reg. Nos.	Cause of Suspension.
1,275	Failing health.	1,354, 1,376	Likely to be injuriously affected in mind under the discipline.
1,467	A weakly subject.		
1,461	Mental disease.	1,280	On account of doubtful mental symptoms, regarded subsequently as feigned.
667	Mental irritability.		

MILLBANK PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, December* 31, 1863.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the year 1863.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners.

Number of male prisoners remaining 1st January 1863 was		660
Received during the year from Convict Prisons:—		
Broadmoor	1	
Pentonville	8	
Portland	6	
Portsmouth	11	
Dartmoor	11	
Woking	3	
Wakefield	15	
Leeds	1	
Leicester	1	
From the Colonies:—		
Bermuda	135	
Gibraltar	56	
From Bethlem Hospital	1	
Conditional pardon forfeited	1	
Soldiers and Sailors by Courts-martial	171	
Revoked Licences	69	
From County and Borough Gaols	1,657	
		2,147
Total		2,807

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Convict Prisons—	
Parkhurst	31
Pentonville	687
Portland	173
Portsmouth	299
Chatham	244
Dartmoor	221
Woking	139
Western Australia viâ Portsmouth	1
Spike Island (Cork Harbour)	8
Bethlem Hospital	4
Fisherton Lunatic Asylum	11
Pardon—	
Free	3

Governor's Report.

Discharged—	
On licence	75
Specially, illegal sentences passed at Bermuda	2
Sentence expired	26
Escaped	1
Died	9
Number remaining 31st December 1863	873
Total	2,807

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time, as will appear by the return in the Appendix, was—

Males (22nd December)	917
Daily average number throughout the year	769

State of the Building.

The main buildings are in a satisfactory condition. Certain weak points have been strengthened, and it is proposed to take further steps in the same direction.

Ordinary repairs and works have, as usual, been executed by prisoners under the direction and with the assistance of artizan officers.

We are engaged in fixing a wooden guard bedstead in every cell occupied by a male prisoner, in lieu of a hammock, and we are preparing to convert the few cells in which prisoners have hitherto been associated into separate cells.

In the early part of the year female prisoners located in No. 2 Pentagon, and in the remaining portion of No. 1 Pentagon, were removed to Parkhurst Prison, and these two entire pentagons are now occupied by male prisoners.

Conduct of Male Officers.

I have to acknowledge the exertions of the Clerks in the several offices. The Steward, Manufacturer, and my Chief Clerk continue to afford me every support.

During the year one officer has been superannuated and two discharged with a gratuity, 11 discharged for misconduct, and six transferred to other prisons.

Eighty-three new officers joined the service, and two have been transferred from other prisons.

Of these, 20 were appointed in consequence of the re-occupation by male prisoners of No. 1 and 2 Pentagons, and six for the Penal Class; nine failed to pass a satisfactory probation and 30 resigned.

In this last number are included some who found themselves unfit for the service, and others who, having misconducted themselves, resigned rather than run the risk of discharge.

The above number of officers is very considerable, and may be thus generally accounted for:—

Close confinement of prisoners necessarily entails close confinement upon officers.

Young officers, heretofore accustomed to a more active employment, feel the change, and leave without giving the place a more extended trial; some come without the remotest idea of the duties of a prison officer, and are at once discouraged.

Again, a metropolitan prison officer is of course in charge of metropolitan prisoners, whose friends occasionally seek to allure officers from the path of duty, and, I regret to say, in some instances succeed in doing so.

Conduct of Male Prisoners.

Six hundred and ninety-four prisoners out of 2,807 have been reported for misconduct, being 378 in excess of last year; but on the other hand the daily average number of prisoners has been 203 in excess of last year. It is satisfactory that 2,113 have not been reported for any prison offence.

The return at page 14 shews the total number of offences to have been 1,773. Of these 490 were met by admonition.

Under this head are included offences committed in the infirmary by those under medical observation, and by prisoners who were at the time undergoing punishment in the penal class or elsewhere.

Twenty-seven adults have received corporal punishment with a cat; of these two were flogged three times, and two twice; one juvenile was flogged with a birch.

Twelve assaults have been committed upon officers; two of them were made by a prisoner since removed to a lunatic asylum, and one by a prisoner under medical observation.

There have been 16 cases of destruction of prison property by ordinary prisoners.

Penal Class.

Seventy-five prisoners have been subjected to special discipline in this class on account of bad conduct, 63 were received from Government prisons, and 12 were placed on the class at Millbank, of which number seven had attempted to escape.

Of the total number 27 were old convicts, four had on previous occasions been in the class, and three had undergone a second probation in separate confinement.

Their conduct may be classed thus—

Good - - - - -	55
Indifferent - - - -	4
Bad - - - - -	16

Forty of the class incurred no reports, whilst 35 incurred 413. Of this number, 70, 42, 39, 32, and 24 reports stand against individual prisoners respectively, one of whom has been in the class 31 months, and two others 12 months. There have been 36 instances of destruction of property, and one assault upon an officer.

In my report of last year I described the discipline obtaining in this class; but it may be well to remark again that it is in the power of every penal-class prisoner to release himself from its discipline in six months by conforming to the rules, which are not only suspended in his cell but also fully explained to him upon entering the class.

Second Probation.

One prisoner only has been sent back from Public Works to undergo a second probation, and he has been discharged on expiration of sentence. His conduct was fair.

Forty-eight prisoners have been under medical observation, of which number 14 were received from Public Works

They are thus accounted for—

Governor's Report.

14 have been removed to lunatic asylums.
2 await an order for removal to a lunatic asylum.
7 to invalid prisons.
3 to public works' prisons.
5 were discharged from the infirmary as impostors
1 to Pentonville in the penal class.
1 placed in association, being weak minded.
15 remain under observation.

This class of prisoners has incurred 135 reports.

Suicides.

I am happy to say there have been no serious attempts to commit suicide; two instances have been reported, but they were pronounced by all the authorities to have been manifestly feigned attempts.

Escapes.

In October a most daring escape was effected by a prisoner after nine ineffectual attempts. He had by several months of good conduct put the officers off their guard.

Eleven other attempts have been made or projected, but happily frustrated; some of these have been characterized by most unusual daring.

I have recently been told by an old convict that "old convicts will "attempt to escape rather than patiently undergo their whole sen- "tence."

Deaths.

There have been nine deaths from natural causes.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

Report on the Female Department of the Prison.

In March and April about two-thirds of the female prisoners were removed to Parkhurst Prison, together with the Superintendent, Mrs. Gibson.

Number 3 Pentagon only remains occupied by female prisoners, in charge of the chief matron, Miss Crosgrove. In conjunction with her I have the honour to report as follows:—

Number and Disposal of Female Prisoners.

Number in the prison on the 1st January 1863		507
Received during the Year—		
From Brixton Prison	17	
„ Fulham „	7	
„ Parkhurst „	3	
Revoked Licences	15	
From County and Borough Gaols	395	
		437
Total		944

Governor's Report.

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—

To Brixton Prison	403
„ Parkhurst „	373
„ Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum	3
„ Fisherton „ „	2
Discharged on licence	4
„ medical grounds	1
„ expiration of sentence	12
Deaths	2
Remaining in the prison 31st December 1863	144
Total	944

The daily average number of female prisoners throughout the year has been - - - - - - 244

The greatest number of prisoners at any one time confined in the prison, as will be seen in a return in the Appendix, was—

Females (2nd January) - - - 507

Conduct of Female Officers.

The female officers have worthily fulfilled their duties.

The following changes have taken place in the staff :—

Twenty-three have been transferred to Parkhurst, and two to other prisons ; one has been discharged, and one allowed to resign on account of misconduct ; four resigned, having failed to pass a satisfactory probation, and one was discharged for the same reason after a lengthened trial.

Sixteen new officers have joined the service.

Conduct of Female Prisoners.

Out of 944 prisoners, 780 have not been reported for any offence.

The return at page 15 shows the total number of offenders to have been 164, and the offences to have been 1,759, against 2,299 last year.

Of the total number of offences, 914 were incurred by prisoners who were in the penal class on the first of the year, 583 by prisoners who have since been placed in that class, and 36 by those in the second probation class, reducing the number of offences against ordinary prisoners to 226.

There have been 26 cases of destruction of property.

The total number of prisoners in custody during the year was 944, against 921 in the preceding year ; but the daily average number in the latter year was 452, against 244 in the present year.

Penal Class.

The number of prisoners in this class has been 83 ; 20 have not been reported, the remainder, 63, have incurred 1,497 reports.

Thirty-six have been received from other prisons, and 47 were Millbank prisoners.

Of the entire number, nine were old convicts, and one had undergone a second probation in separate confinement.

There have been 117 instances of destruction of property.

Their conduct may be classed thus :—

Not reported	20
Good	20
Bad	43

Governor's Report.

It is in the power of a prisoner to release herself from this class in two months by good conduct. Nevertheless three prisoners have been in the class upwards of two years, and six for nearly two years.

Second Probation.

Twenty prisoners have been remanded back to this class for a renewed probation, one of whom was for the second time; five had been placed in the penal class, and the conduct of the remainder has been as follows:—

Never reported - - -	10
Good - - - -	4
Bad - - - - -	1

Eight have been submitted to medical observation, three of whom were received from county and borough gaols, two from Parkhurst, and three from Brixton. Four have been removed to lunatic asylums, one to Parkhurst, two placed in the penal class, one still under observation.

The following is a summary of the behaviour of the female prisoners:—

944 total number of prisoners.
780 not reported.

91 ordinary prisoners	incurred	-	226 reports.
63 penal-class	„ „	-	1,497 „
10 probation	„ „	-	36 „
	Total	-	1,759 reports.

Assaults upon Officers.

There have been three assaults upon officers.

Deaths.

Two deaths have occurred.

Rules.

The rules have, I believe, been observed, except where brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

Manufactory.

Male prisoners have been employed as usual. Many have been instructed in shoemaking, weaving, and matmaking; the last trade is easily learned by prisoners of very ordinary intelligence, and affords a profitable employment. A difficulty has been experienced in obtaining sufficiently good material for navy biscuit bags, hence we have only furnished to the Admiralty 13,143 instead of 125,000.

Slop-work could not be obtained in sufficient quantity, and notwithstanding we repaired and re-made about 80,000 bags for a city firm. Many hands were occasionally employed at picking coir. The knowledge of prisoners in carpentering, bricklaying, smith's work, tinware, basket and brush making, and bookbinding, as well as in every trade, has been turned to account; thus the ordinary repairs of the prison are for the most part effected, both in the building and furnishing departments. A considerable business has been done in cooperage by hands who have learnt their trade in prison.

Reference to the tabular statement will show the quantity and description of work performed, together with the estimated value of labour. The daily average number of male prisoners has been 579, against 388 in 1862. Governor's Report.

The following comparison between the years 1862 and 1863 will show that a proportionate amount of work has been performed :—

In 1862, 171 tailors made 47,704 prison garments and 1,001 articles for city firms.

„ 1863, 182 tailors made 46,766 prison garments and 5,679 articles for city firms.

Again,

In 1862, 43 shoemakers made 2,900 pairs shoes and repaired 9,458 pairs.

„ 1863, 58 shoemakers made 4,987 pairs shoes and repaired 9,085 pairs.

In 1862, 46 matmakers made 4,297 mats.

„ 1863, 101 „ „ 10,030 „

In 1862, 35 bagmakers made 57,326 biscuit bags and 501 rag bags.

In 1863, 85 bagmakers made 42,332 biscuit bags and 247 other bags, as well as resewing and mending 80,346 bags for a city firm.

And,

In 1862, 21 weavers wove 23,045 yards dowlas, cotton, and handkerchiefs.

„ 1863, 42 weavers wove 45,479 yards dowlas, cotton, and handkerchiefs.

Notwithstanding that we make up clothes for other convict prisons, besides weaving sheeting, making shoes, &c., we are far from independent of other sources, such as city houses, to keep prisoners in industrial employment.

Female prisoners have been employed as in former years, according to a scale which divides their confinement at Millbank into four periods :—Firstly, in picking coir. Secondly, in bagmaking, or other rough work. Thirdly, with the needle, or in knitting strong stockings for prisoners. Fourthly, in the laundry. The duration of their confinement consequently determines the nature of the work performed. As they have remained a shorter period here than in 1862, a less quantity of the more remunerative work has been turned out. The daily average number employed has been also less by 211 prisoners. The value of labour, and the quantity and description of work performed, appear in the accompanying statement.

We have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servants,
R. D. J. Bramly, *Governor.*
M. Crosgrove, *Chief Matron.*

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the QUANTITY and DESCRIPTION of WORK performed by PRISONERS, together with the estimated VALUE of LABOUR from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

MALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
TAILORS :—				
Jackets, prisoners' - - made	2,125	98	13	0
Waistcoats „ - - „	3,462	92	16	0
Trousers „ „ - „	4,310	245	5	9
Frocks, drabbett, prisoners' - „	2,798	58	5	10
Waistcoats, flannel „ - „	3,784	78	16	8
Drawers „ „ - „	9,905	206	7	1
Handkerchiefs, hemmed, prisoners' -	10,093	31	10	9
Hammocks, prisoners' - - made	156	7	16	0
Cloth slippers - - pairs made	132	7	14	0
Sheets - - - No. made	1,062	13	5	6
Beds - - - „	1,000	12	10	0
Pillows - - - „	848	3	10	8
Bed cases - - „	516	6	9	0
Pillow cases - - „	626	2	12	2
Towels - - - „	3,579	11	3	7
Kit bags - - „	1,573	16	13	3
Coats, uniform, officers' - „	85	42	10	0
Jackets „ „ - „	90	20	5	0
Trousers „ „ - „	202	30	6	0
Great coats, uniform, officers' „	83	20	15	0
Articles, miscellaneous - „	337	6	14	10
Coats, jackets, vests, and trousers made for city firms - - -	5,679	126	6	2
Sundry beds and hammocks repaired -	—	26	12	10
Sundry private tailoring performed -	—	4	10	5
„ prisoners' clothing repaired -	—	139	2	10
Cutting garments, &c. - -	—	107	10	6
		1,418	2	10
MATMAKERS :—				
Mats, double thrum - - made	8,408	332	2	4
Mats, skeleton - - „	1,622	31	11	8
		363	14	0
SHOEMAKERS :—				
Shoes, prisoners' male - pairs made	2,358	275	2	0
„ „ female - „	2,313	183	2	3
Slippers, officers' - - „	216	14	8	0
Boots, cripples', prisoners' „	10½	1	16	9
Knee-caps, prisoners' - No. made	450	0	18	9
Officers' boots and shoes, various, made and repaired - - - -	—	18	18	4

Statement of Quantity and Description of Work, &c.—*cont.* Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
SHOEMAKERS—*cont.*		
Shoes, prisoners', repaired - pairs	9,085	140 0 6
Articles, miscellaneous - No.	454	17 6 0
		651 12 7
WEAVERS :—		
White cotton woven - - yds.	4,509	23 4 0
Dowlas „ - - „	21,372	95 14 0
Handkerchiefs „ - - „	10,378	65 5 4
Striped cotton „ - - „	1,004	5 0 0
Towelling „ - - „	8,134	24 12 0
Blue cotton „ - - „	82	0 8 0
Winding weft and beaming warps, &c.	—	76 2 11
		290 6 3
BAGMAKERS :—		
Bags re-sewn and mended for a City firm	80,346	122 15 9
Bags, biscuit, Admiralty - - made	42,332	132 5 9
Bags, various - - - „	247	2 9 10
		257 11 4
PICKERS :—		
Coir picked - - - lbs.	15,648	28 18 7
TINSMITHS :—		
Articles of tinware - made Sundry repairs do. - -	124	21 16 6
COOPERS :—		
Articles of cooperage - - made Sundry repairs do. - -	2,440	146 18 9
BASKETMAKERS :—		
Baskets made - - - - Sundry baskets repaired - -	69	15 9 0
BAKERS :—		
Baking - - - -	—	44 14 0
BOOKBINDERS :—		
Sundry books bound and repaired -	—	8 6 9
CARPENTERS, BRICKLAYERS, BLACKSMITHS :—		
Buildings' repairs - - -	—	348 12 7
BRUSHMAKERS :—		
Coir brushes made - - -	1,482	21 18 0
„ refilled - - -	1,169	
Total - -	- £	3,618 1 2

Governor's Report.

AVERAGE NUMBERS of MALE PRISONERS and estimated Amount of EARNINGS.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings.	Average Earnings per Prisoner.
182	Tailors - - -	1,418 2 10	7 15 10
101	Matmakers - -	363 14 0	3 12 0
58	Shoemakers - -	651 12 7	11 4 8
42	Weavers - - -	290 6 3	6 18 2
85	Bagmakers - -	257 11 4	3 0 7
68	Pickers - - -	28 18 7	0 8 6
1	Tinsmith - - -	21 16 6	21 16 6
4	Coopers - - -	146 18 9	36 14 8
1	Basketmaker - -	15 9 0	15 9 0
6	Bakers - - -	44 14 0	7 8 9
1	Bookbinder - -	8 6 9	8 6 9
29	Carpenters, Smiths, and Bricklayers, &c.	348 12 7	12 0 3
1	Brushmaker - -	21 18 0	21 18 0
579	Total - -	£3,618 1 2	

FEMALE PRISONERS.

DESCRIPTION OF WORK.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour.
		£ s. d.
NEEDLEWOMEN :—		
Dresses, uniform, officers' - No. made	61	10 13 6
Mantles „ „ - „	29	2 3 6
Stays, prisoners' - - - „	107	3 11 4
Shirts „ - - - „	591	9 17 0
Aprons „ - - - „	656	2 14 8
Shifts „ - - - „	411	6 17 0
Jackets, serge, prisoners' - - „	224	6 10 8
Petticoats „ „ - - „	316	7 18 0
Drawers, flannel „ - - „	404	8 8 4
Petticoats „ „ - - „	141	2 7 0
Kit bags „ - - „	100	1 5 0
Caps, day „ - - „	162	2 0 6
Gowns, working „ - - „	64	1 1 4
Cases, pillow „ - - „	180	0 11 3
Table cloths - - - - „	33	0 8 3
Petticoats, linsey, prisoners' - „	21	0 7 0
Articles, miscellaneous - - „	179	1 11 10
Dresses, sundry, repaired - - - -	- -	4 15 0
Clothing „ „ - - - -	- -	63 14 6
Cutting „ garments - - -	- -	8 14 0
Private needlework - - - - -	- -	1 18 0

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Quantity.	Estimated Value of Labour. £ s. d.
Shirts for city houses - - No. made	4,118	50 13 6
Aprons, jackets, &c., for city houses „	243	1 18 7
Sheets and pillow cases do. „	120	1 0 0
Shirts, towels, and collars for Royal Military Asylum - - - - - -	1,040	6 4 7
Dresses, petticoats, &c., liberty - -	388	4 18 2
		212 2 6
Pickers :—		
Coir, picked - - - - - - lbs.	12,929	25 15 8
Bagmakers :—		
Bags, biscuits, Admiralty - No. made.	6,089	19 0 7
Bags mended, for a city firm - - -	16,213	19 4 6
		38 5 1
Laundry Women :		
Articles washed - - - - No.	230,178	112 10 0
Knitters :—		
Socks, prisoners', knitted - - prs.	1,159	23 18 9
Stockings „ „ - - - „	599	24 18 0
Stocknigs „ re-footed - - „	589	9 16 0
		58 12 9
Total - - - -		£447 6 0

Average Number of Female Prisoners employed and the Estimated Value of Labour.

Daily Average No. of Prisoners employed.	Trades.	Total Earnings. £ s. d.	Average Earnings per Prisoner. £ s. d.
57	Needlewomen - - -	212 2 6	3 14 5
61	Pickers - - - -	25 15 8	0 8 5
14	Bagmakers - - -	38 5 1	2 14 0
15	Laundry women - - -	112 10 0	7 10 0
30	Knitters - - - -	58 12 9	1 19 1
177	Total -	£447 6 0	

Governor's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank, between January 1st and December 31st 1863.

Number and Disposal of Male Prisoners.

Number of male prisoners remaining 1st January 1863 was		660
Received during the year from Convict Prisons:—		
Broadmoor	1	
Pentonville	8	
Portland	6	
Portsmouth	11	
Dartmoor	11	
Woking	3	
Wakefield	15	
Leeds	1	
Leicester	1	
From the Colonies:—		
Bermuda	135	
Gibraltar	56	
Bethlehem	1	
Conditional pardon forfeited	1	
Soldiers and Sailors by:—		
Courts Martial	171	
Revoked licences	69	
From County and Borough Gaols	1,657	
	2,147	
Total		2,807

These prisoners have been disposed of as follows:—

To Convict Prisons—		
Parkhurst	31	
Pentonville	687	
Portland	173	
Portsmouth	299	
Chatham	244	
Dartmoor	221	
Woking	139	
To Western Australia viâ Portsmouth	1	
Spike Island (Cork Harbour)	8	
Bethlehem Hospital	4	
Fisherton Asylum	11	
Pardons—		
Free	3	
Discharged—		
On licence	75	
Specially, illegal sentences passed at Bermuda	2	
Sentence expired	26	
Escaped	1	
Died	9	
Number remaining 31st December 1863	873	
Total		2,807

Governor's Report.

The greatest number of prisoners confined at any one time was—

Males (22nd December)	917
Daily average number throughout the year	769

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of FEMALE CONVICTS to and from Millbank Prison for the Year 1863.

On January 1, 1863:			
The number of female convicts in Millbank			507
Received during the year from			
Convict Prisons — Brixton		17	
Convict Prisons — Fulham		7	
Convict Prisons — Parkhurst		3	
			27
Revoked licences		15	
			15
County and Borough Prisons			395
Total			944
Disposed of during the year:—			
Transferred to Brixton			403
„ Parkhurst			373
Removed to Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum		3	
„ Fisherton „		2	
			5
Discharged — On licence		4	
Discharged — Ditto on medical grounds		1	
Discharged — On expiration of sentence		12	
			17
Deaths			2
Number remaining 31st December 1863			144
Total			944
The greatest number of female prisoners at any one time was, 2nd January			507
The daily average number of female prisoners throughout the year was			244

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Male Convicts in Millbank Prison for the Year 1863.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.														Juveniles.									Grand Total.
	Whipped with a Cat.	Days.										Admonished.	One Meal.	Total.	Birched.	Days.					One Meal.	Admonished.	Total.	
		1	2	3	4	7	10	12	14	21	28					1	2	3	7	21				
In Handcuffs	—	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	69	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	70
In Dark Cells — Full Rations	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
In Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	1	5	55	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	62	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	63
In Refractory Cells — With Rations	—	2	3	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	13
In Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	7	48	75	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135	—	7	6	5	1	1	—	—	20	155
On Bread and Water Diet	—	275	242	188	1	34	6	1	39	7	6	—	—	799	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	799
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	126	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	129
Whipped — With a Cat	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33
Whipped — With a Birch	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Admonished, and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	490		490	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	495
Total	33	354	298	339	1	39	6	2	39	8	6	490	126	1,741	1	10	6	6	1	1	2	5	32	1,773

RETURN of PUNISHMENTS and ADMONITIONS of FEMALE CONVICTS in Millbank Prison for the Year 1863.

NATURE OF PUNISHMENT.	ADULTS.													JUVENILES.			GRAND TOTAL.
	Days.										Admonished.	One Meal.	Total.	One Day.	Admonished.	Total.	
	1	2	3	7	14	21	28	33	56	84							
In Handcuffs	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	3	—	3	9
In Strait Jacket	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	265	14	—	14	279
In Canvas Dress	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
In Dark Cells — With Rations	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
In Dark Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
In Refractory Cells — Full Rations	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
In Refractory Cells — Bread and Water	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
On Bread and Water Diet	14	19	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	79	—	—	—	79
Indian Meal Punishment Diet	—	—	—	3	4	1	14	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	22
Bread and Water for Dinner (1 day)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	14	—	—	—	14
Admonished, and not punished	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,295	—	1,295	—	50	50	1,345
Total	286	19	52	3	4	1	14	1	1	2	1,295	14	1,692	17	50	67	1,759

Governor's Report.

Governor's Report.

MALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

In the prison on the 1st January 1863 - - -					660
106	of these prisoners were reported	once	-	106	
53	"	"	twice	-	106
15	"	"	thrice	-	45
8	"	"	4 times	-	32
5	"	"	7 "	-	35
2	"	"	6 "	-	12
2	"	"	7 "	-	14
2	"	"	8 "	-	16
1	"	"	9 "	-	9
1	"	"	10 "	-	10
1	"	"	11 "	-	11
2	"	"	14 "	-	28
1	"	"	16 "	-	16
1	"	"	17 "	-	17
1	"	"	19 "	-	19
1	"	"	20 "	-	20
1	"	"	21 "	-	21
1	"	"	22 "	-	22
1	"	"	24 "	-	24
1	"	"	32 "	-	32
1	"	"	39 "	-	39
1	"	"	42 "	-	42
1	"	"	70 "	-	70
209					746
24 not punished.					
185 punished—475 not punished.					

Prisoners received into Millbank from 1st January to 31st December 1863 - - - - -					2,147
258	of these prisoners were reported	once	-	258	
103	"	"	twice	-	206
58	"	"	thrice	-	174
27	"	"	4 times	-	108
14	"	"	5 "	-	70
9	"	"	6 "	-	54
5	"	"	7 "	-	35
1	"	"	8 "	-	8
2	"	"	9 "	-	18
5	"	"	10 "	-	50
1	"	"	11 "	-	11
1	"	"	17 "	-	17
1	"	"	18 "	-	18
485					1,027
25 not punished.					
460 punished—1,687 not punished.					
Total 645 punished—2,162 not punished.				Total	2,807

FEMALE PRISONERS.

Governor's Report.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS REPORTED, and those NOT REPORTED, from 1st January to 31st December 1863.

In the prison 1st January 1863 - - - -					507
48	of these prisoners were reported	once	-	48	
12	"	twice	-	24	
8	"	thrice	-	24	
7	"	4 times	-	28	
3	"	5 "	-	15	
1	"	6 "	-	6	
3	"	7 "	-	21	
2	"	8 "	-	16	
1	"	9 "	-	9	
3	"	10 "	-	30	
2	"	12 "	-	24	
1	"	13 "	-	13	
3	"	14 "	-	42	
3	"	15 "	-	45	
1	"	16 "	-	16	
3	"	17 "	-	51	
1	"	19 "	-	19	
2	"	21 "	-	42	
1	"	23 "	-	23	
1	"	25 "	-	25	
1	"	29 "	-	29	
1	"	30 "	-	30	
1	"	31 "	-	31	
1	"	34 "	-	34	
2	"	36 "	-	72	
1	"	37 "	-	37	
4	"	41 "	-	164	
1	"	43 "	-	43	
3	"	44 "	-	132	
2	"	47 "	-	94	
1	"	50 "	-	50	
1	"	51 "	-	51	
2	"	56 "	-	112	
1	"	60 "	-	60	
1	"	70 "	-	70	
1	"	98 "	-	98	
130				1,628	
28	not punished.				
102	punished—405 not punished.				

Prisoners received into Millbank Prison from 1st January to 31st December 1863 - - - -					437
22	of these prisoners were reported	once	-	22	
1	"	twice	-	2	
2	"	thrice	-	6	
2	"	4 times	-	8	
2	"	5 "	-	10	
1	"	7 "	-	7	
1	"	10 "	-	10	

Governor's Report.

	1	of these prisoners was reported	11	times	-	11
	1	„ „	22	„	-	22
	1	„ „	33	„	-	33
	34					131
	6	not punished.				
	28	punished—409 not punished.				
Total	130	punished—814 not punished.		Total	-	944

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of CONVICTS received in the Year 1863.

—	Received in 1863.		AGES.						SENTENCES.																					
			Adults.			Juveniles.			Adults.																	Juveniles.					
	17 years and upwards.	Under 17 years.	17 years and under 21.	21 years and under 30.	30 years and upwards.	Under 12 years.	12 years and under 14.	14 years and under 17.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	9 years.	10 years.	11 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	18 years.	20 years.	21 years.	24 years.	25 years.	Life.	3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	10 years.	15 years.
Males -	2,090	57	429	950	711	—	3	54	455	504	151	303	191	121	3	212	2	22	30	33	1	14	2	1	1	44	34	10	1	4	3	3	2
Females	435	2	78	187	170	—	—	2	164	117	63	47	18	8	—	10	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total -	2,525	59	507	1,137	881	—	3	56	619	621	214	350	209	129	3	222	2	22	30	36	1	14	2	1	1	49	36	10	1	4	3	3	2

STATE OF EDUCATION.								RELIGION.			
Adults.				Juveniles.							
Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Neither read nor write.	Can read only.	Both imperfectly.	Both well.	Church of England.	Church of Rome.	Dissenters and others.	Jews.
420	223	1,263	184	12	4	39	2	1,517	535	85	10
134	118	178	5	1	1	—	—	293	128	15	1
554	341	1,441	189	13	5	39	2	1,810	663	100	11

Return of Prisoners who have received Corporal Punishment in Millbank Prison in the Year 1863.

Register Number.	Name.	Age.	Punishment.		Number of Lashes.		Crimes.
			Date of Order.	Date received.	With a Cat.	With a Birch.	
6,055	W. B.	19	5 Feb. -	6 Feb. -	24	—	Destroying blanket, rug, jacket, vest, a pair of trowsers, and other articles, and for resisting an officer, after six previous reports.
6,055	W. B.	19	19 Feb. -	20 Feb. -	24	—	Breaking 25 panes of glass, cell utensil, and damaging three tin cups.
6,055	W. B.	19	2 April -	4 April -	24	—	Destroying rug, blanket, and gutta-percha utensil.
6,507	T. P.	31	30 April -	1 May -	24	—	Filthy and disgusting conduct in his cell.
6,762	S. K.	39	30 April -	1 May -	24	—	Filthy and disgusting conduct when in a refractory cell for previous misconduct.
6,642	P. S.	23	14 May -	15 May -	24	—	Filthy and disgusting language towards the Governor when visiting the ward, and general bad conduct.
6,061	G. S.	18	14 May -	15 May -	24	—	Using foul language towards the Governor, and threatening the Director.
6,508	G. B.	22	14 May -	15 May -	24	—	Destroying bedding—three blankets, two sheets, towel, jacket, waistcoat, and two books; also, for refusing to work, and using bad language.
5,639	J. B.	24	18 May -	19 May -	24	—	Breaking 24 panes of glass, window sash, table, pan and cover, slate, and beam used for mat making.
3,797	G. S.	35	21 May -	22 May -	24	—	Threatening his officer in a most cold-blooded way, and telling him the Governor was a villain.
5,265	M. S.	27	21 May -	22 May -	24	—	Concealing in the ventilator of his cell a rope made of coir, and on his person a knife, with intent to effect his escape.
6,098	J. R.	24	21 May, -	22 May -	12	—	Breaking four panes, of glass cell utensil, and slate, and general bad conduct.
6,093	C. V.	20	28 May -	29 May -	24	—	Striking an officer on the head and face with a cell broom, and also a blow on the face with his fist.
7,402	H. G.	24	11 June -	12 June -	24	—	Idleness, insolence, and tearing his clothing to pieces when confined in a dark cell.
6,248	G. W.	21	18 June -	19 June -	24	—	Destroying slate, Bible, prayer, hymn, and lesson books, and placing all his work in a bucket of water.

6,369	H. W.	19	25 June -	26 June -	24	—	Striking his officer a blow on the face, and kicking him in the legs when being removed from school for misconduct.
6,745	F. D.	33	2 July -	3 July -	24	—	Removing some mortar in refractory cell, threatening to break everything in his cell, and for filthy and disgusting conduct.
6,642	P. S.	23	2 July -	3 July -	24	—	Shouting and knocking at his cell door, using threatening and disgusting language, and violently resisting officers.
4,240	W. S.	17	2July -	3 July -	24	—	Destroying Bible, prayer, and hymn books, and using most disgusting language to the Chaplain.
3,993	W. J.	19	2 July -	3 July -	24	—	Refusing to work, and making use of disgusting language to his officer.
7,023	E. C.	19	9 July -	10 July -	24	—	Striking an officer a blow on the face to the effusion of blood, and marking his eye.
5,731	J. M.	30	30 July -	5 August -	24	—	Breaking nine panes of glass, and destroying cell utensil, cup, handkerchief, spoon, comb, and throwing the contents of his cell utensil about the cell; threatening his officer, using foul language, setting fire to two sheets, and spitting in the resident surgeon's face.
7,235	P. K.	17	13 August -	15 August -	—	12	Writing and making drawings in his Bible and prayer book, and writing obscene language on "Nicholls's Help.
5,731	J. M.	30	21 Sept. -	22 Sept. -	36	—	Loud shouting, saying, "I want to see the bloody doctor," and making use of filthy and disgusting language, and destroying prison property.
7,922	T. T.	20	29 Sept. -	29 Sept. -	36	—	Striking an officer on the head with cell utensil, and knocking him down insensible.
3,738	J. B.	22	29 Sept. -	29 Sept. -	36	—	Striking and attempting to stab a fellow prisoner.
6,508	J. B.	22	24 October -	24 October -	24	—	Threatening and abusive language towards an officer, and secreting part of his coir in the ventilator of his cell and in his mattress.
7,037	J. M.	21	24 October -	24 October -	24	—	Calling the Governor a "bloody tinker and swine," and Pl. Warder Crosgrove a "bloody liar," when brought to the board room for misconduct.
7,932	J. G.	22	12 Nov. -	13 Nov. -	36	—	Tampering with cell bricks by removing the mortar therefrom, and having a suit of liberty clothes and other articles concealed about their persons and cells with a view to escape. They were acting in concert.
7,563	G. E.	29	12 Nov. -	13 Nov. -	36	—	
7,564	W. F. S.	27	12 Nov. -	13 Nov. -	36	—	
7,571	J. F.	27	12 Nov. -	13 Nov. -	36	—	
5,731	J. M.	30	10 Dec. -	10 Dec. -	36	—	Destroying a copy of the prison rules, a pair of canvas trousers, and trencher, cell bucket, towel, spoon, gutta-percha chamber, and pint, and using filthy and disgusting language towards the deputy-governor and medical officer.
7,132	T. C.	34	10 Dec. -	10 Dec. -	36	—	Drawing back the cell-door bolt by means of a thread passed through a hole whice he had bored in the door, and having in his possession an instrument with which to pick the lock of the cell gate, and making a suit of clothes from his sheets, with a view to escape.

Governor's Report.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Millbank Prison, for the year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,520	14	6
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	6,668	18	2
Gratuities to officers	297	5	4
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	2,015	0	2
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,581	17	5
Uniforms for officers and servants	931	4	6
Victualling prisoners	8,213	10	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	2,814	4	3
Bedding for prisoners	400	2	10
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	461	6	1
Medical comforts (extras for sick)	329	2	0
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	249	6	3
Gratuities to convicts	931	0	10
Furniture and fittings	278	2	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	66	4	1
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,027	8	7
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	409	16	3
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	681	12	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops	113	5	10
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	14	15	0
Various small disbursements	495	10	2
Rent, rates, and taxes	266	19	6
Total	33,767	7	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	2,572	0	7
Net expenditure	£31,195	6	7

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, January* 11, 1864.

AT this period of the year it becomes the duty of the Chaplain, in accordance with the rules, to make a report, with reference to the preceding year, as to "the religious and moral condition of the prisoners, "their progressive improvement, and the method adopted for recording "it and encouraging the exertions of the prisoners, the course of instruc- "tion pursued in the schools, the books in use, and the apparent effects "of the discipline of the prison." In now discharging this duty, I will bear in mind the instructions, which have been recently issued, to be "as concise as possible, and to avoid all dissertations."

The tabular statement which I have presented in former reports, containing a classification of the convicts who had been received in the course of the year, is unavoidably omitted in the present. I have reason to believe that this statement was regarded by persons who take an interest in prisons and prisoners as not devoid of value, and therefore I the more regret my inability still to furnish it. The changes that have recently taken place with regard to Roman Catholic prisoners, by which they are withdrawn from all contact with the Chaplain, preclude the possibility of obtaining from them the information necessary

for the purpose of classification. The value of such a classification, whatever it be, depends, to a great extent, on its exhibiting an accurate view of the *whole body* of convicts; it is obvious, therefore, that its value would be considerably lessened by being limited to a section only of the prisoners, however large, and, under these circumstances, it seemed best to discontinue it altogether, especially, as its preparation involved no small amount of pains and labour. Chaplain's Report.

In the absence of the actual figures, I may, however, state my general impression, which is, that the relative proportions of the various classes of convicts remain pretty much as they were. The convicts may be divided into two great classes, the criminal and the less criminal; the former embracing all those who follow crime as their profession, and numbering perhaps rather more than 50 per cent. of the whole; the latter made up of the remainder, and including offenders of various degrees of criminality, but differing from the other in this, that none contained in it, not even the worst, resort to dishonest practices as their actual and sole means of livelihood. There is one section, indeed, of the less criminal class, whose numbers would perhaps exhibit a relative increase, an increase which in this instance is much to be regretted, because the section is made up of men who, from their connexions and education, ought not to be found in the ranks of the lawless and profligate. I am alluding to those who have occupied respectable positions in society, such as mercantile clerks and others holding posts of trust, persons who up to the time of their offence have been regarded by their employers as worthy of confidence, and have never been under suspicion. What may be the causes which have contributed to produce this apparent decay of morality and upright principle amongst a class so numerous in a commercial community like ours, it is not for me here to inquire. Of the fact itself I have too strong an impression to permit me to doubt its reality.

The religious and moral condition of the prisoners may be shortly but truly and accurately described, in apostolical language, as that of men "living without God in the world." And this description is applicable not merely to those who, by a long course of profligacy and sin, have at length reached that state of heart which causes them to glory in their shame, but (in a minor degree, it is true,) to those whose lives have on the whole been marked by a decent exterior. Sometimes, doubtless, it happens that amongst the convicts we meet with a man who has paid some attention to religion, and who has pretty regularly attended a place of worship, but instances of this sort are rare; in most cases there has been an utter and habitual neglect of all the requirements commonly regarded as essential to even a nominal Christian life.

But it is more with reference to the present than the past that the Chaplain has to do in his report; the question to which he has to give an answer is, not so much what has been the character of those under his charge, as what it may be supposed to be at the present, or, in other words, what has been the effect of the various means which have been used to promote a better state of feeling amongst the prisoners, a feeling which will influence their conduct in their relations as well with their Creator as with their fellow-men? On this point I desire to speak always with caution, for I am well aware how difficult it is, even for the most experienced, to decide as to the religious and moral condition of persons placed in the exceptional position of convicts, shut out as they are from their peculiar temptations, and under an inducement, from a notion, mistaken though it be, that it may tend in some way to their advantage, to assume feelings that have really no existence. After all necessary deductions, however, have been made on these grounds, I feel

Chaplain's Report.

I may safely use the language of hope as regards a considerable number. Not that I mean it to be understood that the instances are frequent of decided conversion of the heart to God, for the contrary of this is the fact; but, short of this, there may be such an alteration of feeling and character as will keep men from the commission of crime, and to this extent I am disposed to think the work of reformation advances in many. I have seen enough to satisfy me of the existence, in not a few, of an earnest desire, amounting in some cases even to a longing, for some means of escape from the bondage of former habits and pursuits. I am sure there are many "old convicts" even who would rejoice could they but see any prospect of being able to resume their proper place in society. But here is the difficulty, a difficulty the removal of which seems next to impossible; society has no forgiveness for a convict and refuses to receive him into its bosom; and so, notwithstanding he may have a real and decided inclination for better things, there is nothing for him but a return to crime; he cannot reform though he would. With every avenue to honest employment thus shut against him, he is an object as much of pity as of blame if he relapses into old courses.

If the conduct of prisoners could be accepted as evidence of moral improvement, the language of hope might be exchanged for that of certainty. The very general absence of anything approaching to serious misconduct on the part of the prisoners, their industry at their several employments, their attention to instruction, and remarkable propriety of behaviour when assembled for Divine worship—effects like these would, under other circumstances, be regarded as sufficient evidence of good moral character. Experience, however, has taught us that we cannot safely apply the same tests to men subject to all the restraints of prison discipline, as to those enjoying their natural state of freedom. But whether these effects may be traced to mere policy on the part of the prisoner, or rather are the genuine product of new principles and feelings, they are, at least, evidence of what the discipline aims at; it may be, too, that in not a few instances where official experience fancies it detects the working of low and hypocritical motives, a very different judgment would be arrived at, could we see as He sees "to whom all "hearts are open, and from whom no secrets are hid."

Thus far I have spoken only of the male convicts, although what I have said may, to a great extent, be applied to the females. It is most gratifying to me to be able to report more favourably of this portion of my charge than I have done on any former occasion. The subdued and respectful demeanour of the prisoners, together with their apparent appreciation of the means of improvement, the rare occurrence of any violation of prison rules, strict as they are, and the comparative order that now prevails amongst the penal-class convicts, a section of the women whose general conduct has been usually characterized by the most defiant disregard of authority, all bear witness to the success of the discipline, and reflect much credit on the chief matron, Miss Crosgrove, who has the general superintendence of the female department of the prison. The transfer in the last year of the great body of the female convicts to Parkhurst prison, by which the number in Millbank has been considerably reduced, seldom exceeding 150, has not been without its influence in promoting the improved tone now so visible. The advantage of dealing with convicts in small bodies is well exemplified in the satisfactory results I have mentioned; at the same time, I do not believe these results would have been achieved to such an extent, had the management of the prison been less judicious than it has been. The discipline, while characterized by kindness, is carried out with firmness; the prisoners know that their efforts to improve will not fail to

receive due encouragement, but they know also that any insubordination or wilful breach of regulations will be firmly dealt with, and hence, in a great measure, the satisfactory results which it affords me so much pleasure to be able to report. An essential to success in dealing with convicts, whether male or female, is firmness in those who administer the discipline. No discipline can succeed, which fails to impress the prisoner with the power and determination of those who administer it to enforce obedience, if it be necessary to resort to such means. Chaplain's Report.

The various religious services in the chapel and infirmaries have been continued without change; they are described at length in my report of 1862, and it will be sufficient perhaps for the present to refer you to the account there given.

The work of the schools has been carried on as usual during the past year, and the progress made by the prisoners has been quite as satisfactory as we have a right to expect. The actual results will be found in the usual tabular statement appended to the report. It appears that about 70 per cent. of the prisoners make fair improvement, the remaining 30 per cent. derive little or no benefit from the instruction. Of the latter, some are getting old, and seem to think that at their time of life it is either too late to learn or not worth the trouble; others are naturally dull and incapable of any mental effort.

A change has just been made in our school system which will, I believe, be attended with several advantages. The prisoners are no longer assembled in a schoolroom, but receive instruction in their cells, a change by which the discipline will gain much in stringency. There is no doubt that the prisoners felt it a very great relief to the monotony of the separate cell, to be brought together twice a week for three or four hours at a time. Now, with the exception of the time for Divine service and exercise, the whole 24 hours must be passed by the prisoner in his cell. Again, it may be readily supposed that men, who are for so large a portion of their time shut up alone, would not be slow to take advantage of the opportunity afforded in the schoolroom for communicating with each other; this facility no longer exists; as a matter of discipline, therefore, there is no doubt that the change will be beneficial, and I am of opinion that this gain will be effected without any sacrifice of the schoolmaster's usefulness—indeed I feel a strong impression that the men whose education has been the most neglected, and who therefore need instruction the most, will under the new system make better progress than before. As another year, however, will supply the actual results, which will test the expediency of the change that has been made, I need not trouble you further with any mere opinions on the subject.

Amongst the female convicts the cellular system of instruction has always prevailed. The results of the schoolmistress's exertions are at least equal to those of former years, though if there be any difference it is in favour of the past year, owing to the improved tone of feeling which characterizes the women, and which disposes them to make greater efforts to profit by the instruction.

No change has been made in the books used. The Irish National School books, which are supplied chiefly to the Roman Catholic prisoners, and those of the British and Foreign School Society, which have been long used in this prison, and are found well adapted for the purpose, still hold their place.

The library, which is in good condition, and greatly appreciated by most of the prisoners, has received an addition of 200 volumes to replace those destroyed or worn out. The instances of wilful damage

Chaplain's Report.

to the books are now comparatively few. The "library ticket," introduced on my suggestion a few years ago, which contains an entry of the book issued to a prisoner and its condition at the time, and which he is required to produce when returning the book, is found on the whole to operate as a sufficient check on the tendency to mutilate. The best proof of this is the fact that the annual allowance for maintaining the library is now sufficient for two or three years, whereas before the introduction of the ticket it was necessary to make a requisition for books every year to the full amount of the allowance.

When speaking of the moral and religious condition of the prisoners I anticipated the remarks which might be made as to "the effects of the "discipline." It is enough for me here to observe generally, that these effects are on the whole such as a wholesome discipline ought to produce. The influence is both deterrent and reformatory, and it has been rendered still further deterrent, not only by the change in connexion with the schools already adverted to, but by the discontinuance of the practice, which hitherto prevailed, of opening the inner cell door on the completion by the prisoner of two months' confinement from the date of his reception. He is now subjected to *strict* separate confinement while undergoing that stage of the discipline, whereas before, he was able, in spite of the vigilance of the officer, to converse through the cell-gate with his neighbours on each side of him. I may add, also, that this change has been attended with a visible improvement in the bearing and demeanour of the prisoners, and that our visits, not unwelcome before, are more welcome now.

Distinctions are sometimes made by writers and speakers between the deterrent and reformatory elements of discipline, as though they were antagonistic. In this, as it appears to me, they make a mistake. The most deterrent discipline, provided of course that it does not altogether ignore and exclude reformatory agencies, is also the most reformatory; in fact, the latter effect cannot be produced at all in the absence of what is deterrent—a conclusion, as it seems to me, which the analogy of the Divine dealings with men leaves no room to question, for chastening is the means to which the Almighty invariably resorts to correct His erring children: "He scourgeth every son whom He "receiveth."

In one point only is the discipline injurious in its effects, though I am happy to believe that in this a remedy is about to be provided. The exception to which I allude is the association of prisoners in large rooms and cells without any provision for separation at night, and in the case of the cells without even the presence of an officer. It is most important that when the prisoners have completed the prescribed period of separate confinement they should be removed to the public works, where, if they must be exposed to the inevitable evils of association during the day, at any rate means exist for maintaining separation at night. But should the necessities of the service require the association of the prisoners before their removal to public works, I cannot too strongly urge the importance of effecting such a change as will never permit prisoners to be brought together except under the immediate supervision of an officer.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
GEO. B. DE RENZI,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—ABSTRACT of the EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENTS of CONVICTS who have been removed or discharged from MILLBANK PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1863, exclusive of those whose brief Period of Detention or other cause has prevented their making perceptible Progress.

Period of Detention.	Number of Convicts.	Attainments on	Reading.					Writing.					Arithmetic.				
			Entirely ignorant.	Know the Alphabet.	Read easy Words.	Read tolerably.	Read well.	Entirely ignorant.	Can form Letters.	Write from Copies.	Write their own Letters.	Write well.	Entirely ignorant.	Know Addition.	Simple Rules.	Compound Rules.	Higher Rules.
Above 3 and under 6 months	280	Reception	9	25	87	127	32	52	27	66	127	8	133	21	42	30	54
		Centesimal prop.	3·2	9·	31·1	45·3	11·4	18·6	9·6	23·6	45·3	2·9	47·5	7·5	15·	10·7	19·3
		Removal	2	5	60	147	66	12	24	53	153	38	45	58	42	44	91
		Centesimal prop.	·7	1·8	21·4	52·5	23·6	4·2·	8·5	19·	54·6	13·6	16·	20·7	15·	15·9	32·5
Above 6 and under 9 months	474	Reception	26	49	107	238	54	81	37	120	222	14	200	71	77	70	·56
		Centesimal prop.	5·5	10·3	22·5	50·4	11·5	17·1	7·8	25·3	47·	3·	42·2	15·	16·2	14·9	11·8
		Removal	·3	12	92	238	129	17	29	80	279	69	61	71	81	102	159
		Centesimal prop.	·64	2·5·	19·4	50·2	27·2	3·6	6·1	17·	59·	14·5	12·9	15·	17·1	21·5	33·5
Above 9 and under 12 months	113	Reception	6	24	14	58	11	28	11	19	50	5	54	12	17	13	17
		Centesimal prop.	5·3	21·2	12·4	51·3	9·7	24·4	9·7	16·8	44·2	4·4	47·8	10·6	15·	11·5	15·
		Removal	—	6	25	54	28	6	7	22	58	20	16	25	11	15	46
		Centesimal prop.	—	5·3	22·1	47·8	24·4	5·3	6·2	20·	51·3	17·6	14·1	22·1	9·7	13·2	40·7
12 months and upwards	36	Reception	—	2	3	24	7	1	1	5	26	3	7	6	6	8	9
		Centesimal prop.	—	5·5	8·3	66·6	20·	2·8	2·8	14·	7·3	8·3	20·	16·6	16·6	22·	24·9
		Removal	—	—	1	9	26	—	—	2	15	19	2	2	3	3	26
		Centesimal prop.	—	—	2·8	24·9	7·3	—	—	5·5	42·	53·	5·5	5·5	8·3	8·3	7·3
Total	903	Reception	41	100	211	447	104	162	76	210	425	30	394	110	142	121	136
		Centesimal prop.	4·5	11·1	23·4	49·5	11·5	17·9	8·4	23·1	47·	3·2	43·6	12·2	15·9	13·4	15·1
		Removal	5	23	178	448	249	35	60	157	505	146	124	156	137	164	322
		Centesimal prop.	·5.	2·5	19·7	49·6	27·6	4·	6·4	17·4	56·	16·1	13·7	17·3	15·2	18·1	35·6

Chaplain's Report.

TABLE II.—GENERAL PROGRESS.

Satisfactory.		Moderate.		Little.		None.		Total.	
Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.	Number of Convicts.	Centesimal Proportion.
237	26·3	447	49·5	188	20·8	31	3·3	903	100·

TABLE III.—SCHOOLING PREVIOUS TO CONVICTION.

	Description of School.													How long at School.							
	Private.	Grammar.	National.	British.	Scotch Parish.	Charity.	Infant.	Evening.	Regimental.	Workhouse.	Factory.	Various.	None.	Total.	Less than a Year.	One Year.	Two Years.	Three Years.	Four Years.	Five Years and upwards.	Never went to School.	Total.
Number of Convicts	201	4	236	128	5	65	11	5	5	3	1	44	195	903	61	108	116	92	86	245	195	903
Centesimal proportion	22·3	·44	26·2	14·1	·5	6·9	1·2	·5	·5	·33	·1	4·8	21·6	100·	6·5	11·9	12·9	10·2	9·5	27·2	21·6	100·

It appears that of the above 903, only 242 had attended a Sunday school.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Millbank Prison, February* 12, 1864.

THE report which I have the honour to submit for the year 1863 is made as short as possible, in pursuance of your instructions.

The deaths per 1,000 have been higher than in any year since 1857. The daily average number of sick in the infirmaries has increased from 64 in 1862 to nearly 66 in 1863 (being the highest point reached in any year since 1854), and the average number of days spent in the infirmaries has increased from 35 to 38. These figures admit of explanation partly by the higher proportion of convicts who were suffering from serious disease on reception, and partly by the increase of male convicts as compared with females, among whom a less liability to disease and a less mortality usually prevail; also in part by the longer detention of invalids in the prison, and the long periods of observation required in some of the cases of supposed unsoundness of mind. (See Table X. in the Appendix.)

Medical Officer's Report.

It is remarkable that, notwithstanding the large number of sick prisoners requiring treatment in the infirmary, the number of the casual sick and the attacks of diarrhœa should have been smaller than in any year of which we have record.

In the table showing the diseases most indicative of the sanitary condition of the prison, I wish to point out the increase of febricula and intermittent fever, the decrease of diarrhœa, and the unusually large number of cases of erysipelas. (See Table XI. in the Appendix.)

Deaths.

Nine men and two women died in the year. Three were in good health on reception and one "apparently" in good health. The remaining seven were all in indifferent or bad health on reception. Phthisis caused 8 deaths, erysipelas 1, congestion of the lungs and dropsy 1, and disease of the kidneys 1.

Pardons.

One woman was liberated on the ground of paralysis.

Removals.

Ninety-three convicts (all males) were removed on account of fatal diseases.

Suicidal Attempts.

The four attempts made during the year were all frivolous.

Insane.

The number of insane prisoners removed to lunatic asylums was 13 in 1862. In 1863 it was 20. The total number of insane, including those not removed, was 22. The same number (20) occurred in 1853, and 22 in 1859. In only one case did the insanity probably originate in this prison.

The usual tables are annexed.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant
WILLIAM A. GUY, M.B.,
Medical Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—GENERAL SUMMARY of DEATHS, RELEASED on LICENCE, and REMOVALS on MEDICAL GROUNDS for the Year 1863.

Class of Convicts.	Received during the Year.	Daily Average Number.	Deaths.	Released on Licence on Medical Grounds.	Removal for fatal Diseases.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Released on Licence and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Deaths, Released on Licence, and Removals per 1,000 Prisoners.	Insane Prisoners.	
									Removed to an Asylum.	Not Removed.
Male Convicts - -	2,147	769	9	–	93	11·70	120·93	132·64	15	2
Female Convicts -	437	244	2	1	–	8·1	4·	12·3	5	–
All Convicts - -	2,584	1,013	11	1	93	10·85	92·79	103·65	20	2

TABLE II.—DEATHS in the Year 1863.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age when convicted.	State of Health on Reception.	Cause of Death.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Death.
A. F. -	Manchester	July 28, 1862 -	25 - -	Delicate - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Prior to reception -	Jan. 4, 1863.
W. G. -	Kirkdale -	Mar 20, 1863 -	34 - -	Bad - - - - -	Phthisis - - -	„ „	May 1, „
E. C. -	Newgate -	Dec. 2, 1862 -	36 - -	Good - - - - -	Erysipelas - -	May 13, 1863 - -	May 20, „
J. S. -	Manchester	Nov. 28, „ -	25 - -	Good - - - - -	Congestion of the lungs and Dropsy.	May 16, „ - -	May 31, „
J. H. -	Exeter -	May 1, 1863 -	25 - -	Indifferent - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Prior to reception -	June 25, „
J. S. -	Yarmouth -	Aug. 6, „ -	24 - -	Bad - - - - -	Phthisis - - -	„ „	Sept. 7 „
L. F. -	Winchester	July 9 „ -	28 - -	Bad - - - - -	Phthisis - - -	„ „	Sept. 11 „
G. P. -	Winchester	July 23 „ -	29 - -	Apparently good - - -	Phthisis - - -	Oct. 16, 1863 - -	Dec. 8, „
M. A. G. -	Brixton -	May 9, 1862 -	20 - -	Good - - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Sept. „ - -	Dec. 11, „
J. W. -	Liverpool -	Sept. 29, 1863 -	22 - -	Indifferent - - - -	Phthisis - - -	Prior to reception -	Dec. 28, „
W. B. -	Liverpool -	Mar. 10, „ -	35 - -	Indifferent - - - -	Disease of the kidneys	Dec. 7, 1863 - -	Dec. 29 „

Table III.—Released on Licence on Medical Grounds in the Year 1863.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Discharge by Licence.	Disease, or Ground of Release.
E. L. -	Warwick -	July 18, 1862	49 - -	Indifferent - -	Prior to reception - -	May 30, 1863 - -	Paralysis.

Table IV.—General Summary of Infirmary Sick during the Year 1863.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Number of Sick admitted into the Infirmary.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of Sick per 1,000 Convicts.	Greatest Number of Sick at any one Time. — Nov. 20.	Greatest Number of Convicts at any one Time. — Jan. 1.	Average Number of Days at Infirmary for each Sick Convict.	Number of Days of Infirmary for each Convict, of the Average Daily Number.
Male Convicts - -	769	536	53·05	68·98	63	665	36	25
Female Convicts - -	244	90	12· 7	52·04	14	507	51	19
All Convicts - -	1,013	626	65·75	64·90	77	1,172	38	23

Table V.—Insane Convicts in the Year 1863.

Initials.	Whence received.	Date of Reception.	Age on Reception.	State of Mind when received.	Character of the Attack.	When the first Symptoms appeared.	Date of Removal.	Whither removed.
S. T.	Newgate	July 11, 1862	30	Doubtful	Delusions, &c.	July 13, 1862	Feb. 6, 1863	Bethlehem.
M. W.	Winchester	Apr. 1, „	25	„	Delusions. Occasional violence	June „	„ 14, „	Fisherton.
J. C.	Coldbath Fields	Sept. 8, „	22	Apparently sound.	Delusions, &c.	Nov. „	Mar. 23, „	Bethlehem.
F. H.	Pentonville	Feb. 23, „	22	Unsound	Imbecility	Prior to reception	May 6, „	„
J. T.	„	Jan. 23, „	26	„	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. S.	Bermuda	May 20, 1861	38	„	Delusions. Extreme taciturnity	„ „ „	June 16, „	Fisherton.
J. D.	Madras	Mar. 12, 1863	22	„	Delusions	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
W. H.	Bow Street	May 5, „	48	„	Insane dread. Incoherence	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
M. A. S.	Brixton	„ 28, 1862	25	„	Occasional extreme violence	„ „ „	July 13, „	Broadmoor.
E. S.	„	Mar. 4, 1863	30	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 14, „	„
A. D.	„	Aug. 26, 1862	24	„	„ „ „	„ „ „	„ 15, „	„
G. L.	Portland	Mar. 5, 1863	31	„	Incoherence. Extreme taciturnity	„ „ „	Sept. 8, „	Fisherton.
J. F.	Bow Street	Apr. 28, „	35	„	Imbecility	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
C. B.	„	„ 20, „	40	„	„	„ „ „	„ 12, „	„
J. T.	Winchester	July 9, „	50	Probably unsound.	Incoherence. Imbecility	Soon after reception	„ „ „	„
J. T.	Liverpool	Feb. 25 „	23	„	Delusions, &c.	„ „ „	Oct. 23, „	„
T. J.	Gloucester	May 7, „	22	„	Imbecility	Soon after reception	„ „ „	„
W. B.	Exeter	Apr. 10, „	19	„	Delusions, &c.	„ „ „	Nov. 2, „	„
S. A. S.	Wakefield	Jan. 25, „	24	„	Extreme filthiness. Frequent violence. Delusions.	„ „ „	„ „ „	„
J. D.	Woking	Nov. 24, 1862	27	Unsound	Imbecility	Prior to reception	„ „ „	„
T. P.	India	„ 18, 1863	30	„	Religious mania and delusions	„ „ „	Not yet removed.	
D. McP.	Canada	June 20, „	29	„	Delusions. Frequently violent	„ „ „	„ „	

TABLE VI.—CASUAL SICK in the Year 1863.

Class of Convicts.	Daily Average Number of Convicts.	Aggregate Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases.			Daily Average Number of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.			Cases of Diarrhœa occurring among the Casual Sick.		
		New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	New Cases.	Old Cases.	All Cases.	Total No. of Cases.	No. of Cases during the Year per 1,000 Convicts.	Average weekly No. of Cases per 1,000 Convicts.
Male Convicts -	769	2,925	11,114	14,039	8·01	30·45	38·46	10·40	39·59	49·99	296	385	7·40
Female Convicts	244	624	2,775	3,399	1·70	7·60	9·30	7·	31·14	38·14	65	266	5·12
All Convicts -	1,013	3,549	13,889	17,438	9·71	38·05	47.76	9·58	37·56	47·14	361	356	6·84

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE VII.—GROUNDS of REMOVAL of MALE CONVICTS as INVALIDS to DARTMOOR and WOKING PRISONS, 1863.

Complaint.	Not existing on Reception.	Existing on Reception.	TOTAL.
Scrofula	6	13	19
Phthisis	33	46	79
Hæmoptysis	7	3	10
Asthma	3	4	7
Chronic Bronchitis	6	11	17
Morbus Cordis	—	1	1
Palpitation	—	2	2
Chronic Gastritis	—	2	2
Chronic Dysentery	—	2	2
Hæmorrhoids	—	3	3
Fistula in ano	—	1	1
Epilepsy	1	4	5
Paralysis	—	5	5
Imbecility, &c.	6	13	19
Disease of urinary organs	—	3	3
Phosphatic Diathesis	1	1	2
Gout	1	1	2
Chronic rheumatism	3	4	7
Syphilis	—	1	1
Bronchocele	—	1	1
Abscess	1	1	2
Ulcer	—	3	3
Diseased joints	—	3	3
Diseased bones	—	1	1
Rupture	—	2	2
Crippled or deformed	—	56	56
Varicose veins	1	4	5
Disease of the eye	2	14	16
Cutaneous disease	—	2	2
Severe burn	—	2	2
Debility	21	30	51
Age	—	29	29
Total	92	268	360

TABLE VIII.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at MILLBANK for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Male Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,147.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	1	1	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	3	15	17	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	2	1	1	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	1	17	18	—	—	—
Febricula	4	46	45	1	—	4
Ague	—	3	2	—	—	1
Rheumatism	—	7	1	4	—	2
Erysipelas	—	6	4	—	1	1
Gonorrhœa	—	3	3	—	—	—
Syphilis	2	3	5	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this class	—	8	8	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess	3	21	14	7	—	3
Ulcer	—	18	—	4	—	4
Gout	—	3	1	1	—	1
Other diseases of this class	—	10	10	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula	—	11	8	1	—	2
Phthisis	9	62	9	50	7	5
Hæmoptysis	2	5	5	1	—	1
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Paraplegia	—	1	—	—	—	1
Other forms of Paralysis	—	2	—	2	—	—
Epilepsy	—	2	2	—	—	—
Cephalalgia	—	1	1	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Palpitatio	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	1	—	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchitis	3	20	10	—	—	6
Pleuritis	—	1	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	1	5	3	1	—	2
Asthma	—	3	1	—	—	2
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Dyspepsia	—	16	15	—	—	1
Melæna	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ileus	—	1	1	—	—	—
Constipation	1	3	4	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	7	5	2	—	—
Vermes	—	6	6	—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Millbank—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
Diseases of the Digestive Organs—*cont.*						
Fistula in Ano	—	2	1	1	—	—
Other diseases of the Digestive Organs	1	13	11	1	—	2
8. Diseases of the Kidneys, Urinary Organs, and Organs of Generation.						
Stricture of Urethra	1	4	2	1	—	2
Hydrocele	—	4	4	—	—	—
Other diseases of the kidneys, &c.	1	4	2	2	1	—
9. Diseases of Joints, Bones, and Muscular System.						
Muscular Rheumatism	—	2	2	—	—	—
Diseases of bones	—	10	5	3	—	2
„ joints	—	2	2	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncles	—	5	4	—	—	1
Boils	1	8	8	1	—	—
Scabies	3	31	32	—	—	2
Eczema	1	4	5	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Skin	1	9	8	—	—	2
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	15	10	5	—	—
Iritis	1	—	1	—	—	—
Other diseases of this class	—	5	5	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	—	7	7	—	—	—
Sprains	—	4	3	—	—	1
Fractures	—	1	1	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	6	6	—	—	—
Other accidents and injuries	1	3	4	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases	—	4	4	—	—	—
14. Observation	3	52	26	—	15	14
15. Debility	2	28	13	16	—	1

TABLE IX.—INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Millbank, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Female Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 437.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	11	10	—	—	—	1
Febricula	—	10	10	—	—	—	—
Rheumatism	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Syphilis	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Abscess	2	6	6	—	—	—	2
Ulcer	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Gout	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Phthisis	3	13	12	—	—	2	2
Hæmoptysis	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Other forms of Paralysis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
5. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Bronchitis	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Other diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
6. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.							
Dyspepsia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Constipation	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.							
Hæmaturia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
8. DISEASES OF FEMALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.							
Menorrhagia	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Prolapsus Uteri	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
9. DISEASES OF JOINTS, BONES, AND MUSCULAR SYSTEM.							
Diseases of Joints	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
10. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.							
Boils	—	3	2	—	—	—	1
Scabies	—	2	2	—	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report for Millbank Prison—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. Accidents, Injuries, &c.							
Contusions	1	2	3	—	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
14. Observation	1	5	5	1	—	—	—
15. Debility	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
16. Pregnancy	2	3	5	—	—	—	—

Table X.—Showing the Mortality and Sickness for the Ten Years ending 1863.

Years.	Deaths per 1,000 Prisoners.	Removals per 1,000 Prisoners (including Discharges on medical grounds).	Average Number of Infirmary Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Daily new Cases of Casual Sick per 1,000 Prisoners.	Weekly casual Cases of Diarrhœa per 1,000 Prisoners.
1854	31·19	21·27	106·56	13·29	29·5
1855	6·20	20·67	50·04	12·38	22·6
1856	19·38	31·22	69·91	13·99	17·1
1857	11·72	20·74	61·02	16·17	27·4
1858	8·42	26·21	46·45	12·38	14·
1859	5·3	49·24	45·10	19·14	18·8
1860	8·96	72·77	55·77	20·63	13·7
1861	9·14	102·64	60·21	22·41	17·7
1862	3·92	81·53	62·88	13·89	10·48
1863	10·85	72·79	64·90	9·58	6·84

Table XI.—Showing the Diseases most indicative of the Sanitary Condition of the Prison for Five Years ending 1863.

	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Febricula	16	47	56	40	56
Typhus and Typhoid Fever	—	1	—	1	—
Intermittent and Remittent Fever	3	4	4	1	3
Cholera and Choleraic Diarrhœa	—	—	—	—	—
Severe Diarrhœa	25	23	35	23	17
Dysentery	—	2	4	—	2
Erysipelas	1	8	4	2	8
Acute and Sub-acute Rheumatism	3	20	21	3	8
Sore Throat	17	3	1	4	2
Inflammation of Lungs	1	11	7	7	5
Totals	66	119	132	86	101

PARKHURST PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January 2*, 1864. Governor's Report.

THE year 1863 having expired, it has become my duty to make to you another annual report of the prison under my charge.

Number of Prisoners admitted or discharged.

In the prison, 1st January 1863 - - -		176
Received from Millbank under sentence of penal servitude - - - - - -		31
Received from various County or Borough Gaols, under sentences of imprisonment for terms not exceeding two years - - - - - -		79
		286
Liberated on licence - - - -	23	
" on expiration of sentence - -	77	
Died - - - - - -	1	
		101
Remaining on 31st December 1863 - -		185
Daily average for the year - -		185

Discipline, Morals, and Condition.

The general conduct of the prisoners was, throughout the year, orderly, obedient, and respectful. Their work was performed with cheerful industry, and a healthy moral tone appeared to pervade a large majority of the boys. The punishments for prison offences, of which the aggregate number was by no means considerable, were confined for the most part either to prisoners newly arrived, or to a small number of thoughtless characters among the younger boys.

Insubordination was of very rare occurrence; only three times had I occasion to resort to whipping, and not one boy was placed in the penal class during the year.

Conduct of Officers.

The good character of the Parkhurst officers for steadiness and attention to their duties was fully sustained during last year, and in no instance was I called upon to report any one of them to the Director for censure or fine.

Female convicts having been sent to Parkhurst in the spring of 1863, to occupy all the vacant cells in both prisons, some additions to the male staff became necessary. Two more clerks, a messenger, two store porters, and a gatekeeper for the upper prison, were appointed; but the cooking for all the prisoners having been undertaken by women, the male cook was superannuated on the 1st April.

The introduction of 400 female convicts and a proportionate number of matrons having considerably increased the medical duties and responsibilities of the establishment, it was deemed requisite again to attach a resident surgeon to the prison, and therefore Henry Roome, Esq., M.D.,

Governor's Report.

was transferred from Dartmoor Prison to take medical charge at Parkhurst, and the temporary assistance of Mr. Waterworth of Newport was then dispensed with.

To the last-named gentleman it is due that I should here record my testimony that during the 14 months of his daily attendance at Parkhurst Prison he fulfilled the duties of medical officer with efficiency and very commendable regularity. His kind attention to all whom he had occasion to visit was frequently brought to my notice.

Labour in which Prisoners have been employed.

In addition to the cultivation of the prison farm, which I think was as successfully carried on in 1863 as in any preceding year, the repairs of the prison in the bricklayers', carpenters', painters', and glaziers' departments were aided by prisoners' labour. All the shoes and the clothing of male prisoners were made and repaired by the boys, and bread for the supply of the whole prison was made and baked by them.

The prisoners' earnings have been computed according to the authorized scale, and paid to them after their liberation.

Every boy in the general wards has attended school for one forenoon and one afternoon of each week, unless when specially required for farm work, and some of the more illiterate have been allowed to join a supplementary class for additional elementary school instruction after dusk on the afternoons of autumn and winter days.

The probationary school and the evening class were carried on as in former years.

Buildings.

The whole of the upper prison having been given over to female convicts it has been altered to meet their requirements, and the school-room of that prison has been fitted up for the performance of Divine service for the Roman Catholics, in which the Rev. Patrick Kelly, Visiting Roman Catholic priest of the prison, officiates daily. The probationary ward, kitchen, dormitory tailors' and shoemakers' shops, the laundry and the room over it, have also been given over to the female establishment, and the rooms last named have been screened from the male prison by a wooden hoarding erected for this purpose, and by hoppers fixed to all the windows looking into the part of the prison occupied by boys.

The old cells are in much the same condition as they were in the preceding year.

Escapes.

There was not an attempt at escape during the year 1863.

Deaths.

One prisoner died 13th January. He had been hopelessly ill in consumption for many weeks previously. The general health of the prisoners was remarkably good, as the Medical Officer's report will show.

The number of cases requiring treatment in the infirmary was extremely small.

Expenses of the Prison.

The great augmentation of the establishment consequent on the removal of 400 female convicts and their officers to Parkhurst made, of course, a proportionate increase of the year's expenditure. The expenses of 1863 will be shown in a detailed statement appended to this report

together with a computation of the prisoners' earnings and the net value of farm produce as a set off against the gross cost of the establishment. Governor's Report.

Re-convictions.

I apprehend that several young men who had been at Parkhurst in former years were re-convicted in 1863. I feel it right, however, to state that some of these re-convictions might reasonably be attributed to the scarcity of employment in the cotton weaving districts, and that in other cases the individuals apprehended had been at liberty and maintaining themselves for several years since they quitted Parkhurst.

Abuses.

I believe that none have existed, and I certify that the prison rules have been faithfully observed in all respects.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
GEORGE HALL,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Parkhurst Prison, for the Year ending 31st March 1863.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	2,967	6	9
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	2,574	18	7
Gratuities to officers	50	8	7
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	507	16	13
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	532	9	2
Uniforms for officers and servants	246	1	1
Victualling prisoners	3,678	16	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	3,012	19	11
Bedding for prisoners	644	5	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	182	14	4
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	149	4	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	395	13	4
Gratuities to convicts	218	7	5
Furniture and fittings	450	11	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	137	1	0
Fuel and light for general purposes	758	15	5
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	635	0	2
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	228	4	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops	96	0	8
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	3	8	0
Various small disbursements	343	17	1
Rent, rates, and taxes	160	18	0
Total	17,974	13	11
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,991	7	9
Net expenditure	15,983	6	2

II.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you a report of the female department of this prison for the year ending 31st December 1863.

My own transfer from the superintendence of the female prison at Millbank dates from the 29th February. The first draft, consisting of thirty female convicts and eight officers, was received from Millbank, and the establishment opened, on the 3d March.

Conduct of Officers.

I wish especially to report to you my appreciation of the zeal manifested in the opening and organization of the prison by the officers who were transferred from the staff at Millbank. Their devotion to duty merits my highest praise.

The following changes have occurred in the staff during the year :— one matron has been promoted to the rank of principal matron ; eight assistant matrons have been promoted to the rank of matron ; twenty assistant matrons have joined, ten of whom have passed their probationary service and promise to become good officers ; three not possessing the necessary qualifications were allowed to resign their appointments ; four resigned of their own accord, and seven are still on probation. Not any have been dismissed. There are at present five vacancies on the staff.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Received since 3rd March :—		
From Millbank Prison - - -	373	
„ Brixton - - - -	157	
Total -		530
These prisoners have been disposed of as follows :—		
To Millbank Prison - - - -		3
„ Brixton - - - - -		130
Discharged on expiration of sentence - -		1
„ licence - - - -		5
Deaths - - - - -		1
Remaining in the prison on 31st December -		390
Total -		530
The daily average number of prisoners has been -		298

Treatment of Prisoners.

Prisoners passing through the probation and third classes are located in the probationary ward and are closely confined to their cells. They receive cellular instruction and exercise separately. The Protestant prisoners of this division sit at their cell doors to receive the daily ministrations of the Chaplain. The Roman Catholic prisoners assemble in the class-room to receive the daily ministrations of the Roman Catholic priest.

Prisoners of the first and second classes are located in the upper prison, and are not subject to any close confinement ; they sit within

Superintendent's Report.

their cells, the doors being open, and at their cell doors during certain hours of the day, and exercise at appointed times in association. The Protestant prisoners receive the daily ministrations of the chaplain in the wings, and the Roman Catholic prisoners attend the Roman Catholic service in a room attached to this division of the prison.

All Protestant prisoners attend the services of the Church of England in the prison chapel twice on Sundays, and all Roman Catholic prisoners attend twice on Sundays at the Roman Catholic divine service.

Prisoners of the first class are allowed the further privilege of sitting in association of an evening, and from this class also are selected laundry women, mess-room women, cooks, and nurses.

The sick prisoners have been carefully treated in the infirmary by the officers in charge.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of prisoners passing through the early stages of discipline has been satisfactory, and under occasional circumstances exemplary. The conduct of prisoners received into the prison in the more advanced stages has been by no means satisfactory. On their reception they expressed disappointment that they were not transferred to a "privileged prison." Late in August they became greatly excited, and great anxiety was felt lest the prisoners in other divisions should follow their bad example. Happily this was not the case. The knowledge that there were at hand means formidable enough to enforce order, and, contrary to their expectation, the possibility of punishment within the prison, led to a tentative movement on the part of the disaffected of which due advantage was taken, and a very much better spirit has since prevailed.

The number of prisoners has been 530. Of these, 255 have been reported; 670 reports have been incurred, 533 of which have been met by punishment, 137 by admonition; 275 have not been reported for any offence. There have been 46 cases of destruction of prison property; one prisoner has been removed to the penal class at Millbank.

Employment of Prisoners.

Prisoners are employed in making and repairing bedding and clothing, in cooking and washing for the male and female prisons, and in knitting socks and stockings for these and other prisons. They also make slop shirts for a London city firm, trowsers for male prisoners, and shirts for the use of the prisoners and for convicts on liberation, for this and Millbank prison.

A statement of earnings, &c. will be seen in the Appendix.

Up to the present time there has been no scarcity of employment, but many circumstances make it doubtful whether our present resources will continue, and therefore I should be glad if arrangements could be made for employing the prisoners on some out-door work.

The earnings of the prisoners amounted to 846*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*, averaging 3*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.* per prisoner.

3,829 cotton shirts were made for a London firm in a satisfactory manner.

The daily average number of prisoners employed and their occupations were as follows:—

Needlework - - - -	101
Knitters - - - -	120
Laundry - - - -	22
Picking horsehair and coir - -	3
Total -	246

Superintendent's Report.

Deaths.

One adult and one infant died during the year.

Abuses.

I believe that none have existed.

Buildings.

Some damage was done to the laundry building by a fire which broke out in the ironing room on the 3d December, the probable cause of which was that the stove, being faulty, and too small for the requirements of the laundry, had become overheated. A high wind prevailing, the wooden beams of the flooring ignited, and the fire ran rapidly along, threatening the demolition of the whole range of building. Kind and prompt assistance was rendered by Mr. Hall and his officers, and the male prisoners worked the engines in an energetic and efficient manner.

With a view to adapting this prison to the requirements of a permanent establishment for female convicts, the accessories obviously necessary with a view to effective discipline are—divisions of the exercise yards, class-rooms of moderate dimensions, increased laundry accommodation, additional rooms for officers, means of separating the children of prisoners from the baneful influence of prisoners, external barriers for the greater security of the prison, and an additional building which would secure positive separation of prisoners.

The buildings occupied by the female prisoners are in good condition.

General Remarks.

I have been assisted in the superintendence of the prison by Miss Pugh, who was transferred from the office of lady scripture reader at Millbank to that of deputy superintendent, on probation, at Parkhurst.

Henry Waterworth, Esq., of Newport, was succeeded in his daily professional attendance at the prison by the appointment, in June, of Henry Roome, Esq., M.D., transferred from Dartmoor Prison as resident medical officer.

The Reverend Patrick Kelly was appointed, in June, the visiting Roman Catholic priest of the establishment.

The office of lady scripture reader has been filled since the opening of the prison by Miss Bowring, who was transferred from a similar appointment at the Fulham Refuge.

Schoolmistresses Miss Edwards, Mrs. Flight, and Miss Webb, were transferred from Millbank, and I can bear testimony to the very great pains they bestow on their work. Miss Moore, a fourth schoolmistress, also transferred from Millbank, is now employed as a clerk in my office, and her diligence and trustworthiness render her very valuable.

Eighty Roman Catholic prisoners were confirmed in November by the Roman Catholic bishop.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to, or brought under the notice of, a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
SARAH GIBSON,
Superintendent.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATEMENT of sundry GARMENTS, STORES, &c., made in the Manufacturing Department of PARKHURST FEMALE PRISON, from March to the 31st December 1863. Superintendent's Report.

DESCRIPTION OF ARTICLE.	Quantity.	Value of Labour. £	s.	d.
NEEDLE WOMEN :—				
Uniform mantles	29	2	3	6
„ dresses	42	7	7	0
„ jackets	15	1	2	6
Cotton shirts for liberated convicts	168	3	10	0
Flannel	123	2	1	0
Serge	11	0	11	0
Flannel drawers	35	0	14	7
„ petticoats	28	0	9	4
Black „	32	0	10	8
Cotton shifts	50	0	16	8
Flannel „	30	0	10	0
„ drawers	30	0	12	6
Neckerchiefs	228	0	14	3
Handkerchiefs	108	0	6	9
Dresses	5	0	7	6
Aprons	17	0	1	5
Stays	4	0	2	8
Cotton shirts for prison use	1,074	17	18	0
Flannel „ „	295	4	18	4
„ drawers, "men's"	124	2	11	8
Web braces	188	1	11	4
Drab cloth trousers	93	3	2	0
„ waistcoats	300	6	5	0
Bakers' aprons	62	0	5	2
Carpenters „	50	0	4	2
Osnaburgh „	57	0	9	6
Blue check „	1,478	6	3	2
Kitchen „	132	1	2	0
White „	757	3	3	1
Cotton shifts	1,254	20	18	0
Flannel „	1,015	16	18	4
„ petticoats	1,054	17	11	4
Linsey woolsey petticoats	859	16	6	4
Day caps	1,339	16	14	9
Night „	860	3	11	8
Brown serge jackets	660	19	5	0
„ „ skirts	585	14	12	6
Blue „ „	275	6	17	6
„ „ jackets	261	7	12	3
„ cotton „	308	8	19	8
„ „ skirts	380	9	10	0
Flannel drawers, "women's"	1,020	21	5	0
Washing frocks	306	5	2	0
Blue check handkerchiefs	524	1	12	9
„ „ neckerchiefs	690	2	3	2
White „	661	2	1	4
Night gowns	50	0	16	8
Stays	501	16	14	0
Drab cloth cloaks	339	8	9	6

Superintendent's Report.

Description of Article.	Quantity.	Value of Labour. £ s. d.
Needle Women (*cont.*) :—		
Drab cloth mittens	100	0 8 4
Sacking bags	17	0 8 6
Meal „	19	0 9 6
Check dusters	100	0 4 2
Hand towels	1,867	5 16 6
Round „	99	0 6 2
Diaper „	74	0 4 8
Print dresses	206	10 6 0
Sheets, "prisoners'"	1,543	12 17 2
„ "officers'"	193	1 12 2
„ "infirmary"	91	0 15 2
Hammock covers	300	1 5 0
Bed and hangings	30	2 5 0
Girth web straps	370	1 10 10
Shirts for a city house	3,829	47 17 3
Knitters :—		
Men's stockings knitted	2,129	88 14 2
Women's „ „	1,386	46 4 0
Men's socks „	2,956	61 11 8
Stockings refooted	64	1 1 4
Laundry :—		
Articles washed	204,647	134 1 3
Sundries :—		
Repairs, &c.		141 17 2
Total		£846 12 6

Superintendent's Report.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time employed.	Remarks.
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	6 0	7 30	1 30	Or, from 6.30 to 7.30 when the days are shorter.
Breakfast, officers and prisoners.	7 30	8 30	1 0	
Prayers for Roman Catholics, upper prison.	8 30	9 10	0 40	
Prayers for Roman Catholics, lower prison.	9 15	9 55	0 40	Labour from 8.30 until time of going to prayers.
Prayers for Protestants, upper prison.	9 30	10 0	0 30	
Prayers for Protestants, lower prison.	10 10	10 40	0 30	
Labour and exercise, Roman Catholics, upper prison.	9 10	12 30	3 20	
Labour and exercise, Roman Catholics, lower prison.	9 55	12 30	2 35	
Labour and exercise, Protestants, upper prison.	10 0	12 30	2 20	
Labour and exercise, Protestants, lower prison.	10 40	12 30	1 50	
	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
Dinner, officers and prisoners -	1 0	2 0	1 0	
Labour - - - - - -	2 0	5 0	3 0	
Suppers, officers' tea - -	5 0	6 0	1 0	
Labour - - - - - -	6 0	8 0	2 0	Or, from 6.0 to 7.30 when the days are shorter.
Reading, &c. - - - - -	8 0	8 45	0 45	Or, from 7.30 to 8.15 when the days are shorter.
Take down hammocks - -	8 45	9 0	0 15	Or, from 8.15 to 8.30 when the days are shorter.

Return of Punishments and Admonitions of Female Convicts in Parkhurst Prison, from the opening of the Establishment on 3d March 1863 to 31st December 1863.

Nature of Punishment.	Adults.										Juveniles.		General Total.
	Days.								Admonished.	Total.	Days.	Total.	
	1	2	3	5	7	14	21	28					
In Handcuffs - - - -	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	8
In Strait Jacket - - - -	34	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	35	—	—	35
In Refractory Cells. With Rations -	13	8	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	40
In Refractory Cells. Bread and Water -	5	3	78	7	—	—	—	—	—	93	—	—	93
In Refractory Cells. Ditto on alternate days -	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	46
In Refractory Cells. Indian Meal Diet -	—	—	—	—	16	2	3	2	—	23	—	—	23
Ditto, in Ordinary Cells -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	6	—	—	6
On Bread and Water Diet - -	4	2	6	3	31	—	—	—	—	46	—	—	46
Bread and Water for Dinner - -	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	1	1	12
Admonished, and not punished -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	361	361	—	—	361
	73	13	105	10	94	2	3	8	361	669	1	1	670

Superintendent's Report.

FEMALE PRISONERS.

RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS reported, and those not reported, from 3d March to 31st December 1863.

Prisoners received from 3d March to 31st December 1863 - 530

109	of these prisoners were reported	once		109
58	"	"	twice	116
35	"	"	thrice	105
20	"	"	4 times	80
10	"	"	5 "	50
7	"	"	6 "	42
3	"	"	7 "	21
4	"	"	8 "	32
1	"	"	9 "	9
6	"	"	11 "	66
1	"	"	12 "	12
1	"	"	28 "	28
255	reported.			670
27	not punished.			
228	punished—302 not punished.			

RETURN showing the AGE, SENTENCE, STATE of EDUCATION, and RELIGIOUS PERSUASION of FEMALE CONVICTS received into Parkhurst Prison from 3d March to 31st December 1863.

Received in 1863.	
17 years and upwards.	526
Under 17 years.	4

Ages.		
Adults.		
17 years and under 21.		75
21 years and under 30.		235
30 years and upwards.		216
Juveniles.		
12 years and under 14.		—
14 years and under 17.		4

Sentences.		
Adults.		
3 years.		227
4 years.		142
5 years.		63
6 years.		49
7 years.		28
8 years.		4
10 years.		8
12 years.		—
15 years.		1
Life.		4
Juveniles.		
3 years.		1
4 years.		2
12 years.		1

State of Education.		
Adults.		
Neither read nor write.		202
Can read only.		153
Both imperfectly.		166
Both well.		5
Juveniles.		
Neither read nor write.		—
Can read only.		1
Both imperfectly.		3
Both well.		—

Religion.	
Church of England.	281
Church of Rome.	235
Dissenters and others.	13
Lutherans.	1

III.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 8, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you my annual report of the male and female prisoners for the year 1863.

The conduct of the male prisoners has been remarkably good, no crimes of a serious nature have been committed, and the ordinary offences, peculiar to that class of criminals, have been below the average of the last few years. I have observed with much satisfaction a general subordination to the rules of the prison and respect for the officers of the establishment; and when a change took place last March by transferring female convicts from Millbank to this prison to occupy the probationary and general wards, as well as the upper prison, the conduct of the boys was very quiet and orderly, and during the great disturbance in August last, amongst the female prisoners who had been transferred from Brixton, they showed no symptoms of sympathy; nothing could have exceeded their good behaviour on that occasion.

In the school department their conduct has been equally satisfactory; seven boys only were placed in confinement from the probationary class, and six from the general wards' classes.

A general desire for learning has prevailed in this department, and the half-yearly examinations by the principal schoolmaster have proved the good result.

The principal schoolmaster reports very favourably of the progress of the prisoners in the first and second classes, but not so satisfactorily of the third or lowest class, which consists of the more dull and indifferent boys. The tables appended to this report will show the progress that has been made.

The instruction in the school is confined to reading, spelling, writing, arithmetic, geography, scripture, and the church catechism. Each class has eight hours instruction during the week, and those boys who belong to the good-conduct class have one hour every evening after supper for improving themselves by reading the library books, under the superintendence of one of the schoolmasters.

I frequently examine the boys myself, especially before they are transferred from the probationary to the general wards. Every month I inspect the writing of each class, and weekly examine their reproductions of the scripture lessons given by the schoolmasters, in which many of them have shown great proficiency.

The supplementary class, consisting of from 15 to 20 of the most backward boys, is still continued during the winter months from 5 to 6 o'clock under the instruction of two officers and the superintendence of the principal schoolmaster, with beneficial results. The number of boys under school instruction during the year was as follows:—

Probationary Ward School.

Number of boys in this class, January 1st			27
,, received under penal servitude	31		
,, ,, short sentences	79		
,, ,, from the general wards	1		
		111	
Total number in probationary school during the year			138
Transferred to general wards			116
In probationary ward, December 31st			22

Chaplain's Report.

General Wards School.

Number of boys in general wards' school, Jan. 1st		149
„ received from probationary ward -		116
Total number under instruction during the year -		265
Liberated by licence - - - -	23	
„ on expiration of sentence - -	77	
Transferred to probationary ward - - -	1	
Died - - - - - - -	1	
	—	102
Remaining in general wards' schools, Dec. 31st -		163

General Statement.

Number of boys in the schools, January 1st -		176
Received under penal servitude - - -	31	
„ short sentences - - - - -	79	
	—	110
Total number under instruction during the year -		286
Liberated on licence - - - -	23	
„ on expiration of sentence - -	77	
Died - - - - - - -	1	
Total discharged - - - - -		101
In the prison, December 31st - - -		185

As much time as can be spared is given by me to the boys in my office for spiritual advice and instruction; but very much of it is occupied with the additional duties of the female prison.

Female Prisoners' Department.

In the month of March, 30 female convicts were transferred from Millbank to Parkhurst; from time to time the number increased till it amounted to 396, the total number in the prison on the 31st of December.

For several months they conducted themselves remarkably well, with few exceptions, though under some disadvantages, the alterations necessary for their reception not having been quite completed; the delay was, however, unavoidable.

In the month of August several of the first-class women who had been transferred from Brixton manifested a very insubordinate spirit; they became very riotous, but in a few days they all settled down again, and have continued so to the end of the year, with occasional individual exceptions, which we must always expect. I have much satisfaction in labouring amongst this class of prisoners; they all seem gratified by a visit from the Chaplain, and thankfully receive counsel and consolation from him. They feel very much their unfortunate position, and many of them express bitter sorrow for the past, and a determination to do better for the future, if they can only get employment; but this, I fear, will prove the greatest hindrance to their turning out well after they have obtained their liberty.

Chaplain's Report.

Few are disposed to employ prisoners, especially females, no matter how exemplary their conduct in prison may have been; and what is to become of them if none will pity and help them; we must expect that rather than endure the terrible trial of starvation they will return to their former habits of life. I hope the Prisoners-aid Society may be enabled to extend its liberality to meet every case that can be recommended; without such a prospect before them how are these poor fallen women to be recovered from the depth of depravity into which they have sunk themselves? I do believe that the majority of them would turn out well if a home and maintenance could be provided for them; some there are, no doubt, or whom all our efforts to reclaim them will prove in vain.

The educational department has succeeded as well as I could have expected, considering that we have but three schoolmistresses for 396 women, one of whom can only give four afternoons to instruction, the rest of her time being engaged in writing prisoners' letters, exchanging books, and examining those returned by the prisoners. I have applied for another schoolmistress, and hope my request may be acceded to.

The women generally exhibit a great desire to learn; I visit the schools daily, and have been much gratified with the progress they have made, especially in writing. They are taught only reading and writing as yet. In the probationary ward they receive cellular instruction; in the other wards they are in classes, according to their attainments.

They attend chapel on alternate Sundays, once and twice, the same as the male prisoners, which makes three services every Sunday. Nothing can exceed their orderly conduct and attention on these occasions; I have known but one woman reported since they came, which was for talking. There are two daily services held in the wards, one in the upper and one in the lower prison; on Sunday they all meet from both prisons in the chapel.

The sacrament of the Lord's Supper is administered four times a year; the average attendance of the female prisoners is twelve, all of whom conduct themselves consistently with their profession. I visit them individually myself, preparatory to their partaking of this ordinance. The lady scripture-reader also sees them specially on these occasions.

I make it a practice regularly to visit all the prisoners in their cells, as well as those under punishment; I find this gives me a great influence over them. The lady scripture-reader is a valuable assistance to me; she has opportunities from private interviews (which I am unavoidably prevented having) of ascertaining their peculiar state of mind, which she reports to me accordingly, and brings every case of importance under my notice. I have heard that it is purposed to dispense with the services of the lady scripture-reader after the 31st of March; I shall regret this exceedingly, and hope it may not be so, as I shall lose a most useful help in the important work in which I am engaged. She also visits the infirmary daily, and reads prayers and some suitable book of religious instruction; it is also regularly visited by myself.

The lady scripture-reader in one of her reports writes:—"Amidst "the abounding iniquity in our prisons there is such a thing to be met "with as 'a broken and contrite heart,' which God will not despise; "sometimes I am cheered and encouraged by witnessing this, and "hearing such words as these spoken, and that too with evident "sincerity:—

"'The more I read my Bible the more I feel my own wretchedness;

" ' how black sin is. I think myself the vilest of the vile ; come and " ' see me again soon, it is such a comfort to me.' Chaplain's Report.

" Visiting the sick in the infirmary," she continues, " gives me many " opportunities of speaking with all fidelity and earnestness to these " poor degraded women, who are so often the subjects of premature " decay and an early grave."

I have much pleasure in recording that all the officers connected with my department, in both prisons, have laboured most zealously and efficiently during the year.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN J. SPEAR,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

TABLE I.—Showing the AMOUNT of PROGRESS in SCHOLASTIC ATTAINMENTS of 101 PRISONERS liberated, &c., during the Year, and of 185 being in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS, on the 31st December 1863.

—	No. of Boys.	Attainments.	Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.					Arithmetic.					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any, or none.
Liberated -	101	At Reception -	—	9	47	25	20	—	5	42	27	27	—	9	46	f4	32	—	8	27	31	35	—	—	7	39	55
		At Liberation -	41	38	17	5	—	20	31	43	7	—	24	47	30	—	—	29	40	20	12	—	9	26	37	26	3
General School	163	At Reception -	—	20	85	23	35	—	13	75	32	43	5	12	90	13	43	6	11	24	58	64	—	—	18	71	74
		On Dec. 31, 1863	70	49	35	9	—	41	47	59	16	—	43	83	34	2	1	43	68	33	18	1	12	30	62	46	13
Probationary School -	22	At Reception -	—	—	12	4	6	—	—	10	3	9	—	2	11	—	9	—	3	2	5	12	—	—	1	10	11
		On Dec. 31, 1863	—	3	11	7	1	—	1	11	9	1	—	4	14	3	1	2	6	8	5	1	—	—	4	13	5

TABLE II.—Showing the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT of 286 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS in the Year 1863.

			Reading.					Spelling.					Writing.				
			Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.	Well.	Tolerably.	Imperfectly.	Scarcely at all.	Not at all.
101 liberated	Average time in Parkhurst, 20 months	At reception	—	9	46½	24½	20	—	5	41½	26¾	26¾	—	9	45⅓	14	31⅓
		At liberation	40½	37¾	16¾	5	—	19¾	30¾	42½	7	—	23¾	46½	29⅔	—	—
163 remaining in General School	Average time in Parkhurst, 15⅔ months	At reception	—	12¼	52	14	21¾	—	8	46	19⅔	26⅓	3	7⅓	55⅓	8	26⅓
		On 31st December 1863	43	30	21½	5⅓	—	25	29	36	10	—	26⅓	51	21	1	⅔
22 remaining in Probationary School	Average time in Parkhurst, 1⅔ month	At reception	—	—	54½	18½	27⅓	—	—	45½	13½	41	—	9	50	—	41
		On 31st December 1863	—	13⅔	50	31⅔	4⅔	—	4½	50	41	4½	—	18	63⅔	13⅔	4⅔

(*continued*)

			Arithmetics					Scriptural and General Information.				
			Higher Rules.	Compound Rules.	Simple Rules.	Simple Addition.	None.	Much.	Considerable.	Some.	Little.	Scarcely any, or none.
101 liberated	Average time in Parkhurst, 20 months	At reception	—	8	26¾	30¾	34½	—	—	7	38½	54½
		At liberation	28¾	39½	19¾	12	—	9	25¾	36½	25¾	3
163 remaining in General School	Average time in Parkhurst, 15⅔ months	At reception	3⅔	6⅔	14⅔	35⅔	39½	—	—	11	43⅔	45⅓
		On 31st December 1863	26⅓	41¼	20¼	11	⅔	7⅓	18⅓	38	28⅓	8
22 remaining in Probationary School	Average time in Parkhurst, 1⅔ month	At reception	—	13⅔	9	22⅔	54⅔	—	—	4½	45⅓	50
		On 31st December 1863	9	27⅓	36⅓	22⅔	4⅔	—	—	18¼	59	22¾

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TABLE III.—Showing the SUMMARY of the PER-CENTAGE of SCHOLASTIC IMPROVEMENT in 286 PRISONERS who were under INSTRUCTION in the GENERAL and PROBATIONARY WARDS' SCHOOLS in the Year 1863.

			Able to read well, or tolerably.	Able to spell well, or tolerably.	Able to write well, or tolerably.	In Arithmetic, could perform correctly operations in higher, compound, or simple rules.	Possessed much, considerable, or some scriptural and general information.
			Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.	Per Cent.
101 liberated, &c.	Average time in Parkhurst, 20 months.	At reception	9	5	9	34⅔	7
		At liberation	78	50½	70⅓	88	71⅓
		Improvement	69	45½	61⅓	53⅓	64⅓
163 remaining in General School	Average time in Parkhurst, 15⅔ months.	At reception	12¼	8	10⅓	25	11
		On Dec. 31, 1863	73	54	77¼	88¼	64
		Improvement	60¾	46	66¾	63¼	53
22 remaining in Probationary School	Average time in Parkhurst, 1⅔ month.	At reception	0	0	9	23	4½
		On Dec. 31, 1863	13⅔	4½	18	73	18
		Improvement	13⅔	4½	9	50	13½

IV.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 7, 1864.

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report and hospital returns for the past year.

The daily average strength of the boys for the year is 185. From this number the admissions into the infirmary cells have been only 23. The aggregate number of complaining sick amounts to 2,273, or an average of six a day. These figures prove that the prison, so far as the male convicts are concerned, has been remarkably healthy. One case terminated fatally. The boy had been under treatment in hospital for nearly nine months. He was admitted for disease of the hip-joint, but symptoms of phthisis soon showed themselves, and the boy at last succumbed on the 12th of January. A post mortem examination revealed extensive tubercular disease of both lungs.

The first arrival of female prisoners took place on the 7th of March, and on the following month the infirmary was opened for their reception.. I have therefore to speak of their state of health during this broken period of the year.

The daily average number of female prisoners from the 7th of March to the 31st December comes, I find, to 298. The admissions into the infirmary amount to 257, and the casual sick to 4,018 during that period. These figures, it must be confessed, show a large sick roll, and on the 18th of September I invited the attention of the lady superintendent to the defective ventilation of the cells, and their unfitness for continuous day and night occupation, suggesting that the cell doors should be open for longer periods during the day. This suggestion was immediately adopted to the manifest improvement in health of the great majority.

The diseases under which the female prisoners have laboured have presented no peculiar features calling for special remark, and are pretty fairly distributed throughout the various headings of the appended infirmary report. One case of gastric disease ended fatally on the 3rd of September. The woman was received from Brixton in very delicate health on the 22nd of July, and it was found necessary to admit her into the infirmary two days after arrival. A post-mortem examination of the body confirmed the diagnosis. Several other anxious cases have been under treatment, and one woman, who nearly succumbed last month from bronchitis, has revived, and even bids fair to recover. Many of the prisoners were found on reception to be labouring under phthisis, heart disease, and other grave complications, and while the health of many has improved, that of others, as might be expected from the nature of their complaint, has undergone little change. One case of scarlet fever was admitted into the infirmary last month, and progresses favourably. Every precaution was adopted to prevent the spread of the disorder in cutting off all communication with the rest of the prisoners, and in the free use of disinfectants, &c., and I am happy to report that the case remains yet an isolated one. The disease has been very prevalent outside the walls.

The officers have on the whole been healthy. Twenty-one male officers have been brought under treatment, and 15 female officers. Their complaints have been generally of a comparatively trivial character, their stay on the sick list averaging only four or five days. One case of hæmoptysis seemed likely to lead to serious results, but the officer recovered, and is again on duty.

Medical Officer's Report.

The provisions issued to the convicts have been generally unexceptionable, and well cooked.

During the last five months 17 inches of rain were gauged. The measurement did not extend beyond that period.

In conclusion, it is gratifying to record my appreciation of the services of the infirmary matrons, to whose uniform kindness, firmness, and tact is chiefly owing the order and propriety which have reigned in the infirmary wards. I am also indebted to principal warder Clarke for the assiduous discharge of the various duties falling to him as compounder.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
HENRY ROOME, M.D.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Parkhurst for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Total Number of Male Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 286.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
Febricula	—	7	7	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.					
Abscess	—	3	3	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.					
Phthisis	3	—	2	1	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.					
Cephalitis	—	1	—	—	1
5. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Gastritis	—	1	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.					
Muscular Rheumatism	—	4	4	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.					
Scabies	—	2	2	—	—
8. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.					
Sprains	1	—	1	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	1	1	—	—
Total	4	19	21	1	1

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Parkhurst from 3rd March to 31st December 1863. Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Female Convicts in the Prison during this period, 530.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.					
Scarlatina	—	1	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	12	12	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	25	24	—	1
Febricula	—	10	9	—	1
Purpura	—	1	1	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Gonorrhœa	—	2	1	—	1
Syphilis	—	1	—	—	1
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.					
Abscess	—	3	3	—	—
Ulcer	—	3	7	—	
Other Diseases of this Class	—	22	22	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.					
Scrofula	—	2	2	—	—
Phthisis	—	3	3	—	—
Hæmoptysis	—	5	5	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.					
Cephalitis	—	3	2	—	1
Epilepsy	—	1	1	—	—
Hysteria	—	2	2	—	—
Neuralgia	—	18	18	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	4	4	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.					
Palpitatio	—	2	2	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	8	7	—	
6. DISEASES OF THE RESPIRATORY ORGANS.					
Bronchitis	—	8	6	—	2
Pleuritis	—	8	8	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.					
Gastritis	—	3	2	1	—
Dyspepsia	—	20	18	—	2
Obstipation	—	3	3	—	—
Colic	—	1	1	—	—
Hepatitis	—	5	5	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	3	3	—	—
8. DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND URINARY ORGANS.					
Ischuria	—	1	1	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Infirmary Report of Convict Prison at Parkhurst—*cont.*

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining 31st Dec. 1863.
9. Diseases of Female Organs of Generation.					
Menorrhagia	—	4	4	—	—
Leucorrhœa	—	10	9	—	1
Prolapsus Uteri	—	6	6	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	5	5	—	—
10. Diseases of Joints and Bones.					
Muscular Rheumatism	—	11	11	—	—
Diseases of Bones	—	1	1	—	—
„ Joints	—	1	1	—	—
11. Diseases of the Integumentary System.					
Boils	—	1	1	—	—
Lepra	—	1	1	—	—
Urticaria	—	3	3	—	—
Porrigo	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	1	1	—	—
12. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.					
Ophthalmia	—	2	2	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	7	7	—	—
13. Accidents and Injuries.					
Sprains	—	1	1	—	—
14. Feigned Diseases.					
Malingering	—	13	13	—	—
Observation	—	3	3	—	—
Total	—	257	243	1	13

V.—STEWARD'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Parkhurst Prison, January* 6, 1864. Steward's Report.

I BEG to submit the following report on the industrial occupations of the male prisoners here during the past year.

The work of the prison farm, and the tailoring and shoemaking, &c., required for the use of the establishment, was carried on as in former years.

The usual numbers were employed as carpenters, painters, bricklayers, and smiths, &c.

Since the arrival of the female prisoners in March last, the prison washing and the cooking has been done by them, but the baking was, and is still, done by the boys.

The duties of the dairy and farmyard were satisfactorily performed by the boys detailed for that work.

Manufacturing Department.

The work done in this department consisted chiefly in manufacturing the following articles, viz. :—

Tailoring for Prison use.

289 jackets,
115 waistcoats,
368 pairs of trowsers,
45 shirts (cotton),
53 do. (flannel),
12 pairs of socks,

and in making and repairing sundry other articles for prison use, including the repair of bedding, &c.

The average number of articles repaired weekly amounted to 200, the repair of the shirts and stockings since March last having been done by the female prisoners.

For Outfits on Liberation.

96 jackets and coats,
161 waistcoats,
129 pairs of trowsers,
30 shirts (cotton),
25 do. (flannel),

and the other articles comprised in the outfit.

For Officers' Uniform Clothing.

4 frock coats,
4 hip jackets,
10 pairs of trowsers,
29 great coats.

Shoemaking.

The work done by the prisoners employed as shoemakers consisted principally in making 214 pairs of new boots for prison use, 27 pairs of soft shoes for invalids, &c., 1,020 back-lined and fronted, 1,242 hammock straps, and in executing the repairs of the male and female prisoners' boots and shoes, averaging altogether 100 pairs weekly.

The practice of making boots and shoes for the officers of the prison and their families (which is paid for at a fixed charge) is still continued

Steward's Report.

with great benefit to the prisoners, many of whom thus acquire a very fair knowledge of the trade.

Gas Works.

All the fittings and apparatus continue in good working order, and the supply of gas, with a considerable quantity of coke required for the service of the prison, was furnished in a satisfactory manner.

The gas maker was assisted by prisoners in stoking, charging the retorts, &c., and the other work of the yard.

The daily average number of prisoners employed in the manufacturing department was as follows :—

13 tailors,
15 shoemakers,
4 bakers.

Agricultural Department.

The crops generally were good, the potatoes having suffered from the blight much less than for several years past.

The cows and other live stock continue in good thriving condition, and did well during the year.

I am again enabled to report most favourably as to the manner in which the prisoners performed the various operations connected with the cultivation of the prison farm.

Building Department.

The usual number of prisoners were employed as artificers during the year, and they rendered much valuable assistance in executing the repairs of the prison buildings, officers' quarters, farm buildings, fences, &c.

The daily average numbers of prisoners employed in this department were—

6 carpenters and painters,
4 bricklayers,
3 smiths.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
H. STRICKLAND,
Steward and Industrial Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

PORTLAND PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 1864. Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year, 1863.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on 1st January 1863 was - - - - - - -	1,391
Since received into the prison - - -	807
Total - -	2,198
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for West Australia and Gibraltar, removed to other prisons, and discharged with licences, on expiry of sentence, and deaths - - - - - -	904
Remaining in prison on December 31, 1863 - -	1,294

For the detailed account of the above receptions and removals, see Appendix (A).

Conduct of Officers.

The general conduct of the officers of all ranks has been good, and I have received every assistance and support from the officers of every department of the prison.

Discipline.

Strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules have been enforced.

Sentences, how carried out.

The prisoners have been employed upon the public works preparatory to being embarked for other public works abroad, or discharged with licences, or upon expiry of sentence, in this country.

The labour on which the prisoners have been employed has been, as usual, under three heads, viz., Admiralty work, War Department work, and Prison labour.

Description of Work.

Admiralty.—The works performed under this head have consisted of quarrying, scappling, and loading stone for Portsmouth docks, and the following works connected with the Portland breakwater—quarrying and loading "large blocks of stone," "rough deposit," and "stone hearting," scappling blocks of stone to dimensions and moulds, excavations in quarries, laying and maintaining railroads from quarries to incline to breakwater (about 6½ miles of rails), sawing and preparing timber for cranes, &c., repairing wood work to iron and wooden waggons, wheelbarrows, plant, tools, and implements, casting iron and brass work for cranes, &c., repairing iron work to wooden and iron waggons,

Governor's Report.

plant, tools, &c., &c., turning, fitting, and boring, and repairs to locomotive engines.

The plant generally is in good working order, excepting three locomotive engines which require extensive repairs.

A wood-framed building has been erected for a gymnasium on the playground of the naval cadets, and the ground adjoining it has been drained and levelled, and the surface ballasted. The building has been painted and glazed, and is left complete.

War Department.—The works performed under this head have been quarrying and scappling stone, dressing stone for porches, chimneys, coping, cordon, and ashlar of casemates, dressing ashlar for magazine, east weir, building magazine, stone breaking and road making, excavations in quarries, glacis, batteries, &c., and forming parapets and glacis, excavations for large drains, east weir, forming French drains, &c., erecting and shifting cranes and scaffolding, forming and maintaining railroads in quarries and elsewhere. Smiths employed in making and repairing plant, tools, &c., carpenters making new door, window frames and sashes, preparing flooring for barracks, making and repairing tools and plant.

Prison Labour.—Under this head the work done has consisted of sawing and dressing, stone paving, &c., repairing parade ground and exercising yards, and breaking flint for the same; carpenters making and repairing utensils and implements, and on ordinary repairs to prison and quarters; smiths making and repairing utensils, tools, &c., gas and water fittings, and the ordinary repairs to the prison and the different quarters; painters employed in repainting A C and D halls throughout, and general repairs to prison buildings and quarters; bricklayers and labourers rebuilding limekiln; and the work performed by the gardeners, hammock makers, bookbinders, tailors, shoemakers, the washing of the bedding and linen of the establishment, and the baking and cooking for the prison.

For particulars of the above-named work, I beg to refer you to Appendix, as follows:—

(B.) General statement of the description of labour and the time employed therein.
(C.) Statement of value of labour performed for the Admiralty.
(D.) Statement of the value of labour performed for the War department.
(E.) Abstract of labour performed by the convicts, and shewing the time employed therein.
(F.) Daily distribution of time.
(G.) Return of employment.

It will be seen, by reference to the return (E.), that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1,320, and that they have been employed as follows:—

On Admiralty works, daily - - - -	399
On War Department works - - - -	592
On Prison works - - - - -	162
Total on works, daily - - -	1,153
Average number non-effective—as men sick, at school, or under punishment, &c. - - - -	167
Average daily, throughout the year -	1,320

The detailed statement of the value of the labour of the convicts as executed upon the public works is given in the Appendix, from which the following is an abstract:— Governor's Report.

Admiralty - - - -	£13,642	3	9½
War Department - - -	4,552	14	11

This amount does not include the value of work done by the day for War Department.

Deaths.

Four deaths have occurred during the year, one of which was by accident, the prisoner being crushed by the upsetting of a portable crane, as fully reported to you at the time.

Escapes.

No attempt at escape has been made during the year.

State of the Buildings, and Repairs.

The repairs of prison buildings, quarters, and barracks have been of the ordinary description. The present state of these buildings is good, with the exception of some portions of the woodwork, which is partially decayed, more especially in the internal framing of external walls of A B C and D halls.

The outside boardings of these halls, as also E and F halls, require repainting and sanding.

The steam-engine for pumping water (Folly pier), water tanks, steam boilers, heating apparatus, cooking apparatus, gas works, fire engine and hose, baths, and the various connections are in good working order.

General Conduct of Prisoners.

The general conduct of the body of prisoners has been good. The number of reports have been one more than last year (the daily average of prisoners being 76 less). Few reports have been for acts of insubordination; out of 2,198 prisoners, 1,780 have never been reported. The prisoners have been much mixed up with free labourers in carrying on the works, and numerous reports have been for trafficking with these people. I would strongly urge that no free labourers should be employed in close proximity to the convicts; it not only leads to traffic and other irregularities, but it must tend to lessen the severity of the punishment of labour on the public works, when convicts can both hear and see what is said and done by the free labourers.

The total number of offences has been 646, committed by 418 offenders, giving a daily average of 1·77 reports, equal to 0·134, or one report to every 746 prisoners daily.

For particulars of offences and punishments, I beg to refer you to statement I in the Appendix.

Stages of Discipline.

The privileges earned by the different stages are much valued by the prisoners, and the remission granted under the Act of 1857 has a powerful effect in inducing good conduct and industry.

Discharges on Licence.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence from Portland prison between the 17th October 1853 and the 31st December 1863 has been 2,973.

Governor's Report.

The number received back with licences revoked during that period has been 212, or 7·13 per cent. in 10 years and two months, and the number received back with fresh convictions has been 201, or 6·7 per cent. in the same period.

During the past year no prisoner has been received back with a revoked licence.

Aid Society.

Up to the end of the past year 668 prisoners have been assisted upon their discharge from this prison by the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, viz :—

	641 by the London branch
	27 by the Birmingham branch
Total -	668

Mr. John Dallas, late clerk of works, was superannuated at the end of October last, and Mr. John Rhodes appointed clerk of works, vice Dallas.

Observance of Rules.

I certify to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of Portland prison have been complied with in every instance, except such cases as have been distinctly brought to the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WILLIAM CLAY,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

(A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from Portland Prison between 1st January 1863 and 31st December 1863. Governor's Report.

On 1st January 1863, the number in Portland Prison was				1,391
Received during the year 807, as follows, from—				
Convict Prisons	Millbank	173		
	Pentonville	314		
	Portsmouth	103		
	Dartmoor	27		
	Chatham	3		
	Woking	47		
				667
County and Borough Prisons under contract with the Government	Wakefield	36		
	Leicester	92		
	Leeds	10		
				138
Disembarked from transport "Clyde"				2
	Total			2,198
Disposed of, 904, by—				
Convict Prisons — Millbank	for discharge on licence	*112		
	„ expiry of sentence	5		
	for medical observation	2		
	for misconduct 4	4		
	(total 15 for misconduct)			123
Pentonville „ 11				11
Portsmouth				82
Dartmoor				1
Woking				14
Broadmoor Lunatic Asylum, as a working party				99
				330
Embarked for public works, for Western Australia	per "Clyde" 124 / per "Dalhousie" 130		254	
Embarked for public works, for Gibraltar, per "Adelaide"			87	
				341
Discharged on licence	112 were removed to Millbank Prison to be discharged (total *327) N.B.—Of this number 9 were special			215
Completion of sentence	5 were removed to Millbank to be discharged (total 19)			14
Deaths from accident			1	
„ natural causes			3	
				4
Remaining on 31st December 1863				1,294
	Total			2,198

Governor's Report.

(B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the Aggregate Number of Days' Work done throughout the Year 1863.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
ADMIRALTY	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
Quarrying, loading, forming roads, excavating, and general work - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	322½	7 20	175,010 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	287	7 50	173,108 50
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	194½	8 19	126,172 9
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	168	6 51	93,214 48
					8 17	567,505 47
						68,511 6
Blacksmiths, Fitters, Moulders, Turners, Pattern - makers, &c. - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	40½	8 0	23,976 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	42	8 43	28,189 42
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	40	8 43	27,196 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	36½	7 42	22,765 3
					8 17	102,126 45
						12,329 1
Carpenters and Sawyers -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	22	8 0	13,024 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	20	8 43	13,423 40
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	15	8 43	10,198 30
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	11½	7 42	7,172 33
					8 17	43,818 43
						5,290 0
Stonecutters and labourers, working travellers, &c. - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	63	7 20	34,188 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	71½	7 50	43,126 25
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	104	8 19	67,464 48
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	92	6 51	51,046 12
					8 17	195,825 25
						23,640 7
Platelayers (Railway) -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	16	7 20	8,682 40
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	9½	7 50	5,730 5
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	14	8 19	9,081 48
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	9	6 51	4,993 39
					8 17	28,488 12
						3,439 2

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
Riggers of Cranes, &c. -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	5	7 20	2,713 20
	30 Mar.	27 June	78	4	7 50	2,287 20
	29 June	26 Sept.	71	5	8 19	2,952 25
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	5	6 51	2,774 15
					8 17)	10,727 20
						1,295 0
War Department:						
Quarrying, scappling, and loading stone -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	47	23	8 1	8,666 1
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	19	7 45	11,338 15
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	73	8 17	47,165 18
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	116	7 3	66,241 48
					8 17)	133,411 22
						16,106 0
Excavating, rigging, and general work -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	402	7 17	216,664 36
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	416	7 45	248,248 00
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	273½	8 17	176,708 21
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	225	7 3	128,486 15
					8 17)	770,107 12
						92,970 6
Stone-cutters and labourers, working travellers, &c. - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	112	7 17	60,364 16
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	165	7 45	98,463 45
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	143	8 17	92,392 18
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	140	7 3	79,947 00
					8 17)	331,167 19
						39,979 7
Bricklayers and masons -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	4½	7 17	2,425 21
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	3½	7 45	2,088 37
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	4	8 17	2,584 24
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	7½	7 3	4,282 52
					8 17)	11,381 14
						1,374 0

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
Labourers attending bricklayers and masons	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	62	12	7 20	5,456 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	13	7 45	7,757 45
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	14½	8 17	9,368 27
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	15	7 3	8,565 45
					8 17	31,147 57
						3,760 2
Platelayers (railway).	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	10	7 17	5,389 40
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	10½	7 45	6,265 52
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	10	8 17	6,461 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	13	7 3	7,423 39
					8 17	25,540 11
						3,083 3
Blacksmiths	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	10	7 33	5,587 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	12	7 54	7,299 36
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	13	8 23	8,500 42
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	14	7 13	8,183 42
					8 17	29,571 00
						3,570 0
Carpenters, Sawyers, and Painters	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	27	7 33	15,084 54
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	25	7 54	15,207 30
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	26	8 23	17,001 24
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	27½	7 13	16,075 7
					8 17	63,368 55
						7,650 1
PRISON:						
Carpenters and Sawyers	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	5	8 00	2,960 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	4½	8 43	3,020 19
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	7½	8 43	5,099 15
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	7	7 42	4,365 54
					8 17	15,445 28
						1,864 5

Governo Report

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
Painters	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	4½	8 00	2,664 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	6	8 43	4,027 6
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	10½	8 43	7,138 57
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	9½	7 42	5,925 9
					8 17	19,755 12
						2,385 0
Blacksmiths	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	9½	8 00	5,624 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	10	8 43	6,711 50
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	9	8 43	6,119 6
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	10	7 42	6,237 00
					8 17	24,691 56
						2,980 7
Gardeners	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	6	7 20	3,256 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	7	7 50	4,222 10
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	6	8 19	3,892 12
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	6	6 51	3,329 6
					8 17	14,699 28
						1,774 4
Stone-cutters	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	3	8 00	1,776 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	3	8 43	2,013 33
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	3	8 43	2,039 42
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	3	7 42	1,871 6
					8 17	7,700 21
						929 5
General Prison labour, including men at light work, sawing stone, cleaning prison, &c.	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	36½	7 20	19,807 20
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	39	7 50	23,523 30
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	44	8 19	28,542 48
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	32	6 51	17,755 12
					8 17	89,628 50
						10,820 3

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	27	8 00	15,984 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	27	8 43	18,121 57
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	25	8 43	16,997 30
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	24	7 42	14,968 48
					8 17)	66,072 15
						7,976 4
Tailors	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	18½	8 00	10,952 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	18	8 43	12,081 18
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	21	8 43	14,277 54
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	20	7 42	12,474 00
					8 17)	49,785 12
						6,010 2
Washers	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	21	8 00	12,432 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	22	8 43	14,766 2
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	21	8 43	14,277 54
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	18	7 42	11,226 36
					8 17)	52,702 32
						6,362 4
Bakers	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	10½	10 00	7,770 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	10	10 00	7,700 00
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	10	10 00	7,800 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	9	10 00	7,290 00
					10)	30,560 00
						3,056 0
Cooks, 7 days per week	1 Jan.	29 Mar.	88	16	10 00	14,080 00
	30 Mar.	28 June	91	16½	10 00	15,015 00
	29 June	27 Sept.	91	16	10 00	14,560 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	95	15	10 00	14,250 00
					10)	57,905 00
						5,790 5

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total No. of Hours and Days employed.
	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.
School - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	118	8 00	69,856 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	123	8 43	82,555 33
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	109½	8 43	74,449 3
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	102	7 42	63,617 24
					8 17)	290,478 00
						35,067 6
Sick - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	33	8 00	19,536 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	36	8 43	24,162 36
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	29	8 43	19,717 6
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	27	7 42	16,839 54
					8 17)	80,255 36
						9,688 6
Punishment -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	21	8 00	12,432 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	18	8 43	12,081 18
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	21	8 43	14,277 54
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	14⅓	7 42	9,043 39
					8 17)	47,834 51
						5,774 6
(Wet days), or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals, &c. - -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	74	61½	10 00	45,510 00
	30 Mar.	27 June	77	97½	10 00	75,075 00
	29 June	26 Sept.	78	36	10 00	28,080 00
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	81	61	10 00	49,410 00
					. 10)	198,075 00
						19,807 5

Governor's Report.

(C.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the Admiralty Department, &c., by Convicts in the Year 1863.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Quarrying, loading, and scappling stone; excavating and shifting soil and rubble; smiths making and repairing tools, plant, cranes, and waggons, &c.; moulders, fitters, &c., casting, turning, and fitting machinery for cranes, &c.; carpenters and pattern-makers making patterns, tools, cranes, &c., and repairing plant, &c.; platelayers forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; riggers erecting, shifting, and maintaining cranes and plank roads.	Forming and draining playground, the site of, and slopes in rear of gymnasium for naval cadets, as per measurement in detail	—			583	11	5¼
	Sawing and preparing wood and iron work, erecting sheds, felting and tarring roof, &c. (gymnasium for naval cadets), as per measurement in detail	—			140	14	0
	354¾ tons stone chippings screened in quarries and loaded for playground and gymnasium for naval cadets	0	1	6	26	12	1½
	12,136 tons rough stone, from 10 cwt. to 6 tons, quarried and loaded for breakwater	0	1	4	809	1	4
	5,125¾ tons rubble stone, small, quarried and loaded for breakwater	0	0	6	128	2	10½
	837½ tons foundation flinty materials, quarried and loaded for breakwater	0	1	9	73	5	7½
	4,484 tons foundation flinty materials, loading only, for breakwater	0	0	6	112	2	0
	275 tons foundation flinty materials broken small and left in East quarries	0	4	6	61	17	6
	2,171 tons foundation flinty materials quarried, broken large and left in East quarries	0	1	2	126	12	10
	697¾ tons fine broken flint, quarried and loaded for breakwater	0	5	0	174	8	9
	800 tons fine broken flint, loading only, for breakwater	0	0	6	20	0	0
	5,226 tons rubble stone selected for hearting, quarried and loaded for breakwater	0	1	2	304	17	0
	20,131¾ tons roach stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0	3	0	3,019	15	3
	12,919½ tons whitbed stone quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0	3	6	2,260	18	3
	4,342¼ tons kerf stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0	3	0	651	6	9
	3,963 tons basebed stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0	3	6	693	10	6
	801¼ tons flatbed stone, quarried in West quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0	3	0	120	3	9
	6,659¾ tons flatbed stone, quarried in East quarries, and loaded for stack or stone fields	0	3	0	998	19	3
	Carried forward	-		-	10,305	17	2¾

Statement of the Value of Labour, &c.—*continued.* Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
	Brought forward -	-		-	10,305	17	2¾
	22 tons whitbed ashlar scappled to sizes and delivered to Vern	0	5	0	5	10	0
	1,964 tons whitbed stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for Portsmouth Docks - -	0	5	6	540	2	0
	37 tons kerf stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for Portsmouth Docks -	0	5	6	10	3	6
	168¾ tods whitbed stone quoins, scappled to sizes and loaded for Portsmouth Docks -	0	5	0	42	3	9
	3,898 tons roach stones, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0	5	6	1,071	19	0
	53 tons kerf stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater - -	0	5	6	14	11	6
Quarrying, loading, and scappling stone; excavating and shifting soil and rubble; smiths making and repairing tools, plant, cranes, and waggons, &c.; moulders, fitters, &c., casting, turning, and fitting machinery for cranes, &c.; carpenters and pattern-makers making patterns, tools, cranes, &c., and repairing plant, &c.; platelayers forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; riggers erecting, shifting, and maintaining cranes and plank roads:	11 tons basebed stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0	5	6	3	0	6
	2¼ tons flatbed stone, scappled to moulds and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0	5	6	0	12	4½
	2,737 tons roach ashlar, scappled all round and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0	5	0	684	5	0
	45 tons kerf ashlar, scappled all round and loaded or stacked for breakwater - -	0	5	0	11	5	0
	38 tons basebed ashlar, scappled all round and loaded or stacked for breakwater -	0	5	0	9	10	
	65⅞ tons basebed ashlar, scappled to random sizes, and stacked in East quarries -	0	4	0	13	3	
	211⅜ tons kerf ashlar, scappled to random sizes, and stacked in East quarries - -	0	4	0	42	5	6
	3½ tons basebed ashlar, scappled with rough bed and back, stacked in West quarries -	0	2	6	0	8	
	72¾ tons kerf ashlar, scappled with rough bed and back, stacked in West quarries -	0	2	6	9	1	10½
	26 tons stone (refuse) sent from stone fields to stack, loading only - - -	0	0	6	0	13	0
	575 tons flatbed stone, quarried only, and stacked in East quarries - - -	0	1	8	47	18	4
	1,740 tons small blocks of stone (various) quarried and left in West quarries - -	0	1	0	87	0	0
	2,224 cube yards shifting soil in West quarries - -	0	0	6	55	12	0
	334 cube yards, excavations for new railroad, in West quarries	0	0	8	11	2	8
	Carried forward -	-		-	12,966	5	5¾

Governor's Report.

Statement of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
Quarrying, loading, and scappling stone; excavating and shifting soil and rubble; smiths making and repairing tools, plant, cranes, and waggons, &c.; moulders, fitters, &c., casting, turning, and fitting machinery for cranes, &c.; carpenters and pattern-makers making patterns, tools, cranes, &c., and repairing plant, &c.; platelayers forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; riggers erecting, shifting, and maintaining cranes and plank roads.	Brought forward -	-		-	12,966	5	5¾
	824½ cube yards, forming railroad with rubble stone, in West quarries - -	0	0	6	20	12	3
	258½ cube yards excavations in hard rubble for new railroad in East quarries - -	0	1	10	23	13	11
	476 cube yards excavations for new railroad in East quarries	0	0	8	15	17	4
	352 cube yards excavations, for railroad in Messrs. Steward & Co.'s quarries, Weycroft -	0	0	7	10	5	4
	6 chains railroad (narrow gauge) laid complete and ballasted for ditto - - -	1	5	0	7	10	0
	5½ chains railroad, laid complete and ballasted, East quarries -	1	10	0	8	5	0
	545¾ days selecting stone from stacks for scappling -	0	2	0	54	11	
	36 days opening quarry face to find basebed - -	0	2	0	3	12	0
	28 days cleaning out reservoir on top of incline to breakwater - - -	0	2	0	2	16	0
	5,687 feet super sawing creosoted fir for breakwater, per 100 feet - - -	0	4	0	11	7	5¾
	4 sets taps and dies made by prisoners - - -		—		19	16	0
	22¼ tons iron castings for machinery and general use made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) - -	5	0	0	111	5	0
	10 cwt. brass castings for machinery and general use made by prisoners in the foundry (casting only) - -	0	16	0	8	0	0
	36,282 lbs. new iron work (viz.) stone waggons, tipping boxes, picks, levers, wedges, &c. -	0	0	2	302	7	0
	New timber work (viz.) wood waggons, tipping boxes, wheelbarrows, cranes, tool boxes, &c. - - -		—		75	17	6
	Total - - -			£	13,642	3	9½

(D.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of LABOUR performed for the War Department on Fortifications at the Vern Hill, &c., by Convicts in Year 1863 (including only the measured work). Governor's Report.

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Quarrying, scappling, dressing, loading, and stacking stone, and clearing quarries and stonefields; excavations in drains, slopes, and foundations; forming slopes, &c., and French drains for fort, magazine, and batteries; building magazine East Weir; forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; shifting cranes and scaffolds; carpenters making and preparing doors, window frames, flooring, &c.; smiths and carpenters making and repairing tools and plant (labour only).	25,762 cube feet whitbed and roach ashlar, dressed, for barracks - - -	0 5	536 14 2
	4,844¼ cube feet whitbed stone dressed for porches, chimneys, and coping to parapet, for barracks - -	1 0	242 4 3
	1,225 cube feet whitbed stone dressed for parapet, cordon, steps, and quoins, for barracks - - -	0 8	40 16 8
	315¼ cube feet roach stone dressed for arches, for barracks - - -	0 9	11 16 9¾
	1,500 super feet sawing whitbed stone - - -	0 6	37 10 0
	1,430⅛ tons flat-bedded stone, hard, scappled, and loaded or stacked near Bastionette - - -	3 6	250 5 5¼
	1,288⅛ tons flat-bedded stone, hard, quarried, scappled, and loaded or stacked near Caponiere - - -	5 6	354 4 8¼
	1,308¼ tons flat-bedded stone, hard, quarried, scappled, and loaded or stacked S. E. Ditch - - -	5 6	359 15 4½
	1,203 tons roach and flat-bedded stone, soft, quarried, scappled, and loaded or stacked, Glacis - - -	3 6	210 10 6
	220 tons soft burr stone, quarried and scappled to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - - -	2 6	27 10 0
	178⅕ tons whitbed stone, quarried and scappled to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - - -	6 0	53 9 2¼
	297⅓ tons whitbed stone, quarried and scappled to tied dimensions, Weycroft Quarry	7 6	111 10 0
	25⅔ tons whitbed stone, quarried and scappled to moulds, Weycroft Quarry - -	10 0	12 16 8
	533⅙ tons roach stone, quarried and scappled to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - -	5 3	139 19 1½
	89 tons roach stone, quarried and scappled for ashlar to random sizes, Weycroft Quarry - - -	5 6	24 9 6
	Carried forward -	- -	£2,413 12 4½

Governor's Report.

Statement of the Value of Labour—*continued.*

Nature of Work.	Quantities and Description of Work.	Price.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
	Brought forward - -	- -	2,413 12 4½
Quarrying, scappling, dressing, loading, and stacking stone, and clearing quarries and stonefields; excavations in drains, slopes, and foundations; forming slopes, &c., and French drains for fort, magazine, and batteries; building magazine East Weir; forming, laying, and maintaining railroads; shifting cranes and scaffolds; carpenters making and repairing doors, window frames, flooring, &c.; smiths and carpenters making and repairing tools and plant (labour only).	2,224½ tons rubble and excavations wheeled and loaded into waggons, Weycroft Quarry - - -	0 6	55 12 3
	6,425⅞ cube yards excavated on surface and loaded into waggons, Weycroft Quarry -	0 7	187 8 4¼
	7,166⅞ cube yards cap stone quarried, and loaded into waggons, Weycroft Quarry -	1 0	358 6 9¼
	168½ cube yards, forming embankment for railroad, Weycroft Quarry - -	0 8	5 12 4
	4 pair points and crossings taken up and relaid, Weycroft Quarry - -	40 0	8 0 0
	Smith's repairs, Weycroft Quarry - - -	—	49 4 11½
	Carpenter's new work and repairs, Weycroft Quarry -	—	11 12 8
	Carpenter's repairs, Vern work, &c. - - -	—	135 5 8½
	Carpenter's new work, Vern work, &c. - - -	—	630 1 7¼
	Smith's new work, Vern work, &c. - - -	—	111 6 8
	Smith's repairs, Vern work, &c.	—	299 15 2
	211 chains railroad laid complete, narrow gauge - -	20 0	211 0 0
	96 chains railroad altered from broad to narrow gauge -	10 0	48 0 0
	9¾ chains railroad taken up and removed - - - -	6 6	3 3 4½
	112 cube yards dry wall round stone field for masons' sheds, Vern Bridge - -	3 6	19 12 0
	241⅔ super yards fixing, felting, and tarring roof on masons' sheds, Vern Bridge -	0 5	5 0 8¼
	Total - -		£4,552 14 11

This sum does not include the value of work done by the day.

(E.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Portland Prison in the Year 1863, and the TIME occupied therein (the average Daily Number of Prisoners being 1,320). Governor's Report.

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed.	
		Number of Hours.	Number of Days.
			Days. Hrs.
ADMIRALTY:			
Quarrymen, &c.	243	567,505	63,511 6
Blacksmiths, fitters, &c.	40	102,126	12,329 1
Carpenters and sawyers	17	43,818	5,290 0
Stone-cutters	83	195,825	23,640 7
Plate-layers (railway)	12	28,488	3,439 2
Riggers	4	10,727	1,295 0
WAR DEPARTMENT:			
Quarrymen	56	133,411	16,106 0
Excavators, &c.	329	770,107	92,970 6
Stone-cutters	140	331,167	39,979 7
Bricklayers and masons	5	11,381	1,374 0
Labourers	13	31,147	3,760 2
Plate-layers (railway)	11	25,540	3,083 3
Blacksmiths	12	29,571	3,570 0
Carpenters and sawyers, &c.	26	63,368	7,650 1
PRISON:			
Carpenters and sawyers	6	15,445	1,864 5
Painters	8	19,755	2,385 0
Blacksmiths	10	24,691	2,980 7
Gardeners	6	14,699	1,774 4
Stone-cutters	3	7,700	929 5
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	38	89,628	10,820 3
Shoemakers	26	66,072	7,976 4
Tailors	19	49,785	6,010 2
Washers	20	52,702	6,362 4
Bakers	10	30,560	3,056 0
Cooks	16	57,905	5,790 5
Unproductive employment, school, sick, punishment, &c.	167	616,643	70,338 6
Total	—	3,389,766	403,289 5

Average daily Number of men throughout the year:—Breakwater Works - - - - 399
" " " " " War Department - - - - 592
" " " " " Prison - - - - 162
Non-effective (school 113, sick 31, under punishment 19, new arrivals and detained by visits, &c. 4) 167
Total - - - - 1,320

Governor's Report.

(F.)—Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.			Remarks.
	A.M.	A.M. H. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5.0 to	5.45=0.45	
Breakfasts (officers and prisoners).	5.45 „	6.15=0.30	Breakfasts are served at an early hour, to avoid loss of time in taking the prisoners off the works for this meal.
Morning prayers (including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers).	6.15 „	6.50=0.35	Prayers are said in the chapel both summer and winter.
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries, and preparing for dinner.	6.50 „	12.0=5.10	Or from earliest dawn to 11.30 when the days are shorter.
		P.M.	
Dinner (for officers and prisoners), making up hammocks.	12.0 „	1.0 =1.0	The earliness of the breakfast renders it necessary to have an earlier dinner.
	P.M.		
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground in the quarries.	1.0 „	6.10=5.10	Or from 1.0 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoon the prisoners are recalled from labour at 4.30.
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking and moving to and from chapel, and preparing for supper).	6.10 „	6.55=0.45	
Supper (for officers and prisoners).	6.55 „	7.25=0.30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, &c., and reading in cells.	7.25 „	7.50=0.25	Each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week; and during this half day they are also made to bathe, have their hair cut; and the remaining time employed, under the Clerk of Works' directions, in road mending, and clearing away rubbish, &c.
Taking down hammocks -	7.50 „	8.0 =0.10	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M. -		15.0	

Abstract of the above.

	H. M.	
Meals - - - - -	2 0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from.	1 20	
Out-of-door labour, including mustering, and moving to and from.	10 20	About one hour each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
In-door occupations - - -	1 20	This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils. (See details above.)
Total - -	15 0	

N.B.—In wet weather the tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, blacksmiths, washers, and all under cover in workshops, continue their work. If the weather is too bad for out-of-door labour, the men usually so employed are occupied in whitewashing, scouring, and various necessary internal works, for which there is no opportunity on other days. In weather that is merely showery, or available for work by ordinary labourers, the prisoners are not withdrawn from work, sheds being provided for occasionally sheltering the working parties, and a drying-room by which wet clothing is made ready for wear in a few hours.

(G.)—Return of Employment of Convicts in Portland Prison for the week ending 11th April 1863.

Governor's Report.

General Occupation.	Daily Average Number.		Particulars of Prison Labour.	Daily Average Number.
Admiralty working parties	—	434	Gardeners	6
War Department ditto	—	690		
Prison work (as detailed opposite)	45		Under medical treatment on light work:—	
Painters	5			
Carpenters	4		Cleaning prison	15
Blacksmiths	10		Sawing stone, &c.	24
Shoemakers	27			
Tailors	18			
Cooks	16			
Bakers	11			
Stonecutters	3			
Washers	21			
		160		
Sick and unfit for labour, and not told off to parties	52			
School	122			
Under punishment	17			
		191		
Total number in the prison	—	1,475		
Time lost by bad weather: Admiralty work	140½			
War Department work	247			
Prison work	15½			
Not told off to parties	11			
		414		
Reducing the daily average to	—	1,061	Total	45

Detail of Admiralty Work.

Quarrying and loading stone	136¼	Attending points	1
Shipping rock and forming roads	13⅜	Riggers	5
Dressing and scappling ashlar blocks	63⅛	Unloading stone	14¼
Squaring large blocks of roach	29⅝	Cadets' playground	32⅝
Blacksmiths, founders, fitters, &c.	42⅛	Remained inside the prison	61⅜
Carpenters and sawyers	21⅜		
Platelayers (railway)	11⅛	Total	434

Detail of War Department Works.

Quarrying	19	Platelayers	6⅜
Excavating	358	Smiths and strikers	8⅜
Painters	⅛	Carpenters and sawyers	20⅜
Masons cutting stone	115⅜	Sundries	10⅛
Labourers	24⅜	Remained inside the prison	112⅝
Masons building	2⅛		
Labourers	9⅜	Total	690

Number of Prisoners Sick, &c., on Saturday last.

In infirmary	44	57½
In cells temporary	13½	

Detail of Quarry Work.

From 6 tons to 4 tons	2	64
„ 4 „ 2 „	18	
„ 2 „ 2 cwt.	44	
Below 2 cwt.		24⅜
Ordinary foundation; fine broken flint, and fine ballast		34½
Average quantity of stone sent to Breakwater daily		123⅛
Being an average of 25¼ tons per hour of actual work.		
Whitbed, roach, &c., quarried daily, and not sent to Breakwater		132
Total		255⅛

(H.)—RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS in Portland Prison for each Quarter of the Year 1863.

Quarter ending	Class.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.													
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		3 years.	4 years.	5 years.	6 years.	7 years.	8 years.	10 years.	12 years.	14 years.	15 years.	18 years.	20 years.	21 years.	25 years.	Life.
March -	1,277	108	125	=1,510	421	552	142	210	89	25	30	1	7	5	—	3	1	—	24
June -	1,114	113	101	=1,328	402	490	141	168	18	27	34	3	7	10	1	4	1	—	22
September	937	78	100	=1,115	388	447	137	90	9	5	11	1	3	9	—	—	1	—	14
December	1,100	100	94	=1,294	420	479	153	121	27	10	37	2	11	15	1	1	1	1	15

I.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the year 1863. Governor's Report.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
*66	352	418	1,780	69	577	646	1·77 (or 00·134 per cent.)	41	1,320	2,198

* Corporal Punishments, 12.

Thirty-two reports recommended to the Director for punishment included as Governor's decisions. This includes slight reports, but which must appear before the Director for approval.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portland Prison for the year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	4,638	18	8
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	11,058	18	0
Gratuities to officers	1,666	8	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	855	5	3
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	2,260	17	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,322	1	10
Victualling prisoners	14,069	0	6
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	5,867	5	3
Bedding for prisoners	655	17	2
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	176	15	5
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	72	16	1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,451	13	2
Gratuities to prisoners	3,135	12	1
Furniture and fittings	68	15	5
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	68	7	11
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,907	3	4
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,187	0	6
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	420	15	1
Brushes, brooms, and mops	157	6	2
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	5	6	0
Various small disbursements	294	16	4
Rent, rates, and taxes	564	6	7
Total	£51,904	6	7
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,636	11	5
Net expenditure	£50,267	15	2

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, December* 23, 1863.

I BEG to lay before you the ordinary report of the past year's duties in which the assistant chaplain and myself have been engaged.

In the prison infirmary prayers and addresses to the sick have been in daily practice in every ward.

In the officers' sick ward, the like visits have been made to sick warders, and when needful they have been visited at their own homes by the assistant chaplain and myself.

The punishment cells have also been daily visited and the inmates admonished to obey the regulations of the prison.

General and particular inspection has been given to the work of education going on in the prison school, and classes have been taken occasionally by the chaplains. This latter practice has been in force for some years.

Early morning and evening prayers are read in chapel, and short lectures given twice a week to the whole of the prisoners assembled.

On Sundays there are two full services in the chapel, and the prisoners' voluntary Bible class continues to be held at the conclusion of the afternoon service. This class has been established six years, and by the men's steady attendance there we are enabled to form some opinion as to the probability of the men attending like means of instruction when they shall be released from prison. This class may have amongst it about 90 who are communicants and may be considered as seriously resolving, with the Divine blessing, to lead a new and moral life. It would be unkind and unjust not to give these poor communicants our sympathy, for little else than difficulty awaits them from the jeers and ill-will of their companions who are not inclined for good, as we believe these are, and it requires the utmost circumspection and consistency to live down this natural opposition, but where that consistency is shown, esteem and tolerance soon follow from the most hardened among their companions. It is specially satisfactory to us as giving a hopeful sign of good conduct when at liberty.

The holy communion is solemnized once every six weeks to the officers and their families, and once every three months to the prisoners.

The officers' Bible class meetings, held thrice a week, have now continued on foot for four years. These classes also are exceedingly hopeful, and with the Divine blessing assist in increasing the value of the warder as a public servant. This is manifest in one particular which may be named—the large access of readers to the officers' library, and the home habits of the officers with their families.

The summer having departed we again availed ourselves of the long evenings of autumn and winter to re-establish the voluntary evening classes for those of the prisoners who had but three months to pass before they go to liberty. The opportunity is large which this class gives, to press upon them whatever will tend to their good in the formation of steady and religious habits, emigration, and improvement in education by attendance at night schools. The men receive our advice and instruction with apparent thankfulness. The few letters received from the men since at liberty, and the expressions of thankfulness on taking leave of us, more than repay any trouble taken with them while in prison.

Quarterly tables are kept by the masters of the improvement taking place in the lower educational classes. Chaplain's Report.

The infant children of the warders continue to be baptized and the mothers churched in the prison chapel.

On the arrival of companies of prisoners from any of the close prisons, such as Pentonville, our duties are to see that a classification is made at school, by which their day's attendance is fixed, and the gaps filled up which have been caused by removals. We then address them on the duties expected from them.

On their going away from us our address is shaped to the altered circumstances of the men as now entering on licence, or with an expired sentence.

The above duties, added to occasional visits from friends of prisoners, who frequently come to us under great mental and bodily distress, a tolerably large daily correspondence with prisoners' friends and inquiring clergy and others, with occasional visiting of cells in the evening, make up the two Chaplains' duties throughout the year.

Prison School.

Offering our entire submission to any plans which may be resolved on for the conduct of the prison school, we feel that we should be nevertheless insincere and faulty at a time like the present if we did not say that we could not have such confidence in the school working so well for the benefit of the prisoners were it transferred to the evening as we have at present.

It is our desire to give those men sent to us to the school such a plain useful education as may fit them for some honest calling hereafter. The school properly conducted and carried out is a great means for the welfare of the class towards whom we feel much sympathy, and who have often been the victims of early parental neglect. We believe that the transfer of the school to the evenings would damage, if it did not destroy the hopes we would form of their future. We have to teach the convict the good which education would be to him, and to get a taste for it acquired, by any endeavours that we can make, and this taste we fear is not to be formed by beginning school at 5 or 6 o'clock after a hard day's work. Either through insufficient light, or through failure of sight in the trying stone quarries, through fatigue, ill-humour, or all together, he would be likely to throw down his pen, and his example would be followed by others. His presence at school can be compelled, but instruction cannot be forced. There would then be the oral lecture, and this change would last till he had become wearied of listening; his attention would at last drop, and the lecturer would be tempted to revive it by a little humour and idle colloquy. We could not press strongly enough in any report that oral teaching in the case of convicts would be as debilitating as it would be positively injudicious. Criminals have their minds greatly engrossed with painful recollections, or in meditations on future plans. The state of their friends and families is constantly before them, and unless they are made to take a working part in their own education with the teacher himself, little good can be expected. When once the taste for a good plain education has been acquired, and this is scarcely so till the man is free, then he will go of his own will to a night school in one of the towns, or buy a copy-book for himself, and use it at home. We are constantly advising the men to do one of these things.

Another difficulty in the night school would be found in the prisoners' letters. In addition to the ordinary instruction, the men write their

Chaplain's Report.

letters to their friends. These letters average 36 per day, and are from men under every class and stage, being in the interval of four weeks, eight weeks, and 13 weeks. The uneducated require assistance both in their letters and petitions, and the assistance which is afforded them by a master could not be given in the evening in the limited hours allowed, and under the pressure of evening duty. The library books also (the distribution and return of which occupy 20 minutes at the conclusion of each school) could only be carried on at the risk of loss in comparatively imperfect light. After each day's school several minor matters are arranged by the discipline department, as to those men with whom we have been occupied during the greater part, but not the whole, of the half day. The voluntary class carried on in the association ward during the winter was set on foot for those who had but three months of their time to run; but even with all the pains we took to keep it on foot, and the early prospect of freedom to cheer them, the men complained that, as the days grew longer and the hours of work increased in consequence, the fatigue was felt so much the more, so that even the reduced term of half an hour was too much for teaching, and the class had to be abandoned.

For the better carrying on also of divine worship in chapel, it has been considered advisable to establish a class for psalmody among the prisoners for an hour. The arrangement of night schools exclusively, must put an end to this practice.

The convict class are generally impassible, without much emulation in them, and have lost the spirit of boyhood. They have no idea of entering into plans to shorten school labour, and can only be dealt with in the old-fashioned way. Accordingly, the patience of the teacher is often sorely tried, and the hope of doing some good with material so warped, is all the enjoyment he can have in his self-denying labours. There is often superadded the disappointment and chagrin to our best labours amongst them by finding that here and there cases are made out of trafficking at school. These statements must be taken into account in the good done; but while we are grateful to see many very satisfactory results, (as the tabulated returns submitted go to prove) our satisfaction at progress is certainly damped by individual cases of bartering. If we have regrets that a dozen prisoners out of 1,500 may be convicted of using the school as a scene of petty trick and bringing it into some disrepute, the former habits of these men must be considered, persuaded that while vigilance is used on every hand, under no circumstances could the strictest watch be found to be match for large bodies of men trained for many years in guile, and that no amount of separation (if they are ever to catch a sight of one another) will be able to prevent successful operations in craft where moral suasions have no power. It is indeed only as these better influences appear in their reformed lives that the hope may be felt that the authorities of a prison shall no more be disturbed by these small conspiracies. At present there are not more than a dozen prisoners who cannot read.

Of the six masters and scripture reader with which we are provided, we could say that there is no sacrifice of ease and leisure which they are not willing to give to carry out the wishes which you may lay upon us as respects the management of the prison school. Throughout every day their time has been most willingly given to duties without as well as within the prison school and infirmary, in assisting the sick in their letters, in the evening school, in the warders' children's school, and the warders' bible classes. And as regards the place in which the

school is held, it has been amidst difficulties arising from ill-arranged desks (and where alteration is impossible), that the books submitted to you have been written. Chaplain's Report.

We may say that no National or British school under due inspection has the difficulty to struggle against in organization that we have. The copy books in general speak creditably for the schoolmasters and men together ; and as to the assistant chaplain his ability and exertions need no comment beyond what has been already tendered in former reports, and the universal esteem in which Mr. Hill is held.

Prison Chapel Services.

It is to the evening and morning chapels that we venture to think is owing the blessing of the Almighty, and the outward peace which has so peculiarly attended this prison. The men, suitably cleaned and attired after the dust and labours of the day, present an orderly and even happy appearance as they file into chapel for evening service. There is no symptom of irreverence in that attendance to justify its suppression. The length of time which elapses from the ringing of the bell for service to the return of the men into their cells after service is within 20 minutes, a period not long enough to embarrass the other duties of the evening or fatigue the men, and yet sufficiently long for two verses of a hymn to be sung, a chapter to be read, and prayers to be offered up in which God is thanked for the mercies of the day and His protection asked for the night. The evening lesson is taken purposely from some of those epistles where practical holiness of life is dwelt on, and by confining the evening readings to those sublime chapters we aim to impress them on their memories and thus on their consciences and hearts. The men have told us that the verses thus read have often come to their minds in the midst of work and have helped to keep their angry tempers down and themselves out of trouble, and contented and resigned to God's will. Again and again they have said there was a sweetness in the short evening service which had calmed down their minds when they have been ruffled by any special troubles through the day. They have said the same of the morning service, which necessarily stands on the same footing as to benefit and duty with the evening. Nor have pains been wanting to prevent any bodily distress which might be felt were the men sitting in wet clothes after severe labour and heavy rain. In such a case grumbling and profane words might probably be muttered amongst them. When the weather has been unfavourable it has been amicably arranged between the Governor and ourselves that the service shall be omitted on that particular night. We deny ever having witnessed such fatigue as would call for the suppression of this service, any more than may be found in the morning prayers at chapel from the exhaustion produced by the day before.

Since the period of the last year's report (January 1863), it has pleased Almighty God to remove from the midst of us the late Chairman of the Directors, Sir Joshua Jebb. The loss was a sudden one, and has been as deeply felt as any public bereavement we could sustain. His name and memory will long be honoured by everyone who has laboured under his kind and efficient control. Living in a day when the influence of true religion was beginning to be extensively felt in the British army, he was among those who, bearing a loyal heart towards our Sovereign Lady the Queen, were not ashamed to own themselves soldiers of Christ. While Sir Joshua Jebb softened needful discipline towards all on whom it pressed, he did not weaken its

Chaplain's Report.

necessary force. He interposed his authority most happily and in a manner peculiar to himself, in cases only where he could safely recommend the exercise of mercy. To the reverence due to his high personal character was added from all persons grateful attachment for kindness of heart To the carrying out of a series of useful and wise reforms he freely gave up health, repose, and at last life itself. The place and manner of his death were characteristic of him. His life ended where he had most desired it should end, in thorough harness in the midst of official work, and in a place where the humblest of that class of his countrymen for whose good his valuable life had been passed, might, and probably often did, become his fellow traveller to his daily work. We mourn his loss as a christian gentleman, a scholar, and a faithful public servant of our country.

The most valuable tribute to his memory that those mourning friends could see would be the adoption (to so great an extent as may be compatible with public exigencies) of those numerous reforms in prison life to which his manly and thoroughly English mind was set for many years, and which are so intimately connected with his name.

I have the honour to be
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
J. DOBIE.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

GENERAL ABSTRACT of EDUCATION in Portland Prison.

Number of men educated	94
Read and write well	390
Read well and write imperfectly	252
Read and write imperfectly	366
Read imperfectly and write slightly	117
Total in prison	1,219

December 22, 1863.

CLASSIFICATION.

Monday mornings, men (excepting 5th Class)	Educated.
Monday afternoon, Tuesdays, and Saturdays	Read well and write well.
Wednesdays	Read well and write imperfectly.
Thursdays and Friday mornings	Read and write imperfectly.
Friday afternoon	Read imperfectly and write slightly.
Men who have made no progress	60
Men who have made progress	1,065

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Portland Prison, January* 10, 1864. Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward the 14th annual medical report of this prison for the year ending the 31st December 1863.

In taking a retrospective view of the general health of the convicts during the past year, I am happy in being able to state that it has been satisfactory.

Those convicts newly arrived from London and the county prisons look pale and blanched, this arises from their seclusion from solar light during confinement; after a month or six weeks in this establishment, where they are employed exposed to the fresh air and solar light in quarrying stone, their general health is found to improve.

The prison is constructed of wood and corrugated iron, and situated close to the cliff, on an elevated plateau 327 feet above the sea level, the ground is well drained from its natural formation, and the prison is lighted by longitudinal skylights extending along the roof of each separate department of the prison; this arrangement, I feel certain, has been the means of preserving the general health of the convicts, and insuring an immunity from contagious or infectious disorders. 11,630 convicts have passed through the establishment during the last 15 years, and for some years entire freedom from low typhoid fevers, but it is very unsuitable for chest or rheumatic complaints.

708 convicts have been received into the prison during the year, four deaths have occurred, three from natural causes, and one from accidental; some of the accidents have been of a severe nature, including five fractured limbs and severe contusions; prisoner Reg. 1,042 had the great misfortune to have both legs severely fractured by falling from a ladder when employed in the main ditch of the fortifications. The injury was of a compound and comminuted nature, it was necessary to amputate the right leg, which was performed when under the influence of chloroform; we have fortunately been able to save the left leg, although a piece of the cylinder of the bone two and a half inches in length was removed. He is now out of bed and progressing favourably towards convalescence. This poor young man has borne his very sad misfortune with great christian fortitude and cheerfulness and is deserving of every consideration.

The diet, clothing, and ventilation continue the same as in former years, and fit for all sanitary purposes; the water is supplied from springs under the cliff, and from the roof of the prison and collected in large tanks; it is sweet and wholesome, free from impurities, and fit for all general purposes. The average fall of rain has varied from 25 to 36 inches, and the evaporation four and a half inches during the months of July, August, and September.

Ninety-eight of the warders, &c. have been on the sick list during the past year, two have died from acute bronchitis, and three have been invalided. The many hours these officers are on duty, and great exposure without labor, tends much to make them susceptible of disease, and particularly those employed on night duty, where they are from 12 to 14 hours, nine of which is passed on their feet, without intermission. This duty undermines the health of the men to such a degree, as soon renders them unfit for further service, and in some cases from remaining

Medical Officer's Report.

too long fatal results has been the consequence. Common humanity would suggest some alteration in the length of time they are on duty, particularly those on night duty.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
WILLIAM HOUGHTON, R.N.
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Convict Prison at Portland, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,198.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Scarlatina	—	2	1	—	—	1
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	26	27	—	—	—
Diarrhœa, Bilious	1	86	87	—	—	—
Influenza and catarrh	2	60	60	—	—	2
Febricula	—	1	1	—	—	—
Ague	—	1	1	—	—	—
Rheumatic Fever	—	2	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	—	1	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess	1	30	28	—	—	3
Ulcer	—	11	11	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula	2	10	11	1	—	—
Phthisis	—	8	5	2	1	—
Hæmoptysis	—	4	2	1	—	1
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Cephalitis	—	4	4	—	—	—
Hemiplegia	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Paralysis	—	4	2	1	1	—
Epilepsy	—	8	6	2	—	—
Dementia	—	1	—	1	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	—	1	—	1	—	—
Neuralgia	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	1	—	1	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Palpitatio	—	1	1	—	—	—

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Portland—*cont.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs.						
Bronchitis	1	1	2	—	—	—
Pleuritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Asthma	—	3	3	—	—	—
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.						
Dyspepsia	—	28	28	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	1	—	—	1	—
Obstipation	2	77	77	—	—	2
Colic	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hernia, Reducible	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	1	—	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	8	7	—	—	1
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	2	2	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Ischuria	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	—	1	1	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	3	3	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	6	6	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	1	1	—	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	—	30	28	—	—	2
Periostitis	—	1	1	—	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	—	5	5	—	—	—
Boils	3	288	284	—	—	7
Sycosis	—	8	8	—	—	—
Lepra	1	8	8	—	—	—
Herpes	—	8	8	—	—	—
Porrigo	—	1	1	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	29	29	—	—	—
12 Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions and contused Wounds	4	251	244	1	1	9
Sprains	1	17	18	—	—	—
Fractures	—	4	2	1	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	16	17	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	1	1	—	—	—
Attempts at Suicide	—	1	1	—	—	—
Aged and Infirm	—	3	—	3	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases	—	12	12	—	—	—
Total	22	1,088	1,061	16	4	29

Medical Officer's Report.

Daily Average Number and Per-centage of Sick.

Daily Average Number of Prisoners.	Daily Average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Per-centage of Infirmary Sick.	Daily Average Number of complaining Sick.	Total Daily Average Number unfit for Labour.
1318·67	29·71	2·25	29·32	29·71

Average Sickness of Subordinate Officers.

Daily Average Number of Officers.	Daily Average Number of Officers Sick.	Average Number of Days each Officer was sick.	Number Died.	Number Invalided.
204·293	1·82	6·77	2	2

PORTSMOUTH PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

Governor's Report.

Portsmouth Convict Establishment,
January 12, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for 1863.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Number remaining 1st January 1863		782
Since received		951
		1,733
Removed to other prisons	200	
Embarked for Western Australia and Gibraltar	208	
Released on licence	248	
„ expiration of sentence	62	
„ conditional pardon	2	
Died	2	
		722
Remaining 31st December 1863		1,011

Conduct of Officers.

During the year five assistant warders and two civil guards have been dismissed for misconduct. With these exceptions I have every reason to be satisfied with the conduct of the officers and servants forming the staff of this establishment. I have been most zealously and efficiently supported by Mr. Bones the Deputy-Governor, and by the other superior officers. As in the previous year so in that which is past, it has been necessary to engage the services of several occasional assistant warders to provide for the increased number of prisoners. This necessity has arisen from a deficiency of competent candidates for the permanent appointment. The total number so employed has been 19.

Sentences carried out.

Every prisoner not actually in the Infirmary has been constantly at labour of some kind during working hours, with exception of the usual half day in the week allowed for school. Under another head it will be shown in detail what the labour has been. The various privileges of stage, &c., laid down in the rules have been carried into effect. All offences against prison discipline and order have been repressed, and when necessary punished. Every prisoner has had free access to myself, the chaplain, and the medical officer, and every representation has received due attention.

The "Special Service Class," more particularly adverted to in my previous reports, has been maintained up to this time with similar success as in former years.

Labour.

The great body of prisoners are employed in the ordinary dockyard labour of stowing timber, coaling and uncoaling, scraping ships'

Governor's Report.

bottoms, cleaning tanks, &c., to which has been recently added that of paving a portion of the dockyard, of preparing the ground for its extension, and of laying down new tramways, all which work has been performed under the superintendence of selected warders to the satisfaction of the dockyard authorities. On this subject I have received the following letter from the Admiral Superintendent :—

Portsmouth Dockyard,
January 27, 1864.

SIR,

IN reply to your letter of the 21st instant requesting me to state for the information of the Directors of Convict Prisons the estimate I entertain of the value of convict labour in this dockyard for the year which is past ;

I have to state that, taking a general view of the services of the 600 convicts employed in the dockyard, with the assistance rendered by the directing superintendence of the convict officers in the execution of work, I consider that it is a very fair average to claim for the remunerative labour of these men the same valuation as it would cost the Government for an equal number of labourers at 2*s.* 6*d.* per day.

In coming to this conclusion I may allude to the following considerations.

1st. That the convicts have been as much as possible relieved from any duties where a loss of labour would be sustained by their working in gangs of not less than a dozen men.

2nd. That the experience of some of the convict officers in carrying out public works enables them to a great extent to be left to themselves, and thereby reduces the demand for that supervision which labourers would require on the part of the dockyard officers.

3rdly. That it has been found possible to employ a portion of the convicts at skilled labour, such as carpenters, wheelwrights, smiths, stone cutters, masons, and paviors under the department of the assistant civil engineer.

And lastly, I consider that the convicts are kept more constantly at work, and that they work harder than an equal number of labourers.

I am, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
(Signed) GEO. ELLIOT,
Admiral Superintendent.

Capt. Rose, Governor,
Portsmouth Prison.

A certain number, but hardly averaging more than one-tenth of the whole body, have been employed on public works at Gosport, and on Southsea Common, where their labour has been very beneficial, and is highly valued by the departments for which they have worked.

The usual proportion has been engaged on the necessary prison occupations of tailoring, shoemaking, washing, cooking, baking, &c. This number also averages about one-tenth of the whole body. A small "light labour" party has been maintained for the employment of prisoners physically incapable of ordinary work. Their occupation has been picking oakum. The diet of these men is somewhat reduced below that of the other convicts.

The estimate for the past year (Appendix C.) gives an average of 2*s.* 1½*d.* for all the effective men, or 1*s.* 9¾*d.* for effective and non-effective taken together. The value of the work has been determined by actual measurement wherever possible.

For the hours of labour see Appendix D.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The accompanying detail (Appendix E.) shows that the prison offences of the past year have somewhat exceeded those of the preceding year. This may fairly be attributed to considerable batches of Roman Catholics having been sent from time to time from other public works prisons, owing to its having been determined to collect all of that denomination here. It is not assumed that Roman Catholics are worse behaved than others, but that bodies of men transferred *together* from one establishment to another are almost certain, till accustomed to the habits and discipline of the place, to give some additional trouble. The return shows the actual results in this respect, see Appendix E 2.

There has been no combined mutiny or dangerous disturbance in this prison.

Escapes.

None.

Licences.

The number discharged during the year on licence has been 248; of these 232 had balances of gratuity for good conduct and industry to receive. The applications already received from them (*and substantiated*) are 160, and there is little doubt that most of the remainder will likewise prove their claims. Such a result is satisfactory, as indicating that for the first few months, at any rate, after discharge most of the convicts trained on public works retain the habits of industry inculcated on them.

As prescribed by the rules, I certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with, unless in such instances as have been duly reported to a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
H. B. Rose,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Establishments, between the 1st January 1863 and 31st December 1863.

On the 1st January 1863 :—		
The number of convicts in Portsmouth prison		782
Received during the year from—		
Convict Prisons—		
Millbank	300	
Pentonville	87	
Portland	82	
Dartmoor	50	
Chatham	215	
Woking	18	
Broadmoor	2	
		754
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government—		
Wakefield	135	
Perth	29	
Leeds	1	
Leicester	31	
		196
Lunatic Asylums	1	
		1
Total		1,733
Disposed of during the year, by—		
Transfers to Convict Prisons—		
Millbank	11	
Pentonville	1	
Portland	103	
Dartmoor	2	
Chatham	2	
Woking	18	
Broadmoor	61	
		198
Embarkations—		
Western Australia	150	
Gibraltar	58	
		208
Removals—		
Winchester Gaol	2	
		2
Pardons, conditional	2	
Discharged on Expiration of Sentence	62	
„ Licence	248	
		312
Deaths		2
Numbers remaining 31st December 1863		1,011
Total		1,733
Daily average		886·61

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days Work done throughout the year 1863. Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
ADMIRALTY:	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.		£ s. d.
1. Dockyard.—Removing, stowing, unstowing, and carting timber - -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	78½	8 37	51,407 2		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	79½	9 45	58,120 30		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	127	9 45	97,821 45		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	118	8 12	74,505 12		
					9 5	) 281,863 29		
						31,030 7	1 4½	2,113 13 11
Unmeasured Work:								
Removing timber for survey, boats and masts, chain cable, &c, &c. - -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	304	8 37	199,079 28		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	367	9 45	263,368 45		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	464½	9 45	357,773 15		
	28 Sept.	31 Decr.	77	534	8 12	337,167 36		
					9 5	)1,162,389 4		
						127,969 4	2 4	14,029 14 4
2. Clarence Yard:—Cleaning, painting, and stowing tanks, landing and shipping provisions, &c., &c. - -	1 Jan.	28 March	74	45½	8 37	29,012 19		
	30 Mar.	27 June	76	36	9 45	26,676 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	40½	9 45	31,190 15		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	75	43½	8 12	26,748 24		
					9 5	) 113,626 58		
						12,509 3	2 4	1,459 7 8
3. Haslar Hospital:—Making roads, levelling ground, weeding, &c., &c. -	1 Jan.	28 March	74	45	8 37	28,693 30		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	37	9 45	27,056 15		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	41½	9 45	31,960 30		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	75	44½	8 12	27,363 24		
					9 5	) 115,073 39		
						12,668 6	2 4	1,477 9 10
WAR DEPARTMENT:								
Shipping and unshipping stores, removing, scraping, and painting guns, carriages, shot, shell, &c., &c. - -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	34	8 37	22,265 28		
	30 Mar.	27 June	9	28	9 45	2,457 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	—	—	—	—		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	—	—	—	—		
					9 5	) 24,722 28		
						2,721 6	2 4	317 10 2
SOUTHSEA ESPLANADE:								
Levelling ground, repairing roads, &c., &c.	1 Jan.	28 March	75	41	8 37	24,496 15		
	30 Mar.	27 June	73	36	9 45	25,623 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	40	9 45	30,810 0		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	76	46	8 12	28,667 12		
					9 5	) 109,596 27		
						12,065 6	2 4	1,407 12 10
PRISON								
Masons, bricklayers, &c. - - -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	3	8 37	1,964 36		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	6	9 45	4,387 30		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	4	9 45	3,081 0		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	5½	8 12	3,468 36		
					9 5	) 12,901 42		
						1,420 3	2 6	177 10 0
						Carried forward - - -		21,883 8 9

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
	1863.	1863.		Brought forward - -			-	21,883 8 9
					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Carpenters -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	4	8 37	2,292 2		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	3½	9 45	2,925 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	4	9 45	2,691 8		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	4	8 12	2,525 36		
					9 5	10,433 46		
						1,148 6	2 6	143 11 3
Smiths - -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	5	8 37	3,274 20		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	5	9 45	3,656 15		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	4½	9 45	3,461 15		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	5	8 12	3,157 0		
					9 5	13,548 50		
						1,491 5	2 6	186 8 9
Painters -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	76	2	8 37	1,309 44		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	4	9 45	2,925 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	3	9 45	2,310 45		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	4½	8 12	2,837 12		
					9 5	9,382 41		
						1,033 0	2 6	129 2 6
Boatmen -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	76	4	8 37	2,619 28		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	4	9 45	2,925 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	4	9 45	3,081 0		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	4	8 12	2,525 36		
					9 5	11,151 4		
						1,227 5	2 0	122 15 0
Shoemakers -	1 Jan.	28 Mar.	76	13	8 37	8,513 16		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	12½	9 45	9,135 45		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	14	9 45	10,783 30		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	16	8 12	10,102 24		
					9 5	38,534 55		
						4,242 3	1 6	318 3 0
Tailors - -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	11	8 37	7,203 32		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	12	9 45	8,775 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	13	9 45	10,013 15		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	14½	8 12	9,151 12		
					9 5	35,142 59		
						3,869 0	1 6	290 3 6
Washers -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	17	8 37	11,132 44		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	18	9 45	13,162 30		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	20	9 45	15,405 0		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	23	8 12	14,522 12		
					9 5	54,222 26		
						5,909 4	1 6	443 3 6
Cooks - -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	8	8 37	5,238 56		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	8	9 45	5,850 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	10	9 45	7,702 30		
	28 Sept.	30 Dec.	77	10½	8 12	6,625 36		
					9 5	25,417 2		
						2,798 1	1 6	209 17 0
					Carried forward -		-	23,726 13 3

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
								£ s. d.
					Brought forward -		-	23,726 13 3
	1863.	1863.			H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Bakers -	1 Jan.	28 March	76.	7¼	8 37	4,911 30		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	7¾	9 45	5,479 30		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	8½	9 45	6,542 15		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	9	8 12	5,682 36		
					9 5	22,615 51		
						2,490 0	2 6	311 5 0
Bookbinders and Clerks -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	5¼	8 37	3,601 46		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	5½	9 45	4,317 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	6¼	9 45	5,001 45		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	7	8 12	4,419 48		
					9 5	17,340 19		
						1,909 0	1 6	143 3 6
Cleaners -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	12	8 37	7,858 24		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	13	9 45	9,506 15		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	13½	9 45	10,393 30		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	15	8 12	9,437 40		
					9 5	37,195 49		
						4,095 0	1 6	307 2 6
Pumpers -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	10	8 37	6,518 40		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	9	9 45	6,581 15		
	24 June	26 Sept.	79	6½	9 45	5,001 45		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	—	—	—	—		
					9 5	18,131 40		
						1,996 1	1 6	14 14 0
Sick -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	28	8 37	18,336 16		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	33	9 45	24,131 15		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	35	9 45	26,958 45		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	34	8 12	21,467 36		
					9 5	90,893 52		
						10,006 6		
School -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	65	8 37	42,566 20		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	67	9 45	48,993 45		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	81½	9 45	62,770 30		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	87	8 12	54,931 48		
					9 5	209,262 23		
						23,038 0		
Punishment -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	11½	8 37	8,513 16		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	12	9 45	8,775 0		
	29 June	26 Sept.	79	12½	9 45	9,623 15		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	12	8 12	7,576 48		
					9 5	34,488 19		
						3,796 8		
Time lost -	1 Jan.	28 March	76	5	8 37	3,274 20		
	30 Mar.	27 June	75	11¼	9 45	8,404 30		
	24 June	26 Sept.	79	7¼	9 45	5,772 0		
	28 Sept.	31 Dec.	77	1½	8 12	943 0		
					9 5	18,393 50		
						2,025 0		
Total earnings -								24,667 18 3

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (C.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Portsmouth Prison in the Year 1863, and the Time occupied therein, the average daily Number of Prisoners being 886·61.

Trades or Occupations.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed. Number of Hours.	Number of Days.	Valued at	Amount.	Total.
ADMIRALTY:						
1. Dockyard:—			D. H.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
Removing timber, &c.	101	281,863	31,030 7	1 4½	2,113 13 11	
Unmeasured work	416	1,162,380	127,969 4	2 4	14,929 14 4	
						17,043 8 3
2. Clarence Yard	41	113,627	12,509 3	2 4	1,459 7 8	
						1,459 7 8
3. Haslar Hospital	41½	115,074	12,668 6	2 4	1,477 19 10	
						1,477 19 10
WAR DEPARTMENT:—						
Gun Wharf	32	24,722	2,721 6	2 4	317 10 2	
						317 10 2
South Sea Esplanade	40	109,596	12,065 6	2 4	1,407 12 10	
						1,407 12 10
PRISON:						
Masons, bricklayers, &c.	4½	12,902	1,420 3	2 6	177 10 0	
Carpenters	3½	10,434	1,148 6	2 6	143 11 3	
Blacksmiths	4½	13,549	1,491 5	2 6	186 8 9	
Painters	3	9,383	1,033 0	2 6	129 2 6	
Boatmen	4	11,151	1,227 5	2 0	122 15 0	
Shoemakers	14	38,535	4,242 3	1 6	318 3 0	
Tailors	12	35,143	3,869 0	1 6	290 3 6	
Washers	19	54,222	5,909 4	1 6	443 3 6	
Cooks	9	25,417	2,798 1	1 6	209 17 0	
Bakers	8	22,616	2,490 0	2 6	311 5 0	
Bookbinders and clerks	6	17,340	1,909 0	1 6	143 3 6	
Cleaners	13	37,196	4,095 0	1 6	307 2 6	
Pumpers	8½	18,132	1,996 0	1 6	149 14 0	
						2,931 19 6
UNPRODUCTIVE EMPLOYMENT:						
School, sick, punishment, &c., &c.	126½	253,038	38,864 0	—	—	
Total		2,366,329	271,458 0			£24,637 18 3

Number of working days in the year	307
Average number of working hours per day	9h. 5m.
Average number of men in prison, working days	884
Average number effective for labour	757½

	£ *s. d.*
Average value, per man, per annum (effectives)	32 10 11½
Average value, per man, per annum, including non-effectives	27 17 5
Average value, per man, per day (effectives)	0 2 1½
Average value, per man, per day, including non-effectives	0 1 9½

Governor's Report.

Appendix (D.)

Distribution of Time, distinguishing the Longest and Shortest Days.

	Longest Day.		Shortest Day.	
	H. M.	H. M. H. M.	H. M.	H. M. H. M.
		A.M.		A.M.
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, make beds, clean cells and wards	5 15	to 6 0=0 45	5 30	to 6 15=0 45
Breakfast (including serving out)	6 0	„ 6 40=0 40	6 15	„ 7 0=0 45
Morning Prayers (including unlocking and removing to and fro)	6 40	„ 7 10=0 30	7 0	„ 7 30=0 30
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	7 10	„ 11 55=4 45	7 30	„ 11 55=4 25
Dinner (including serving out), making up hammocks	11 55	„ 1 5=1 10	11 55	„ 1 5=1 10
		P.M.		P.M.
Labour (including mustering and going to and from work)	1 5	„ 5 55=4 50	1 5	„ 4 0=2 55
Evening prayers and lecture (including time for unlocking, &c.)	5 55	„ 6 35=0 40	4 0	„ 4 40=0 40
Supper (including serving out)	6 35	„ 7 15=0 40	4 40	„ 5 40=1 0
Cleaning shoes, shaving, hair cutting, and reading in cells	7 15	„ 7 50=0 35	5 40	„ 7 20=1 40
Making down hammocks for the night	7 50	„ 8 0=0 10	7 20	„ 7 30=0 10
	Longest day	14 45	Shortest day	14 0

Abstract of the Foregoing.

	Longest Day.	Shortest Day.
	H. M.	H. M.
Hours of labour	9 35	7 20
Meal hours	2 30	2 55
Prayers	1 10	1 10
In-door occupation	1 30	2 35
	14 45	14 0

Appendix (E.)—Statement of Offences and Punishments during the Year 1863.

Number of Prisoners punished.			Number of Men not punished.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
62	477	539	1,194	74	1,308	1,382	3·786 (or 0·42 per cent).	414	886·61	1,733

* Corporal Punishments, 14.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (E 2.)

STATEMENT of the Number of OFFENCES committed respectively by Roman Catholic and Protestant Prisoners during the year ending 31st December 1863.

Religion.	Average daily Number of Prisoners in the Establishment.	Number of Offences for which Punishment was inflicted.	Average Number of Offences daily.
Roman Catholics	418·66	948	2·597 or 0·620 per cent.
Protestants -	467·95	434	1·189 or 0·254 per cent.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Portsmouth Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - -	3,484	11	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	7,139	1	11
Gratuities to officers - - - - -	759	11	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing and labour department - - - - - -	524	6	3
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	1,493	10	10
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	952	10	11
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	8,026	7	11
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - -	3,328	6	0
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	460	13	3
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	132	7	0
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	232	14	9
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	1,104	17	3
Gratuities to prisoners - - - - -	2,440	15	10
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	132	8	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - -	79	5	11
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	1,251	8	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs - - -	389	16	10
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - - -	391	12	5
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	87	16	9
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - -	1	7	0
Various small disbursements - - - -	343	16	9
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	317	6	2
Total - -	£33,074	13	5
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts - -	662	17	2
Net expenditure - -	£32,411	16	3

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Convict Prison, Portsmouth,
January 8, 1864.

Chaplain's Report.

GENTLEMEN,

WITH the opening year I am reminded that it is the duty of the Chaplain, to forward to you a report of the religious and moral condition of those committed to his charge; and that, in consequence of the retirement of the Reverend G. W. Livesay from the chaplaincy of this establishment, that duty devolves on me.

As the reminiscence of the seven years which I passed with that gentleman here in the capacity of Assistant Chaplain will ever be a pleasant one, I hope I may be allowed to preface this report by copying a general order from the Governor's book, bearing date March 31st 1863 :—

"The Rev. Mr. Livesay having retired ceases to be Chaplain from "this date.

"I cannot allow the Rev. Mr. Livesay to quit the establishment "without expressing, in the name of the officers and servants of all "ranks, our high respect for his character, and our best wishes for his "future welfare."

Religious and Moral Condition.

I cannot say much of the prisoners under this head, yet the little I can say shall be said thankfully and hopefully. We have a few prisoners of deep and enlightened christian feeling, and these exercise a great influence among the many for good. The moral state of the prisoners is in some degree attributable to this influence; and, if the nature of the daily "reports" may be taken as evidence, I do think the moral state of the prison is encouraging.

The writer of "Chapters on Prisons and Prisoners" (Revd. J. Kingsmill) says, "Under any system of prison discipline, and under "the best governors and officers, there will be cases of offence in "prison," yet in the month of July I returned from the punishment or separate cells eleven days, having on my "Notice of prisoners "under confinement" the word "Nil." The month of December and the year closed pretty similarly. I notice this also as one of "the "apparent effects of the discipline of the prison," for while I believe there is not an establishment where the governmental department is better sustained or officered, I cannot conceive of one where order is more willingly and scrupulously observed.

The School.

For a year or two our number had been diminishing; this year however, the establishment has risen to its full strength of prisoners. On the 31st of December there were 1,011 on the books. But with these additions we have not found, as formerly, educated men. Scholarly prisoners were never so rare. Even ordinary attainments are rare. The majority had to take the lowest place, and our schoolmasters are doing their utmost to elevate them.

The entire number of convicts is divided into 11 divisions for school purposes; each division spends one half-day in the week in school, and then each division is again divided into three classes, and each class is under the charge of a schoolmaster. We have thus three schoolmasters for the three classes.

Chaplain's Report.

We have a fourth schoolmaster, who, as Chaplain's Clerk, is fully occupied in keeping books relative to prisoners received, removed, or discharged, their character, letters, and many things in connexion with them while here. This fourth schoolmaster, or an additional one, is much needed now for our uneducated prisoners.

The Chapel and Infirmary.

The religious services have been followed daily throughout the year, both in the chapel and in the infirmary, as heretofore.

The responsibilities of these services are felt by us who labour in them, and I dare not think, nor do I believe, that anyone could declare that our labour is altogether in vain.

The infirmary is visited twice and thrice a day, for morning and evening prayer, for reading and exposition of the scriptures. The case of each invalid is then spoken to, or it is presented for example or for warning to the wards.

Though we have so many prisoners, and always several in the infirmary, I have attended no death-bed scene during the past year.

I closed the month of July by an address delivered in the chapel, founded on the death of a prisoner, which occurred on the 30th of that month, in the dockyard, when, in an instant, as prisoner, register 7,969, James Donovan, was raising ballast to stack it, that on which he stood gave way, precipitating him to the bottom, and that which he was handing up fell on his head, causing instantaneous death.

Library.

In the year 1862 no additional books were demanded for the prison library in consequence of, as already alluded to, the diminution in our numbers, In 1863 it was felt that the necessity for demanding the allowance did not exist, for our shelves were full, and the books in good condition. They continue so still, though *the desire* to read them is as strong as ever, and this desire constitutes in the more backward a stimulant to advancement, that they may read, learn, and prize those wondrous pages as others appear to do.

Lately, and increasingly, clerks, warders, and civil guardsmen have applied for books from this library, which requests have always been complied with so far as consistent with the primary object of the supply.

Secular Lectures.

The winter lectures in the officers' mess room, delivered to those prisoners who are nearing the limit of their sentence, began with November and have progressed most satisfactorily. They have been and will be delivered by the officers of the establishment only, and this I may add on their behalf, "*labor ipse voluptas.*"

The subjects of the lectures have been such as have a tendency to enlarge the mind, as The Progress of Maritime and Inland Discoveries, or to stimulate the mind to exertion by example, as seen in the useful and energetic life of George Stephenson, or to excite the mind to inquiry by the wonders of natural history, or to present a field for enterprize in unfolding the resources of Canada, and illustrating a settler's life in that *land of hope.*

Subjects of mechanical art and recreative science are likewise brought forward, and Mr. Stowe, the engineer of this establishment, Mr. William Sivyer, last year promoted to the scripture readership, and the schoolmasters, have my hearty acknowledgments for the kind manner in which they have assisted me in this department of pleasing instruction.

Chaplain's Report.

Prospects of Discharged Prisoners.

It will be seen by the tabular statement which I append to these pages that last year 77 prisoners applied from this place to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society for assistance. I find also that during that year 62 more furnished references to employers or friends, and that many of these through the chaplain obtained promise of employment or the comforts of a home.

But, besides those who applied to the society or gave references, I occasionally hear from others who are labouring hard and praiseworthily to make themselves useful and honourable members of society.

The practice of this office is to send in every case of discharge a letter of inquiry at the expiration of six months after release. Extracts copied from the answers are forwarded every three months to your offices with the quarterly returns. These answers generally contain warm expressions of thanks for former care and present solicitude, and there with most the connexion ceases; some, however, take a pleasure in detailing all their labours in the struggle to live honestly, still seeking sympathy and advice.

If the public would strengthen the hands of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society by giving to those recommended by it an opportunity to labour, many might again be absorbed by the industrial community, and it would be found that the lessons of adversity and the lessons of wisdom and mercy had not been thrown away on them.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. W. Banks,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Aid Society Returns for the Year 1863.

Months.	No. of Prisoners discharged.	No. of Prisoners who have applied to the Aid Society before Discharge.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted to emigrate.	No. of Prisoners who have been assisted at home.
January	37	11	8	3
February	15	11	4	7
March	37	10	5	5
April	28	12	10	2
May	12	2	1	1
June	23	1	0	1
July	28	4	2	2
August	23	3	1	2
September	25	7	3	4
October	37	5	3	2
November	17	4	2	2
December	27	7	1	6
	309	77	40	37

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT

Medical Officer's Report.

Portsmouth Convict Prison,
January 10, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour to again submit my annual report of the sanitary condition of this establishment for the past year ending 31st December 1863, and it is with much pleasure I am able to state that the general health of the body of prisoners under my charge for this period has been satisfactory, there having been, with one or two exceptions, an entire freedom from serious infectious or contagious disease, although fever of a low type prevailed at intervals, but yielded to the ordinary means of treatment.

The number of convicts remaining in this prison on the 1st January 1863 was 782; during the past year 951 were received, making a total of 1,733, and of this number 722 were discharged by licence, &c., leaving 1,011 in charge on the 31st December last.

Amongst this large number of prisoners only two deaths occurred during the year; one was from natural causes, the other the result of an accident received in the dockyard, and the man was quite dead when brought to the infirmary.

From the nature of the employment in the dockyard and upon public works the prisoners are constantly exposed to accidents, some of which were of a very serious character, including mutilations, ruptures, and fractures of bones, the latter being eight in number, all of which were reported on at the time of their occurrence.

No true case of insanity has shown itself, and but one feigned attempt at strangulation was made by a prisoner under punishment. Five cases of epilepsy, accompanied with temporary loss of reason, have received treatment with benefit.

Eighteen men have been invalided to Woking prison on account of bodily infirmities and impaired health.

Owing to an increase in the strength of the establishment the number of admissions to the infirmary are considerably in excess of the previous year; this is the case also with the casual sick, who number 19,545, as compared with 15,999 in 1862.

The provisions supplied during the year have been of good quality, and the ventilation of the prison buildings continues satisfactory.

With reference to the officers, I consider their health during the year has been ordinarily good, considering how much their duties expose them to the changeableness of the weather, although it has been necessary to invalid five of their number, either on account of injuries received at the hands of prisoners, or from failing health; and one officer committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

In conclusion, I have the honour to record the able assistance afforded me by Mr. C. A. Patten, the assistant surgeon; and I also wish to bear testimony to the efficient manner in which Mr. Bridgen, the infirmary warder, continues to discharge his duties.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN W. BOWLER,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at PORTSMOUTH for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 1,733.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining, Dec. 31, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Variola	—	1	1	—	—	—
Cynanche Tonsillaris	1	9	9	—	—	1
Diarrhœa	—	30	30	—	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	—	21	18	—	—	3
Febricula and Typhoid	—	19	19	—	—	—
Ague	—	4	4	—	—	—
Remittent Fever	—	13	12	—	—	1
Rheumatic Fever	1	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	3	3	—	—	—
Syphilis	1	—	1	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Hæmorrhage	—	1	—	—	—	1
Abscess	5	58	62	1	—	1
Ulcer	2	18	19	—	—	1
Gout	—	5	5	—	—	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	1	1	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Scrofula	—	11	10	3	—	1
Phthisis	—	2	1	1	1	—
Hæmoptysis	—	4	4	—	—	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Epilepsy	—	5	5	—	—	—
Other forms of Unsound Mind	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	—	1	1	—	—	—
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.						
Palpitatio	—	2	2	1	—	—
Varicose Veins, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Bronchitis	—	9	7	—	—	2
Pleuritis	—	2	2	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	6	6	—	—	—
Asthma	—	1	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air-passages	1	—	2	—	—	—
7. DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Gastritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Dyspepsia	—	5	5	4	—	—
Colic	—	3	3	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hepatitis	—	4	3	2	—	1
Hæmorrhoids	—	7	7	—	—	—
Vermes	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	—	1	1	—	—	—

Medical Officer's Report.

Abstract of the Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.						
Nephritis	—	1	1	—	—	—
Hæmaturia	1	—	1	—	—	—
Stricture of Urethra	—	3	3	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	3	3	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	—	—	1	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.						
Muscular Rheumatism	—	19	18	2	—	1
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.						
Carbuncle	1	1	2	—	—	—
Boils	—	43	43	—	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—	—
Eczema	—	5	5	—	—	—
Herpes	1	4	5	—	—	—
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.						
Ophthalmia	—	17	17	—	—	—
Otorrhœa	—	1	1	—	—	—
12. Accidents and Injuries.						
Contusions	7	293	295	—	—	5
Sprains	—	9	9	—	—	—
Dislocations	—	1	1	—	—	—
Fractures	3	8	10	—	—	1
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	19	18	—	—	1
Burns and Scalds	—	2	2	—	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	—	1	1	2	1	—
13. Feigned Diseases	—	2	2	—	—	—
Total	25	684	688	18	2	20

DARTMOOR PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January* 9, 1864. Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the annual report of this prison for the year ended December 1863, in conformity with the 43rd section of the rules and regulations for the government of convict prisons. This establishment continues, as heretofore, to be principally the receptacle for invalids, weak-minded and aged prisoners, a class very difficult to manage, not only from the impossibility of maintaining a precise and deterrent standard of discipline, but also from their physical condition rendering it well nigh impracticable to insist upon a proper amount of individual labour.

Conduct of the Subordinate Officers.

The principal warders, warders, and assistant warders have in their several ranks, with some few exceptions, performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner. Their efficiency was especially evinced on the occasion of 13 badly-behaved prisoners combining together on the works, in the presence of 271 others, to effect their escape by rushing with spades in their hands towards the outposts. The prompt, judicious, and resolute action of the officers and civil guard completely prevented this formidable attempt at escape; and it is very gratifying to the staff as well as to myself that the Secretary of State has, upon your report of the case, been pleased to express his satisfaction at their conduct upon this occasion. During the year many changes have occurred from superannuations, resignations, and other causes, yet notwithstanding these unavoidable alterations in the staff its efficiency is maintained, and I have every reason to believe that the subordinate officers generally possess those qualifications which will, with more training, render them eligible for advantageously directing the labour of the prisoners.

The Civil Guard.

This auxiliary force to the ordinary prison staff of discipline officers has performed its duties under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Norman in a very efficient manner.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

In confinement on 1st January 1863 - - - - -	825	
Received during the year - - - - - -	393	
Total - -	—	1,218
Disposed of as follows:—		
Removed to Public Works - - - - -	115	
„ to Invalid Depôt - - - - -	21	
„ to separate confinement - - - -	27	
„ to Lunatic Asylum - - - - -	10	
„ to Devon County Prison - - - -	1	

Governor's Report.

Discharged on licence - - - - -	241	
„ on expiration of sentence - - -	35	
Pardoned - - - - - - - - -	2	
Died - - - - - - - - -	23	
Escaped - - - - - - - - -	1	
Remaining in custody on 31st December - - -	742	
Total - -		1,218

Sentences how carried out and Treatment.

The established rules and regulations have been as closely followed as the fluctuating condition of invalid prisoners will allow. Their religious, moral, and industrial training has continued to be attended to as in former years, the results of which will I hope, so far as regards the majority, be manifested in their improved habits in after life. The well-behaved and industrious have in their turn had conferred upon them, as opportunities occur, those privileges and relaxations from stringent discipline which the regulations permit; whilst those whose conduct has been but ordinarily good have been subjected, so far as their health will admit, to the authorized prison discipline. Others again, whose general bad conduct and thoroughly depraved and criminal habits have entitled them to little or no consideration, have had dealt out to them stronger measures of punishment. Their numbers are, I regret to say, numerous and increasing, and it is to be hoped that, in any changes which it may be in contemplation to introduce affecting the treatment and management of criminals, special laws will be framed for dealing with them as a distinct and separate class, their presence amongst others less depraved than themselves being a great and serious evil, and retarding very materially those influences for good which the ordinary discipline is likely to effect upon those who have not been old and habitual offenders.

Conduct.

The return of punishments for prison offences, as recorded in the Appendix, is of that character and extent as to indicate that the officers are not negligent in reporting the cases of misconduct as they occur. In the month of November the unusual number of 13 prisoners combined together on the works to effect their escape in the midst of a dense and sudden fog, and they endeavoured, though without success, to incite their comrades, numbering 271, to join them and overpower the officers. This formidable attempt at outbreak and insubordination was happily and completely frustrated, and the Visiting Director having only just left the prison I reported the occurrence to him in Plymouth by telegraph, and on the following morning he returned and sentenced each of them to adequate punishment. This I am happy to say is the only instance since the opening of the prison in 1850 of any combined attempt to escape, either within the prison or on the public works; and its singularity of occurrence, and its failure, may I hope be regarded as evidence that the bulk of the prisoners are amenable to prison discipline, and that the officers are not to be intimidated in the discharge of their perilous duties. The general conduct of invalid prisoners has always been, and I fear ever will be, of a very uncertain character, and although it may be difficult to assign a full and sufficient cause why it should be so, yet I am of opinion that mainly it may be attributed to the influence produced on the temper by their varying state of health.

Industry.

In the absence of frequent reports for idleness it is fair to suppose that the majority of the prisoners are industrious. An indifferent state of health ill fits a man for continuous labour; some allowance must therefore be made for those whose employment it is to work on the bogs in reclaiming the waste moorland, an occupation rather trying to invalid prisoners, as there is a great deal of hard and disagreeable work to do, besides which the exposed locality adds increased severity to the task. These are by no means inconsiderable disadvantages, and must not be lost sight of in endeavouring correctly to estimate the industry of the prisoners. Making then fair allowance for these drawbacks I cannot but express an opinion that the industry of the majority of them has been on the whole satisfactory, and is especially observable in those who have been employed at trades learnt mostly since their incarceration.

General State of the Prison as to Morals and Discipline.

I have every reason to hope that the discipline, educational instruction, and industrial training which the prisoners undergo are attended with beneficial results to the majority of them. It is hardly consistent with the policy of criminal jurisdiction to suppose that the routine of prison life, even administered as it is on public works with comparative mildness, can otherwise than lead to reformatory habits in a large number. The absence of sullenness of demeanour and unwillingness to labour, together with cheerful obedience to prison rule, convey to me the impression that the punishment and industrial training to which they have been subjected have conduced largely to their reformation, and induce me to hope that a considerable per-centage of them will, on their discharge, secure a creditable position for themselves, provided they have the opportunity of doing so placed within their reach.

Discharges.

During the year 278 prisoners have been restored to their liberty, viz., 241 on licence, two on conditional pardon, and 35 as having fully served out their sentences. The number of prisoners received was 393, of whom 118, or 30 per cent., were re-convicted men. It is not improbable that this per-centage would be increased if more accurate means existed of recording all cases of renewed crime. In the absence, however, of such return, on which I could more correctly estimate the success or failure of the licence system, which seems still to be regarded by a large section of the public as being an impolitic measure, I see no sufficient grounds for modifying or retracting the favourable opinion which I have in former years expressed regarding this means of granting to well-behaved and industrious prisoners their liberty.

Special Service.

Well-behaved prisoners continue to be thus employed, and with advantage to the public service and themselves. It is seldom that any misconduct is recorded against them, and the opportunities that are daily afforded of observing their individual willingness to work, enable me to say that their general conduct, demeanour, and industry are upon the whole satisfactory, and I cannot help regarding that the bestowal

Governor's Report.

of privileges of this kind, and even extension of others in the same direction, are by no means unimportant features in the successful administration of prison discipline.

Hours of Labour, &c.

The Appendix at the end of this report affords the requisite information. The peculiarities of this climate subject the prison arrangements to considerable fluctuations, and the apportionment of time must necessarily be much influenced by the absence or presence of the prevailing fogs, mists, and rain.

Amount and Particulars of Earnings.

In the appendices D E and F I have estimated for those works only to which a fair price could be made, and they represent a total of 6,235*l.* 5*s.* 5¾*d.*, as against 6,566*l.* 19*s.* 1*d.* for the former year.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are in a fair state of repair. In the coming year it will be necessary for me to bring under your notice the necessity of providing a new heating apparatus for No. 2 prison, a rather extensive repair of the tramway, bridges, and turf waggons, improved ventilation to Nos. 2 and 4 prisons, and enlargement of the water and gas mains.

Abuses.

I have no knowledge of the existence of any.

Escapes.

One prisoner effected his escape through the chapel window into the piggery yard and over the boundary wall; he was recaptured on the afternoon of the same day at Ashburton, and committed to Exeter to trial. 15 others have ineffectually tried to break prison, 13 of whom combined together for this purpose, as referred to in another part of this report.

Expenses.

The particulars of the annual expenditure are recorded in Appendix L, and amount to 37,167*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.*

Species of Labour.

The prisoners have been employed in the same description of work as that which has been particularized in former reports.

The Farm.

The reclaiming and cultivation of the waste moorland has continued as in previous years, and the operations have been greatly assisted by the fine weather which prevailed during the spring and early summer months. The crops generally have been good and plentiful, and mostly secured in good order. Carrots, flax, and potatoes have proved a failure. 14 acres of newly reclaimed and cultivated land have been added to the farm, making a total of 360 acres now under cultivation. The turf season, though better than the last three years, suffered from the unseasonable weather which prevailed in the months of August, September, and October, so that out of 1,600 tons cut only 1,139 have been secured as fit for fuel. The farm bailiff's labour return, as detailed in Appendix D, represents a sum of 2,177*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.* for work done and estimated for at a fair price, and is in excess of the previous year by 323*l.* 19*s.* 11*d.*, notwithstanding the daily average number of prisoners

employed at agricultural work is considerably below that of the year 1862, and is mainly to be accounted for in the manifestly improved industry of the convicts. The cattle, numbering 167, have been generally healthy during the year; five calves and one yearling have died; six Ayrshire cows and one bull of the same breed have been added to the stock, believing that they will prove to be better producers of milk than the North Devons have been. Of horses and colts there are 12, and all of them are healthy and in good working condition; one young cart mare died in the month of November of "farcy," which followed a severe attack of quinsey and strangles, and though every attention was paid to her by the veterinary surgeons, Messrs. Raddall & Collings, the disease spread with unusual malignity, and terminated in the loss of the finest young mare that has been bred on the farm. One boar and two young pigs have died in the year, and 100 of various sizes remain in stock. The rainfall during the year has been considerable, viz., 83·69 inches, and there were 199 wet or partially wet days, leaving, after deducting Sundays, only 146 fair working days. Governor's Report.

The erection during the summer of the telegraph from the prison to the International Telegraph Company's line at Tavistock has already been proved of essential service, and is doubtless a means of insuring more perfect control over the convicts.

In conclusion, I beg to refer with unmixed satisfaction to the arrangements which you were pleased to make towards the end of the year for entirely closing the large associated wards of No. 3 prison. The evils arising from the massing together of large numbers of prisoners in open rooms have been frequently referred to by me, and I trust under no circumstances will it be returned to.

Observance of the Rules.

I hereby declare that the rules laid down for the government of the prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been distinctly reported to or brought under the notice of a director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
W. Morrish,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison during the Year 1863.

On the 1st January 1863 the number in Dartmoor Prison				825
Received during the year from				
Convict Prisons	Millbank	221		
	Pentonville	10		
	Portland	1		
	Portsmouth	2		
	Chatham	64		
	Woking	31		
				329
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government	Wakefield	59		
	Leicester	2		
				61
Revoked Licences				3
				1,218
Disposed of during the year, by—				
Transfers to Convict Prisons	Millbank	11		
	Pentonville	16		
	Portland	27		
	Portsmouth	50		
	Chatham	38		
	Woking	21		
				163
Removals—Fisherton Lunatic Asylum		10		
Exeter County Prison		1		
				11
Pardons (conditional)		2		
				2
Discharged on Licence				230
„ specially				11
„ sentence expired				35
Escapes				1
Deaths				23
Numbers remaining, 31st December				742
Average number during the year		873		
				1,218

STATEMENT of PRISON OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS for the Year 1863. Governor's Report.

OFFENCES.													
Assaults.	Insubordination.	Insolence, Disobedience, Threatening Language.	Disrespect and Disorderly Conduct.	Fighting or Quarrelling.	Idleness or Refusing to Work.	Escapes (attempts).	Trafficking.	Theft.	Possessing Prohibited Articles.	Destroying Property.	Total Reports.	Admonitions.	Punishments.
16	45	504	204	59	57	15*	12	5	80	79	1,076	196	880

(*continued.*)

PUNISHMENTS—GOVERNOR.											
No. Punished.	Bread and Water.	Reduced Diet.	Loss of Meal.	Invalid Diet.	Cell-door closed.	Reduced in Class.	Suspended or degraded from Stage.	Deprived of Industry Badge.	Removed from Privileged Employment.	Letter Writing Stopped.	Other Slight Punishments.
814	224	111	149	32	143	347	131	148	7	9	7

(*continued.*)

PUNISHMENTS—DIRECTOR.								
No. Punished.	Corporal Punishment.	Bread and Water.	Reduced Diet.	Indian Meal Diet.	Placed in Irons.	Distinctive Dress.	Removed to Penal Class.	Daily Average of Prisoners.
66	11	54	2	47	61	48	27	873

* One other prisoner who effected his escape was handed over to the civil power, and is not included in this return.

Governor's Report.

(C.)—STATEMENT showing the DISTRIBUTION of TIME.

	Summer.				Winter.			
	From	To	Hours.	Min.	From	To	Hours.	Min.
Prisoners rise, wash, clean cells, &c.	5.0	6.0	1	0	6.0	7.0	1	0
Breakfast	6.0	6.25	0	25	7.0	7.25	0	25
Prayers, and proceeding to and from Chapel.	6.25	6.55	0	30	7.25	7.55	0	30
Labour, including parades	6.55	12.0	5	5	7.55	12.0	4	5
Dinner	12.0	1.5	1	5	12.0	1.5	1	5
Labour, including parades	1.5	5.30	4	25	1.5	4.35	3	30
Cleaning, &c., on returning from work	5.30	5.45	0	15	4.35	4.50	0	15
Evening prayers	5.45	6.15	0	30	4.50	5.15	0	25
Supper	6.15	6.45	0	30	5.15	5.45	0	30
Hair-cutting, shaving, reading, &c., till bed-time	6.45	8.0	1	15	5.45	8.0	2	15
Total	-	-	15	0	-	-	14	0

ABSTRACT.

	Summer.	Winter.
	h. m.	h. m.
Hours of labour	9 30	7 35
Hours of meals	2 0	2 0
Prayers	1 0	0 55
In-door occupation	2 30	3 30
Total	15 0	14 0

(D.)—STATEMENT of WORK performed on the FARM in the Year 1863. Governor's Report.

A.	R.	P.	Description of Work.	Rate. £	s.	d.	Amount. £	s.	d.
21	2	0	trenching and breaking up rough land -	9	0	0	193	10	0
11	0	20	drained 4 feet deep - - - -	9	0	0	100	2	6
14	0	0	levelling and carrying off stones from land newly reclaimed - - - -	4	0	0	56	0	0
16	2	20	trenching for green crop (No. 22 field) -	5	0	0	83	2	6
16	2	20	removing stones and levelling - -	1	0	0	16	12	6
40	0	0	digging and preparing for green crop -	1	0	0	40	0	0
40	0	0	lime watered, carried out, spread, and dug in -	1	10	0	60	0	0
40	0	0	dug, manured, and sown with green crop -	1	10	0	60	0	0
40	0	0	weeding, thinning, and hoeing three times -	0	10	0	20	0	0
40	0	0	taking up, carting home, and storing - -	0	12	0	24	0	0
34	2	20	dug and prepared for corn - - -	1	0	0	34	12	6
34	2	20	sown with corn and grass seeds, hoed in and rolled - - - - -	0	12	6	21	12	9
34	2	20	corn cut and harvested - - -	0	12	6	21	12	9
89	0	0	seeds, corn, and meadow, &c., rolled and chain harrowed - - - - - -	0	1	0	4	9	0
46	2	0	dressed with light manure - - -	0	10	0	23	5	0
56	0	0	gutters cleaned and irrigated - - -	0	5	0	14	0	0
140	1	0	hay cut and saved - - - -	0	10	0	70	2	6
45	0	0	grass cut a second time and carted home for cattle - - - - - -	0	10	0	22	10	0
195	0	0	pulling docks and other weeds - -	0	1	0	9	15	0
57	0	0	small stones picked and carried off - -	0	2	0	5	14	0
558			bushels bones broken for manure - - -	0	2	0	55	16	0
370			loads ashes and night soil collected and made into manure - - - - - -	0	2	0	37	0	0
740			poles, weeding and cleaning tops of hedges - -	0	0	3	9	5	0
378			„ digging and manuring hedges - -	0	0	3	4	14	6
297			yards turfing and planting top of wall between 21 and 22 fields - - - - -	0	0	6	7	8	6
145			yards stone wall, five feet high, at cottages -	0	4	0	29	0	0
207			„ fence faced with stone in Bull's field and piggery	0	0	9	7	15	3
1,480			„ turf embankment round Watern New Take -	0	1	0	74	0	0
280			„ „ with stone at bottom -	0	1	6	21	0	0
990			„ „ by brook in higher bog -	0	0	6	24	15	0
187			„ fence and embankment by leat - -	0	0	9	7	0	3
2,068			„ old fence repaired at Rendlestone, &c. -	0	0	4	34	9	4
670			„ other fences repaired - - - -	0	0	3	8	7	6
548			„ new roads made in near bog and in 24 field -	0	3	0	82	4	0
8			granite posts split and set up at gateways - -	0	5	0	2	0	0
			Preparing ground for planting willows in near bog and garden - - - - - - -				2	0	0
60			poles drains opened and filled for telegraph wire -	0	0	6	1	10	0
			Trenching and planting in Ball's field, and filling up old plantations - - - - - - -				5	0	0
126			yards stone broken small for walks - -	0	5	0	31	10	0
25			tons rough litter cut and saved - - -	0	10	0	12	10	0
72			days men making mound and setting up signal post at Watern - - - - - -	0	1	3	4	10	0
1,950			yards roads repaired - - - -	0	1	0	97	10	0
1,139			tons turf cut and saved - - - -	0	9	0	512	11	0
400			„ cut, turned, and left on bog - -	0	2	6	50	0	0
3,363			yards taking up old pitching, breaking stones, and new laying yard round No. 9 building - -	0	0	6	84	1	6
363			yards paving gutters near No. 9 building - -	0	0	5	7	11	3
84			„ new drain by No. 9, paved at bottom - -	0	0	4	1	8	0
41			days manual labour carting stones to police station -	0	1	3	2	11	3
46			„ manual labour carting stones for buildings -	0	1	3	2	17	6
1,214			„ of men gardening - - - -	0	1	3	75	17	6
			Total - - -			£	2,177	4	4

Governor's Report.

(E.)—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, TAILORS, and OAKUM PICKERS in the year 1863.

Description of Work.			Rate.	Amount.	Total.
			s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	Shoemakers.				
695	Pairs of Prison Boots	made at	3 6	121 12 6	
168	„ Blucher Boots	„	5 0	42 0 0	
1,424	„ Shoes	„	2 0	142 8 0	
96	„ Slippers	„	1 0	4 16 0	
245	„ Boots, bottomed	„	2 3	27 11 3	
640	„ Ditto, half soled	„	1 2	37 6 8	
91	„ Shoes, bottomed	„	1 2	5 6 2	
1,783	„ Ditto, half soled	„	0 9	66 17 3	
1,004	„ Boots, small repairs	„	0 9	37 13 0	
355	„ Shoes, „ „	„	0 6	8 17 6	
310	„ Officers' Blucher Boots soled and repaired	„	2 3	34 17 6	
102	„ Slippers ditto	„	0 3	1 5 6	
					530 11 4
	Washers.				
48,479	Cotton Shirts.				
28,800	Flannel Do.				
27,600	„ Drawers.				
51,600	Pairs of Stockings.				
48,000	Towels.				
84,000	Handkerchiefs.				
3,840	Blankets.				
25,641	Sheets.				
12,003	other Garments.				
329,963	Articles washed at per Score		0 7	- - -	481 3 11
	Bookbinders.				
	Sundry volumes bound for Library, and miscellaneous repairs		- -	- -	48 2 2
	Tailors.				
117	Officers' Great Coats	made at	5 0	29 5 0	
79	Uniform dress ditto	„	6 0	23 14 0	
252	Pairs ditto Trousers	„	2 6	31 10 0	
114	Uniform Jackets	„	2 6	14 5 0	
1,364	Pairs Prisoners' drab Trousers	„	1 0	68 4 0	
376	„ „ Jackets	„	1 0	18 16 0	
435	„ „ Vests	„	0 6	10 17 6	
144	„ „ blue suits	„	2 6	18 0 0	
181	„ „ Fustian Trousers	„	2 9	24 17 9	
93	„ „ Jackets	„	2 6	11 12 6	
88	„ „ Vests	„	1 2	5 2 8	
1,979	Flannel Shirts	„	0 6	49 9 6	
1,936	„ Drawers	„	0 6	48 8 0	
1,233	Cotton Shirts	„	0 7	35 19 3	
514	Peat and other Bags	„	0 3	6 8 6	
80	Jackets for Cooks & Bakers	„	0 4	1 6 8	
183	Drabbett Frocks	„	1 6	13 14 6	
1,442	Towels	„	0 2	12 0 4	
496	Braces	„	0 1	2 1 4	
2,400	Handkerchiefs	„	0 0½	5 0 0	
251	Sheets	„	1 0	12 11 0	
890	Drab Jackets repaired	„	0 2	7 8 4	
402	„ Vests „	„	0 1	1 13 6	
1,840	Pairs ditto Trousers	„	0 2	15 6 8	
35	Men employed at General Repairs, at 6*d.* per diem, 311 days		-	272 2 6	
					739 14 6

STATEMENT of WORK—*continued.*

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.			Rate.	Amount.	Total.
Oakum Pickers.				£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	cwts. qrs. lbs.				
Quarter ending 31st March	77 3 10	at	5*l.* per ton	19 9 2	
" " 30th June	120 3 3		"	30 3 10	
" " 30th Sept.	75 2 14		"	18 18 2	
" " 31st Dec.	81 3 1		"	20 8 10	
					89 0 0

ABSTRACT.

	£ s. d.
Shoemakers	530 11 4
Washers	481 3 11
Bookbinders	48 2 2
Tailors	739 14 6
Oakum pickers	89 0 0
	£1,888 11 11

(F.)—SUMMARY of WORK performed by ARTIFICERS in the Year 1863.

Description of Work.	Value.
	£ s. d.
Works to buildings within the walls	775 2 5
Officers' quarters, throughout	415 18 11
Furniture and fittings	68 3 6
Quarry work and digging clay	405 18 9
Repairs of tools, &c.	282 4 5¾
Prison leat and reservoir	22 12 3
Gas works	24 12 6
Bell-hanging	1 14 0
Repairs to tramway, bridges, waggons, &c.	17 17 0
Farm buildings, field fences, carts, barrows, and implements for reclaiming land	78 4 6
Telegraph signals, &c.	6 18 3
Well-sinking	5 0 9
Prince Town Church	5 12 3
Ditto School and Quarters	59 9 8
Total £	2,169 9 2¾

ABSTRACT of APPENDICES (D.), (E.), and (F.).

	£ s. d.
Amount of Appendix (D.)	2,177 4 4
" (E.)	1,888 11 11
" (F.)	2,169 9 2¾
Total value of convict labour	£6,235 5 5¾

(G.)—STATEMENT showing the SENTENCES, CLASSES, and STAGES of PRISONERS confined in DARTMOOR PRISON on 31st December 1863.

—	Sentences.															Classes.				Stages.				
	3	4	5	6	7	8	10	12	14	15	20	21	24	Life.	Total.	1st.	2nd.	3rd.	Total.	2nd.	3rd.	4th.	Degraded or not promoted.	Total.
Transportation, old Act -	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	11	11	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Transportation, Act of 1853 -	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	3	4	1	—	12	27	25	—	2	27	—	—	—	—	—
Penal Servitude, Act of 1853 -	—	—	—	—	1	3	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	20	16	—	4	20	—	8	7	5	20
Penal Servitude, Act of 1857 -	138	169	56	102	61	41	73	6	5	14	5	—	1	13	684	555	46	83	684	224	82	—	378	684
Total - -	138	169	56	102	64	44	89	6	12	19	9	1	1	32	742	607	46	89	742	—	—	—	—	—

(H.)—RETURN of the Average daily EMPLOYMENT of CONVICTS in DARTMOOR PRISON during the Year 1863. Governor's Report.

Occupation.	Average No. of Men employed.
Carpenters	4
Smiths, fitters, and tinmen	5
Painters	7
Plumbers	2
Masons, bricklayers, and plasterers	3
Stonecutters	1
Sawyers	3
Quarrymen	9
Slaters	1
Bookbinders	1
Oakum pickers	77
Labourers, learners, cleaners, and light-labour men	158
Shoemakers	40
Tailors	63
Washers	12
Bakers	11
Cooks	23
Agricultural labourers	279
Sick, school, under punishment, and unemployed.	174
Total	873

Number of working days during the year			311	
Average daily number of agricultural labourers				279
Do.	do.	mechanics and tradesmen		264
Do.	do.	light-labour men (oakum pickers, cleaners, &c.)		156
Do.	do.	non-effectives (those at school, sick, under punishment, and unemployed)		174
				873

(I.)—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE SOLD and SUPPLIED to the STEWARD in the Year 1863.

Article.	Rate.	Amount.	Total.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d
8,112 gallons Milk	0 6	202 16 0	
335 lbs. Butter	1 0	16 15 0	
45 cwt. 3 qrs. Celery	15 0	34 6 3	
150 „ 3 „ Cabbage	3 8	27 12 9	
51 „ 0 „ Parsnips	3 10½	9 17 7	
4 „ 3 „ Parsley	20 0	4 15 0	
154 „ 2 „ Carrots	3 10½	29 18 8	
20 „ 1 „ Onions	9 0	9 2 3	
241 „ 0 „ Turnips per ton	30 0	18 1 6	
Vegetables supplied to Infirmary	—	0 11 3	
1,139 Tons of Peat	9 0	512 11 0	
Sales to Officers, &c.			866 7 3
Butter	—	154 7 11	
Pork	—	119 8 9	
Vegetables	—	71 12 5	
Pigs	—	212 4 8	
Cattle	—	293 10 2	
Calves	—	8 0 0	
Horses	—	9 17 6	
Grazing Sheep	—	8 14 0	
Skins	—	1 13 3	
Milk	—	0 3 3	
			879 11 11
Total		£	1,745 19 2

Governor's Report.

(K.)—STATEMENT showing the approximate QUANTITY of GAS manufactured and consumed in these Prisons, for the Twelve Months ending December 31, 1863.

Months.	Peat consumed in making Gas.	Peat consumed in making Gas and heating Retorts.	Quantity of Coals.	Quantity of Gas from Peat.	Quantity of Gas from Coal.
	Cwts.	tons cwts. qrs. lbs.	Cwts.	Cubic Feet.	Cubic Feet.
January -	186	29 1 1 0	507	83,700	256,035
February -	168	26 5 0 0	376	75,600	189,880
March -	156	27 12 1 0	369	70,200	186,345
April -	68	16 3 0 0	232	30,600	117,160
May -	28	13 6 0 0	159	12,600	80,295
June -	56	15 11 0 0	172	25,200	86,860
July -	65	16 8 2 0	160	29,250	80,800
August -	93	17 16 2 0	153	41,850	77,265
September	90	17 5 0 0	180	40,500	90,900
October -	186	22 9 2 0	237	83,700	119,685
November	218	28 15 0 0	302	98,100	152,510
December	224	30 19 1 0	355	100,800	179,275
Total -	1,538	261 12 1 0	3,202	692,100	1,617,010
					692,100
					2,309,110

Cost of Manufacture.	Rate.	Amount.	Amount.
	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Manipulation - - - - -	- -	171 11 0	
4 cast iron retorts, 215 cwt. 1 qr. 0 lbs - -	10 0	107 12 6	
Hard stock and fire bricks and lumps - -	- -	11 7 7½	
Iron crates, &c., 965 lbs. - - -	0 1½	6 0 7½	
Labour in making do. - - - -	- -	10 1 0½	
Timber for centres - - - -	- -	0 8 10	
Labour in making do. - - -	- -	0 19 8	
Do. in setting four retorts - - -	- -	14 0 6	
Red lead - - - - -	- -	0 9 2	
15 yards stone lime - - - -	15 3	8 7 9	
22 „ do. do. - - - -	14 6	15 19 0	
261 tons 12 cwt. 1 qr. peat - - -	9 0	117 14 6½	
160 tons 2 cwt. 0 qr. coals. - - -	26 6	212 0 0	
		676 11 10	
		90 9 4½	
Net cost - - - -		586 2 5½	676 11 10
Value of product:—			
19 tons 5 cwt. 0 qr. peat charcoal - -	30 0	28 17 6	
30 tons 5 cwt. 0 qr. ashes - - -	- -	45 7 6	
11 yards lime, half cost - - -	- -	4 3 10½	
22 „ do. do. - - -	- -	7 19 6	
162 cwt. burnt iron - - - -	0 6	4 1 0	
Net cost - - - - -	- -	90 9 4½	
		586 2 5½	
			676 11 10

Cost per 1,000 cubic feet, about 4*s.* 3½*d.*

GENERAL ACCOUNT for LABOUR as executed under the WORKS DEPARTMENT during the Year 1863. Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
MEASURED WORK.			
TIMBER STORE.	*s. d.*	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
20¼ squares new span roof, with framed principles, collar beams, purlins, braces, queen posts, and common rafters	14 0	14 3 6	
20¼ squares battening to same for ladies slates	4 0	4 1 0	
20¼ „ slating same	6 0	6 1 6	
			24 6 0
FUEL STORES COTTAGES.			
14 yds. cube rough masonry to foundation	3 0	2 2 0	
73 „ „ to walls	4 6	16 8 6	
83 ft. super. wrought granite sills to doorway	1 0	4 3 0	
104 yds. super. „ pitching	0 4	1 14 8	
18½ square slating (ladies slates)	6 0	5 11 0	
18½ „ battening „	3 6	3 4 9	
18½ „ single span roof with purlins	3 3	3 0 1	
84 ft. run ridge, roll set in cement	0 2½	0 17 6	
216 yds. super. pointing to walls cement	0 9	8 2 0	
209 ft. „ 1¼-in. ledge doors wrought and fixed	0 4	3 9 8	
10½ squares rough framed partition braced and fixed	4 0	2 2 0	
10½ squares 1-in. board rough fixed to do.	4 0	2 2 0	
66 yds. super. paint (three coats)	0 3½	0 19 3	
40 ft. „ luffer boarding	0 3	0 10 0	
			54 6 5
BATHS.			
186 ft. ¾-in. slate, rough faced and squared divisions, drilled ready for fixing	0 8½	6 11 9	
			6 11 9
COTTAGES.			
Fixing facia, eaves gutter, and down piping to front elevation.			
406 ft. super. 1-in. deal wrought and fixed on proper blocks	0 4	6 15 4	
254 ft. super. ¾-in. rough boarding fixed	0 1	1 1 2	
303 run O G guttering fixed	0 2½	3 3 1½	
234 „ 3-in. down piping do.	0 2½	2 8 9	
6 3-in. bends prepared and fixed	3 0	0 18 0	
63 yds. super. pitching taken up and re-set	0 8	2 2 0	
103 ft. „ steps wrought and fixed (granite)	1 0	5 3 0	
319 yds. „ 3-coat paint	0 3½	4 13 0½	
19 „ „ paint, grain, and varnish	1 9	1 13 3	
			27 17 8
No. 1 PRISON.—PASSAGES LEADING TO SEPARATE CELLS.			
622 ft. 6 in. granite paving, plain squared, fixed and jointed in cement	1 3	38 18 1½	
224 ft. 0 in. granite pitching	0 1	0 18 8	
C WARD.			
303 ft. 0 in. 1½-in. slate flooring, fine faced, fixed and jointed in cement	1 2½	18 6 1½	
			58 2 11
Carried forward			171 4 9

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. d.	*£ s. d.*	*£ s. d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	171 4 9
No. 3 Prison.			
310 ft. 0 in. granite paving, plain faced, squared and fixed - - - - -	1 2	18 1 8	
Deduct 220 ft. 0 in. returned last year - -	- -	11 0 0	
			7 1 8
Prison Buildings.			
Twice lime whitening to prisons, infirmary, stores, &c., throughout :—			
11,696 yds. lime white - - - -	0 2	97 9 4	
			97 9 4
Boundary Walls.			
2,397 yds. pointing same with cement - -	0 9	89 17 9	
			89 17 9
Covered Way.			
751 yds. whiting and colour to ceilings and walls	0 2	6 5 2	
286 yds. protoxide paint - - -	0 3	3 11 6	
			9 16 8
Yard back of Entrance Buildings.			
322 ft. 6 in. super. 6-in. granite curb stone, wrought and fixed - - - - -	1 4	22 3 4	
			22 3 4
Clerk of Works Office.			
11 yds. whitening - - - -	0 2	0 1 10	
23 „ paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 6	1 14 6	
4 „ 1 coat paint - - - -	0 2	0 0 8	
4 pieces paper hanging - - - -	1 3	0 5 0	
			2 2 0
Farm Bailiff's Office.			
6 pieces paper hanging - - - -	1 3	0 7 6	
			0 7 6
Entrance Gate.			
28 yds. paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 9	2 9 0	
			2 9 0
Prince Town School Quarters.			
36 ft. 0 in. 1¼-in. moulded panel shutters, wrought and fixed - - - - -	0 8	1 4 0	
15 ft. 0 in. 4-in. moulded architraves, wrought and fixed - - - - -	0 7½	0 9 4½	
19 yds. 3-coat paint - - - -	0 3½	0 5 6½	
9 „ paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 9	0 15 9	
			2 14 8
Officers' Quarters.			
105 yds. paint, grain, and varnish to external doors	1 9	9 3 9	
			9 3 9
Ditto Barrack Pavilion.			
553 yds. whitening and colour to passages -	0 2	4 12 2	
152 „ 2-coat paint to doors external do. -	0 3	1 18 0	
			6 10 2
Military Barracks.			
454 yds. whitening and colour to ceilings and walls	0 2	3 15 8	
406 „ 1 coat paint - - - -	0 2	3 7 8	
83 pieces paper hanging - - -	1 3	5 3 9	
			12 7 1
Carried forward - -	- -	- - -	433 7 8

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	433 7 8
OFFICERS' QUARTERS THROUGHOUT.			
3,416 yds. whitening and colour washed, stopped, and claircolled - - - - -	0 2	28 9 4	
185 yds. common do. - - - -	0 1½	1 3 1½	
191 „ 3-coat paint - - - -	0 3½	2 15 8½	
581 „ 2 do. - - - -	0 3	7 5 3	
2,086 „ 1 do. - - - -	0 2	17 7 8	
47 „ paint, grain, and varnish - -	1 9	4 2 3	
145 „ cleaned, and 1-coat do. - -	0 3	1 16 3	
320 pieces paper hanging - - -	1 6	24 0 0	
120 „ do. do. cleaned and repaired -	0 9	4 10 0	
			91 9 7
OFFICERS' QUARTERS.			
599 yds. pointing to walls with cement - - -	0 9	22 9 3	
			22 9 3
DAY WORK.			
No. 6 BUILDING.			
Divide same with corrugated sheet iron, with proper framework, and lay ash floor as per plan approved :—			
Smiths, 28 days - - -	1 9	2 9 0	
Fitters, 62 days - - -	2 0	6 4 0	
Learners, 203 days - - -	1 6	15 4 6	
Labourers, 231 days - - -	1 3	14 8 9	
Carpenters, 84 days - - -	1 9	7 7 0	
Slaters, 21 days - - - -	1 9	1 16 9	
Masons, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Painters, 36 days - - -	1 9	3 3 0	
			50 16 6
No. 3 PRISON.			
Painting woodwork throughout C Ward, clean and paint corrugated iron and windows in B ward No. 1 and 2 :—			
Painters, 118 days - - -	1 9	10 6 6	
			10 6 6
ENTRANCE BUILDINGS.			
Clock tower, officers' mess rooms, dormitory, staircases, passages, &c., throughout:—			
Painters, 296 days - - -	1 9	25 18 0	
			25 18 0
TOOL BOOK.			
To repairing, sharpening, lengthening, and steeling jumpers, masons' hammers, muckle hammers, mortar picks, &c., &c.; also all tools and implements used in reclaiming land, from the 1st of January 1863 to the 31st of December 1863, inclusive, as per Tool Book - - -	- -	116 4 9	
			116 4 9
IRON BOOK.			
To forging and fitting iron-work from the 1st of January 1863, to the 31st of December 1863, inclusive, as per Iron Book - -	- -	143 7 11¾	
			143 7 11¾
Carried forward - - -	- -	- - -	894 0 2¾

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	894 0 2¾
GAS FITTING.			
To the general incidental repairs to same throughout :—			
Fitters, 78 days - - -	2 0	7 16 0	
Learners, 9 days - - -	1 6	0 13 6	
Labourers, 20 days - - -	1 3	1 5 0	
			9 14 6
HOT WATER AND STEAM PIPES.			
Incidental repairs to same throughout.—			
Smiths, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Fitters, 29 days - - - -	2 0	2 18 0	
Learners, 10 days - - -	1 6	0 15 0	
Plumbers, 49 days - - -	1 9	4 5 9	
			8 2 3
GENERAL WORKS, TOOLS, &c.			
Incidental repairs to tools, carts, barrows, portable water-closets, &c. for works throughout:—			
Smiths, 14 - - - -	1 9	1 4 6	
Fitters, 28 days - - -	2 0	2 16 0	
Learners, 188 days - - -	1 6	14 2 0	
Labourers, 21 days - - -	1 3	1 6 3	
Carpenters, 28 days - - -	1 9	2 9 0	
Painters, 8 days - - - -	1 9	0 14 0	
			22 11 9
GENERAL BELL HANGING.			
Incidental repairs to same:—			
Fitters, 17 days - - - -	2 0	1 14 0	
			1 14 0
Models, apparatus, &c., for chaplain's lecture:—			
Smiths, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Fitters, 21 days - - - -	2 0	2 2 0	
Learners, 11 days - - -	1 6	0 16 6	
Labourers, 4 days - - -	1 3	0 5 0	
			3 7 0
General incidental repairs to prisons throughout :—			
Smiths, 63 day - - -	1 9	5 19 0	
Fitters, 143 days - - -	2 0	14 6 0	
Masons, 44 days - - -	1 9	3 17 0	
Plasterers, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Stone-cutters, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
Slaters, 109 days - - -	1 9	9 10 9	
Plumbers, 43 days - - -	1 9	3 15 3	
Painters, 192 days - - -	1 9	16 16 0	
Carpenters, 207 days - - -	1 9	18 2 3	
Learners, 1,071 days - - -	1 6	80 6 6	
Labourers, 429 days - - -	1 3	26 16 3	
			182 1 6
Incidental repairs to officers' quarters, stoves, chimneys, &c., &c., throughout:—			
Smiths, 4 days - - - -	9	0 7 0	
Fitters, 59 days - - - -	0	5 18 0	
Masons, 155 days - - -	9	13 11 3	
Plasterers, 11 days - - -	9	0 19 3	
Stone-cutters, 60 days - - -	9	5 5 0	
Carpenters, 246 days - - -	9	21 10 6	
Painters, 126 days - - -	9	11 0 6	
Learners, 618 days - - -	6	46 7 0	
Labourers, 387 days - - -	3	24 3 9	
			129 2 3
Carried forward - - - -		- - -	1,250 13 5¾

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.	Governor's Report.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	1,250 13 5¾	
INCIDENTAL REPAIRS TO MILITARY BARRACKS.				
Carpenters, 21 days - - -	1 9	1 17 9		
Learners, 27 days - - -	1 6	2 0 6		
Masons, 6 days - - - -	1 9	0 10 6		
Plasterers, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6		
Labourers, 11 days - - -	1 3	0 13 9		
Painters, 37 days - - -	1 9	3 4 9		
			8 10 9	
General repairs to furniture and fittings throughout prison buildings, offices, &c.:—				
Smiths, 8 days - - - -	1 9	0 14 0		
Fitters, 19 days - - - -	2 0	1 18 0		
Learners, 479 days - - - -	1 6	35 18 6		
Labourers, 5 days - - -	1 3	0 6 3		
Carpenters, 144 days - - -	1 9	12 12 0		
Plumbers, 21 days - - -	1 9	1 16 9		
Tinmen, 132 days - - -	1 9	11 11 0		
			64 16 6	
REPAIRS TO RAILWAY BRIDGE, WAGGONS, &c.				
Smiths, 5 days - - - -	1 9	0 8 9		
Fitters, 5 days - - - -	2 0	0 10 0		
Learners, 112 days - - -	1 6	8 8 0		
Labourers, 69 days - - -	1 3	4 6 3		
Carpenters, 48 days - - -	1 9	4 4 0		
			17 17 0	
General incidental repairs to farm carts, implements, &c.:—				
Carpenters, 25 days - - -	1 9	2 3 9		
Learners, 645 days - - -	1 6	48 7 6		
			50 11 3	
General incidental repairs to farm buildings, fences, piggery, stabling, &c.:				
Fitters, 7 days - - - -	2 0	0 14 0		
Learners, 131 days - - -	1 6	9 16 6		
Labourers, 60 days - - -	1 3	3 15 0		
Carpenters, 54 days - - -	1 9	4 14 6		
Slaters, 9 days - - - -	1 9	0 15 9		
Masons, 4 days - - - -	1 9	0 7 0		
Painters, 78 days - - -	1 9	6 16 6		
Plumbers, 8 days - - -	1 9	0 14 0		
			27 13 3	
PRINCE TOWN SCHOOL.				
To the building new washhouse; to schoolmaster's quarters, repairs to stoves, cleansing and colouring walls to rooms throughout:—				
Fitters, 10 days - - - -	2 0	1 0 0		
Learners, 337 days - - -	1 6	25 5 6		
Labourers, 279 days - - -	1 3	17 8 9		
Carpenters, 41 days - - -	1 9	3 11 9		
Masons, 18 days - - - -	1 9	1 11 6		
Stone-cutters, 39 days - - -	1 9	3 8 3		
Painters, 33 days - - -	1 9	2 17 9		
Plumbers, 18 days - - -	1 9	1 11 6		
			56 15 0	
Carried forward - - - - - - -			1,476 17 2¾	

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	1,476 17 2¾
No. 1 Prison.			
Repair and fix granite inspection holes to two separate cells, and paint infirmary :—			
Carpenters, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Learners, 55 days - - -	1 6	4 2 6	
Masons, 24 days - - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
Labourers, 7 days - - -	1 3	0 8 9	
Painters, 35 days - - -	1 9	3 1 3	
			9 18 0
Nos. 2 and 4 Prison.			
Preparing and fixing ventilators as approved :—			
Fitters, 11 days - - - -	2 0	1 2 0	
Learners, 94 days - - -	1 6	7 1 0	
Carpenters, 40 days - - -	1 9	3 10 0	
			11 13 0
General Sawing of Timber for Works throughout.			
Sawyers, 976 days - - -	1 9	85 8 0	
			85 8 0
Washhouse, Bakehouse, and Cookhouse.			
Incidental repairs to same :—			
Carpenters, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Learners, 8 days - - - -	1 6	0 12 0	
Masons, 11 days - - - -	1 9	0 19 3	
Labourers, 17 days - - -	1 3	1 1 3	
Painters, 60 days - - -	1 9	5 5 0	
			8 8 0
Prison Water-Closets.			
Repairs to same throughout :—			
Plumbers, 174 days - - -	1 9	15 4 6	
Carpenters, 17 days - - -	1 9	1 9 9	
Learners, 44 days - - -	1 6	3 6 0	
Masons, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Labourers, 3 days - - -	1 3	0 3 9	
Painters, 5 days - - - -	1 9	0 8 9	
			20 16 3
Incidental Repairs to Offices.			
Carpenters, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Learners, 7 days - - - -	1 6	0 10 6	
Plumbers, 4 days - - -	1 9	0 7 0	
Painters, 15 days - - -	1 9	1 6 3	
			2 14 3
Drains to Prisons.			
Incidental repairs to same throughout :—			
Masons, 32 days - - - -	1 9	2 16 0	
Learners, 86 days - - -	1 6	6 9 0	
Labourers, 440 days - - -	1 3	27 10 0	
			36 15 0
Sentry Boxes.			
Carpenters, 3 days - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Learners, 3 days - - - -	1 6	0 4 6	
Painters, 6 days - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
			1 0 3
Carried forward - - - -	- - -	- - -	1,653 9 11¾

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.	Governor's Report.
	s. d.	£ *s. d.*	£ *s. d.*	
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	1,653 9 11¾	
GAS WORKS.				
Repairs to fire-places, &c., and setting retorts :—				
Carpenters, 4 days - - -	1 9	0 7 0		
Learners, 52 days - - -	1 6	3 18 0		
Masons, 41 days - - - -	1 9	3 11 9		
Labourers, 118 days - - -	1 3	7 1 3		
			14 18 0	
Repairs sluices on leat, reservoir, and tanks, &c. :—				
Carpenters, 3 days - - -	1 9	0 5 3		
Learners, 63 days - - - -	1 6	4 14 6		
Labourers, 282 days - - -	1 3	17 12 6		
			22 12 3	
Making mortar, washing sand, and digging clay, &c. to works throughout :—				
Labourers, 1,104 days - - -	1 3	69 0 0		
			69 0 0	
QUARRY.				
Quarrying stone for general works throughout :—				
Labourers, 2,503 days - - -	1 3	156 8 9		
			156 8 9	
Carting and drawing stone from quarry to different parts of works and buildings :—				
Labourers, 2,888 days - - -	1 3	180 10 0		
			180 10 0	
Repairing and alteration to signals, and tenter-hooking telegraph posts :—				
Painters, 14 days - - -	1 9	1 4 6		
Carpenters, 18 days - - -	1 9	1 2 9		
Learners, 32 days - - -	1 6	2 8 0		
Slaters, 1 day - - - -	1 9	0 1 9		
Labourers, 33 days - - -	1 3	2 1 3		
			6 18 3	
No. 4 COTTAGE.				
Repairing and fixing division to bed room :—				
Carpenters, 20 days - - -	1 9	1 15 0		
Learners, 19 days - - -	1 6	1 8 6		
			3 3 6	
No. 8 COTTAGE.				
To building an additional room as approved :—				
Carpenters, 23 days - - -	1 9	2 0 3		
Learners, 78 days - - -	1 6	5 17 0		
Labourers, 104 days - - -	1 3	6 10 0		
Masons, 56 days - - -	1 9	4 18 0		
Stone-cutters, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0		
Plasterers, 20 days - - -	1 9	1 15 0		
			23 2 3	
SOUTH GUARD HOUSE.				
Repairs to roof and alteration of Nos. 2 and 3 :—				
Carpenters, 30 days - - -	1 9	2 12 6		
Learners, 48 days - - -	1 6	3 12 0		
Masons, 8 days - - - -	1 9	0 14 0		
Plasterers, 20 days - - -	1 9	1 15 0		
Labourers, 43 days - - -	1 3	2 13 9		
			11 7 3	
No. 10 QUARTERS.				
Removed defect of chimney and connect flue to main stack :—				
Masons, 1 day - - - -	1 9	0 1 9		
Stone-cutters, 5 days - - -	1 9	0 8 9		
Slaters, 4 days - - - -	1 9	0 7 0		
Learners, 15 days - - -	1 6	1 2 6		
Labourers, 135 days - - -	1 3	8 6 3		
			10 6 3	
Carried forward - - -	- -	- - -	2,151 16 5¾	

Governor's Report.

Quantity and Description of Work.	Rate.	Amount of each.	Total Amount.
	s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
Brought forward - -	- -	- - -	2,151 16 5¾
Fuel stores, outhouses, yards, &c., to officers' quarters, white liming same :—			
Masons, 3 days - - - -	1 9	0 5 3	
Plasterers, 2 days - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Learners, 25 days - - -	1 6	1 17 6	
Labourers, 28 days - - -	1 3	1 15 0	
			4 1 3
BARRACK YARD.			
Repairs to pitching :—			
Masons, 2 days - - - -	1 9	0 3 6	
Learners, 12 days - - -	1 6	0 18 0	
Labourers, 16 days - - -	1 3	1 0 0	
			2 1 6
Deepening wells at Rendlestone north guard house, and completion of well at Watern farm :—			
Learners, 13 days - - - -	1 6	0 19 6	
Labourers, 65 days - - - -	1 3	4 1 3	
			5 0 9
PRINCE TOWN CHURCH.			
Completion of wire fence :—			
Fitters, 12 days - - - -	2 0	1 4 0	
Carpenters, 24 days - - -	1 9	2 2 0	
Learners, 11 days - - -	1 6	0 16 6	
Plumbers, 11 days - - -	1 9	0 19 3	
Painters, 6 days - - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
			5 12 3
PRISON CHAPEL.			
Incidental repairs to same :—			
Fitters, 2 days - - - -	2 0	0 4 0	
Painters, 6 days - - - -	1 9	0 10 6	
Labourers, 2 days - - -	1 3	0 2 6	
			0 17 0
Total amount - -	- -	- - -	2,169 9 2¾

APPENDIX (L.)—STATEMENT showing the Estimated Expenditure of Dartmoor Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1864. Governor's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,978	10	11
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	8,451	6	6
Gratuities to officers	427	14	10
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	838	18	4
Rations for officers and allowances in lieu thereof	1,900	6	9
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,063	5	11
Victualling prisoners	9,702	17	2
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	3,185	10	0
Bedding for prisoners	218	4	11
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	382	1	2
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	386	8	5
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	1,149	5	5
Gratuities to convicts	1,998	19	5
Furniture and fittings	63	14	10
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	34	5	0
Fuel and light for general purposes	2,502	4	11
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	1,448	17	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	207	8	6
Brushes, brooms, and mops	114	5	3
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	15	9	0
Various small disbursements	711	14	4
Rent, rates, and taxes	334	7	11
	£39,115	17	3
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,948	5	11
Net expenditure	£37,167	11	4

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Dartmoor Prison, Chaplain's Office,
January 11, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I HAVE the honour of submitting my annual report on the subjects, and in the order, required by the rules for the guidance of chaplains.

I.—*The Religious and Moral Condition of the Prisoners.*

Considering the antecedents of the bulk of the prisoners their religious state is hopeful, if we may judge from their respectful attention to the ordinances and instructions presented to them continually.

The great mass of convicts, when first brought under restraint, are most deplorably ignorant of all Divine subjects. Even those who have

Chaplain's Report.

had a fair education in secular matters, who have moved in a circle far above the lowest, and who are possessed of a good address, with fluency of speech, are often lamentably deficient in Christian knowledge; nor is their low standard anything but what might be expected when it is considered that they have generally been systematic neglecters of public and private worship and every other aid to improvement.

Their Moral Condition.

Regarding the prisoners as a body no manifest immorality can be pointed out; yet their tone is capable of elevation, which desirable result may be anticipated when the projected alterations shall have been completed. The climate is not favourable to the moral advancement of the prisoners; there are so many days in the year when fog, rain, and other inclemencies drive the men from their field labours to seek shelter in a prison not adapted to afford all the inmates useful employment under a roof. Only those who have lived seven years on the wilds of Dartmoor can know how diverse is its climate to that of the surrounding country.

II.—*Their progressive Improvement, and the Method adopted for recording and encouraging the Exertions of the Prisoners.*

As a rule there is a visible improvement amongst the prisoners. Were it not so, our labours would be comfortless and insupportable. The methods employed for recording and encouraging the exertions of the prisoners continue as heretofore, namely, character books and journals for the record, and badges, distinctive clothing, extra lectures, longer lamp-light hours for reading, and a small increase to their all but nominal wages or gratuities, which are designed chiefly to assist them on their discharge from prison.

III.—*The Course of Instruction pursued in the Schools, and the Books in use.*

As far as practicable men of similar educational grade attend school on the same half-day. This system of classification not only utilizes more effectually the labour of instruction, but it checks also undesirable companionship during school hours. The course of instruction is regulated by the requirements of the pupils, some of whom do not know, and will not learn, the alphabet. These are generally listless and aged men who have spent much of their lives in enervating dissipation. Such characters require stimulating by pictures, maps, models, and diagrams, that they may be convinced of the value and interest of the arts of reading and writing; they are encouraged by the assurance that it is never too late to begin to learn while life endures.

The schools will be more valuable to the sane pupils when the eccentric and imbecile occupants of B. ward shall have been removed to Millbank, as at present contemplated. These unfortunate men did not learn much themselves, and not unfrequently hindered others in their pursuit of knowledge.

Advantage also would accrue to the public service if the well-educated men were excluded from school except on their letter-writing days. The Act of Parliament forbids them to instruct their fellow-prisoners, and their labour in the field is lost to the State on their school days without any compensating benefit.

In addition to the library volumes, the following school-books are used for instruction:—

Denham's Reading Book No. 1.
" " " " 2.
" " " " 3.
Third Book of Lessons (Irish Board).
Fourth " " "
Fifth " " "
Supplement to Fourth Book of Lessons (Irish Board).
Carpenter's Spelling Book.
English Grammar (Irish Board).
Sullivan's Grammar.
First Book of Arithmetic (Irish).
Walkinghame's Arithmetic.
Mensuration.
Tate's Algebra.
Chambers' Algebra.
Elements of Book-keeping.
Daily Lesson-Book, No. 4 of British and Foreign School Society.
Johnson's Dictionary.
Walker's "

Chaplain's Report.

IV.—*The apparent Effects of the Discipline of the Prison.*

The abolition of the associated rooms has not yet had time to develope all the good results which may be expected from the measure. If the prisoners were to work and exercise without conversation with each other it would be better for all parties. Eleven years' experience convinces me that prisoners cannot know too little of each other's lives and affairs. Certainly on such topics "ignorance is bliss."

V.—*Disposal of the Prisoners on their Discharge, and their Prospects.*

As the term of detention draws to a close, the prisoner is interrogated as to his prospects and intentions. Sometimes he can refer to a father, a relative, or a friend who will employ him, or afford shelter and sustenance until employment can be obtained. A correspondence ensues with the party indicated, and the result generally in these cases is that the prisoner in due time is sent to his friends or relations. In such instances the late prisoner is usually absorbed into industrious society again, and we hear no more of him except occasionally a letter of grateful thanks for the secular and religious instruction that he received in captivity.

The disposal of others who are friendless is more difficult. Some cannot or will not name anyone who is able and willing to receive them into their homes. The sailor who purposes following his occupation on the deep, the intending emigrant wishing to found a home in a distant land, and others of similar intentions, cannot be expected to give any referee or guarantee, they must be allowed to depart in reliance upon their individual declarations. The Prisoners' Aid Societies in London and Birmingham have done much for many who had no other dependence or hope.

In concluding the Report of the last year's labours I would gratefully record my thanks for the help rendered by the assistant chaplain and the schoolmasters. Amongst England's worst prisoners (the aged and the imbecile), and in England's worst climate, they toiled in the thankless task of striving to teach those who too often hate or despise instruction. Nevertheless we rejoice in the knowledge that we labour not in vain. Arduous is the seedtime, yet soon the day of harvest will be here, when doubtless many seeds supposed to have been long buried and lost will be found in full fruition.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
WM. HOLDERNESS,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report

GENTLEMEN, *Dartmoor Prison, January 9*, 1864.

THE medical returns which I have the honour to transmit refer to the past year; my personal observations, however, date from the month of June only, when I was appointed to the medical charge of this establishment.

The following general remarks are based upon an experience of six months, and the period is so short that I may properly reserve the consideration of several subjects within my province for a future occasion; but my residence at Dartmoor has been sufficiently long to enable me to make some general comments on its climate. The moor has long maintained a reputation for salubrity, and in some cases the benefit derived by the invalid may be presumed to have justified its character. Its elevation alone explains the exhilarating effect of the air upon the inhabitant of Plymouth, or of any similar locality, in which depression results from the nature of the climate; and there can be no doubt that the casual and enervated visitor is refreshed and invigorated. But there are other requirements than that of an unvitiated atmosphere to the invalid, and of these Dartmoor is wholly deficient. The rainfall is so excessive, the wet mist common to elevated regions is so frequent, and the winds are so high and keen, that exercise, which should be the aid to fresh air for the recovery of lost health, is frequently impracticable. With reference to the convict, I need only point to the fact that there were 77 days of the year on which no out-door labour could be performed; and the instances are most numerous where the weather in every season has suddenly assumed a very severe character after the departure of the gangs to their distant field works.

The convict on his reception from a close prison, where the restraints and privations incident to such confinement are calculated to impair health, is benefited by the mere change; but I am not prepared to adduce any instance of marked amendment where the existence of consumption admits of no doubt.

Rheumatism, in particular, is common in its acute and chronic forms, and is most intractable; the officers are especially prone to its attacks, and their liability is attributable to their lengthened exposure, and to the inactive nature of their duties as guards.

The meteorological tables which have annually issued from this establishment indicate a climate fruitful in all the influences by which a man's health may be tested. The trial is therefore severe to all, with the exception, perhaps, of those who are only debilitated by previous confinement, and perhaps to some scrofulous subjects; but I am satisfied that to the infirm by age, or to those in whom the seeds of disease are already sown, agricultural labour, which almost wholly consists of drainage, and characterizes the work of every prisoner who is not absolutely disqualified by serious deformity or by disease, tends to the development, or to the aggravation, of both pulmonary and renal disorders.

On reviewing the list of diseases which have prevailed during the year, it will be seen that erysipelas alone threatened to assume an epidemic character. One death occurred as the result of the disease, which in every instance attacked the face, and was not confined to prisoners, for the lives of two women who reside without the walls were for some time in danger from the same affection. The attacks in the earlier cases seemed to be due to the sudden occurrence of a keen

Medical Officer's Report.

north-east wind in the month of June; but no apparent exciting cause explained the re-appearance of the disorder during the subsequent months.

The last three months of the year were marked by a serious increase in the amount of sickness among the children in the neighbourhood of the prison. Affections of the throat, in particular, assumed a malignant form of ulceration, and terminated fatally in several instances. The long-continued rain and ever-recurring mist are influences under which remedial measures prove of little avail.

The causes of death among the prisoners, 23 of whom expired during the year, were referable chiefly to pulmonary disease, 16 having died from affections of the lungs; and of that number three only were invalided to this station for the diseases which terminated fatally.

The annexed return of the number of prisoners, and the complaints for which they were sent to Dartmoor from other prisons, contains a column devoted to those in whom one or more limbs are crippled by disease or by accident. The number exceeds that of any other in the record, and it is an important fact, because it is difficult to find suitable labour for such a class. Agricultural employment is particularly inapplicable when the distance to the appointed work is considerable and the seat of deformity is in the prisoner's lower extremities.

Next in numerical importance, and in the same table, are the cases of consumption, debility, and those of weak mind, as the fourth in the order. Of the latter a large proportion is found to consist of men who are mostly inoffensive, often hard working, and, generally speaking, only grossly ignorant and boorish. I may here refer to an instance of feigned insanity; for the individual, H. T., 6,776, who for a long time simulated aberration of intellect, was not only remarkably cunning and obstinate, but his life was for some time endangered by an attempt at voluntary starvation. His efforts to deceive were finally rendered abortive by persevering observation, and he returned to the penal class from which it was his object to escape. There were four cases of attempted suicide. Two of these were feigned; in one, the intention was doubtful, and in the fourth the life of an insane prisoner was nearly lost from the effects of a wound in the belly which he inflicted with a piece of tin, and with the view, as he said, of liberating worms.

A remarkable diminution in the number of casual sick has been gradually effected up to the present time. From a crowd of complainants, every morning, nearly all have been eliminated who were guided by some improper motive in their visits.

I have already adverted to the prevalence of rheumatism among the officers. With that exception they have been rarely disabled by illness, but from this most efficient and meritorious body, death by apoplexy suddenly removed a zealous and intelligent member. Young and active, his appearance betrayed none of the indications which often foretel the attack to which he succumbed.

In closing this report, I have much pleasure in adding my testimony to the efficient manner in which the duties have been performed by those officers who are under my immediate observation.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
VANS C. CLARKE, M.D., M.R.C.Phys.L.,
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at DARTMOOR for the Year ending 31st Dec. 1863.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.							
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	14	14	—	—	—	—
Diarrhœa	4	61	63	—	—	2	—
Dysentery	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Influenza and Catarrh	—	124	120	—	—	—	4
Ague	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	10	9	—	—	1	—
Syphilis	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.							
Anasarca	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Abscess	1	55	55	—	—	—	1
Ulcer	2	39	39	—	—	—	2
Cancer	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of this Class	—	46	43	3	—	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.							
Scrofula	1	20	18	—	—	1	2
Phthisis	4	18	15	—	—	6	1
Hæmoptysis	5	18	17	1	—	5	—
4. DISEASES OF THE BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.							
Cephalitis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Epilepsy	—	57	56	—	—	—	1
Dementia	—	6	5	—	1	—	—
Mania	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Unsound Mind	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Neuralgia	—	4	3	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	1	28	24	2	—	2	1
5. DISEASES OF HEART AND ORGANS OF CIRCULATION.							
Hypertrophy	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Palpitatio	2	2	4	—	—	—	—
Syncope	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
Varicose Veins	—	7	6	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	—	15	10	4	—	—	1
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.							
Laryngitis	—	4	4	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	1	60	54	—	—	1	6
Pleuritis	—	6	5	—	—	—	1
Pneumonia	—	5	3	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of the Lungs and Air Passages	—	21	15	2	—	2	2

Infirmary Report of the Convict Prison at Dartmoor—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs.							
Dyspepsia	9	37	42	1	—	—	3
Obstipation	—	13	13	—	—	—	—
Colic	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Hernia Reducible	—	22	22	—	—	—	—
„ Strangulated	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
Hepatitis	2	1	3	—	—	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Vermes	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Fistula in Ano	1	3	3	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Digestive Organs	4	2	6	—	—	—	—
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs.							
Stricture of Urethra	3	12	15	—	—	—	—
Orchitis	—	9	9	—	—	—	—
Hydrocele	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	—	13	12	—	—	—	1
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones.							
Muscular Rheumatism	2	49	48	1	—	—	2
Diseases of Bones	2	18	19	1	—	—	—
„ Joints	—	5	3	1	—	—	1
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System.							
Carbuncle	3	—	3	—	—	—	—
Boils	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
Lupus	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Sycosis	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Lepra	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Scabies	2	—	2	—	—	—	—
Eczema	—	11	11	—	—	—	—
Herpes	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	—	15	14	—	—	—	1
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense.							
Ophthalmia	1	8	8	—	—	—	1
Fistula Lachrymalis	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Polypus of the Nose	—	6	5	—	—	—	1
Other Diseases of this Class	—	18	17	—	—	—	1
12. Accidents and Injuries.							
Contusions	—	34	34	—	—	—	—
Sprains	—	18	18	—	—	—	—
Fractures	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
Other Accidents and Injuries	3	4	7	—	—	—	—
Attempts at Suicide	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
13. Feigned Diseases.							
Malingering	—	86	86	—	—	—	—
Observatio	1	51	52	—	—	—	—
Total	58	1,145	1,124	18	1	28	87

Medical Officer's Report.

A RETURN showing the NUMBER of PRISONERS received from other Prisons, and their respective DISEASES, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Whence received.	None.	Scrofula.	Morbus Cordis.	Debility.	Age and Feeble.	Hemorrhoids.	Varicose Veins.	Spinal Disease.	Disease of Tibia.	Chronic Dysentery.	Ulcer.	Injury.	Epilepsia.	Dyspepsia.	Lepra.	Disease of Femur.	Ague.	Deaf.	Hydrocele.	Deformed, Stiff Arms, Legs, or Joints.	Skin Disease.	Inflamed Glands.	Chronic Cough.	Renal Disease.	Stricture.	Hernia.	Diseased Scrotum, Rectum, or Testes.	Phthisis.	Weak Mind.	Rheumatism.	Lost. Foot.	Lost. Eye.	Lost. Hand.	Lost. Arm.	Lost. Leg.	Bronchitis.	Hemoptysis.	Ophthalmia or Amaurosis.	Abscess.	Incontinence of Urine.	Paralysis.	Syncope.	Asthma.	Pulmonary Affection.	Rheumatic Gout.	Syphilis.	Total.
Bow Street	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3
Portland	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1
Millbank	–	15	1	35	12	3	3	1	–	1	2	2	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	29	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	25	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	221
Wakefield	–	7	2	3	1	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	1	2	1	10	–	3	–	–	–	16	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	69
Leicester	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Woking	31	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	31
Chatham	–	–	1	5	4	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	2	1	2	1	18	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	5	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	–	–	–	1	6	–	–	–	64
Pentonville	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	1	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10
Portsmouth	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Total	36	22	5	45	17	3	7	2	1	3	3	2	4	3	1	2	1	2	1	58	1	4	1	1	4	31	5	45	33	3	1	1	3	4	13	0	10	3	1	3	1	6	4	1	1	393

No. II.—General Health of Convicts confined in Dartmoor Prison for the Year ending December 31, 1863.

Medical Officer's Report

State of Health.	Remaining, 1st January 1863.	Received since.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining as per Inspection 1st January 1864.
Healthy	—	27	27	6	21
Ditto, lost hand or arm	—	4	4	4	—
Ditto, „ leg	3	4	7	1	6
Ditto, „ eye	—	1	1	1	—
Ditto, lame	74	18	92	37	55
Ditto, ruptured	16	18	34	20	14
Ditto, aged	3	—	3	1	2
Delicate	—	7	7	3	4
Ditto, lost hand or arm	12	—	12	2	10
Ditto, „ leg	6	—	6	—	6
Ditto, „ eye	1	—	1	—	1
Ditto, lame	42	6	48	13	35
Ditto, ruptured	29	3	32	12	20
Ditto, aged	—	1	1	1	—
Infirm and aged	25	17	42	8	34
Rheumatism	13	3	16	6	10
Ophthalmia	14	10	24	7	17
Hepatitis	1	—	1	1	—
Chronic bronchitis	10	13	23	6	17
Hæmoptysis	17	6	23	9	14
Hæmorrhoids	6	3	9	3	6
Paralysis	1	3	4	—	4
Morbus cordis	27	5	32	12	20
Epilepsia	50	4	54	20	34
Lupus of nose	1	—	1	—	1
Asthma	8	6	14	7	7
Mental disease	110	33	143	42	101
Debilitas	81	81	162	127	35
Phthisis	80	45	125	46	79
Hydrocele	2	1	3	2	1
Scrofula	78	22	100	38	62
Stricture	7	4	11	6	5
Ulcer	11	3	14	3	11
Fistula	3	—	3	1	2
Varicose veins	42	7	49	19	30
Diseased joints	4	—	4	—	4
Injuries	14	2	16	2	14
Spinal disease	5	2	7	—	7
Syphilis	—	1	1	—	1
Contracted chest	2	—	2	—	2
Diseased scrotum	13	1	14	—	14
Abscess	5	3	8	4	4
Diseased skin of leg	3	—	3	—	3
Eruptions	2	—	2	1	1
Disease of tibia	1	1	2	1	1
„ femur	—	2	2	—	2
„ rectum	1	1	2	—	2
Polypus	1	—	1	—	1
Scorbutus	1	—	1	—	1
Gout, rheumatic	—	1	1	—	1
Chronic dysentery	—	1	1	—	1
Dyspepsia	—	3	3	—	3
Skin disease	—	2	2	—	2
Enlarged glands	—	4	4	1	3
Chronic cough	—	1	1	—	1
Renal disease	—	1	1	—	1
Incontinence of urine	—	1	1	—	1
Syncope	—	1	1	1	—
Pulmonary affections	—	4	4	1	3
Deaf	—	2	2	—	2
Disease of testes	—	3	3	1	2
Ague	—	1	1	—	1
Total	825	393	1,218	476	742

No. III.—Annual Return of Convicts' Ages on Conviction, confined in the Establishment, for the Year 1863.

Ages.	Number of Prisoners remaining on 1st January 1863.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged during the Year.								Number remaining on 1st January 1864.
				Pardoned.	Licensed.	Discharged.	Removed.	Embarked.	Escaped.	Died.	Total discharged.	
Above 10 and under 20 -	91	34	125	- -	22	3	41	- -	- -	1	67	58
20 , 30 -	333	169	502	1	74	14	114	- -	- -	6	209	293
30 , 40 -	171	86	257	- -	39	6	39	- -	- -	7	91	166
40 „ 50 -	123	56	179	- -	38	3	23	- -	- -	5	69	110
„ 50 60 -	85	36	121	- -	20	4	7	- -	- -	4	35	86
, 60 „ 70 -	22	12	34	- -	2	1	2	- -	- -	- -	5	29
„ 70 „ 80 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	—
Total -	825	393	1,218	1	195	31	226	—	—	23	476	742

A RETURN of INVALID PRISONERS removed from Dartmoor to Woking Prison during the Year 1863. Medical Officer's Report.

Number.	Register.	Name.	Disease, or Remarks on Reception.	Disease for which removed.
1	6,813	T. S.	Age - - - -	Fistula.
2	6,800	W. T.	Fit for labour at Dartmoor Prison.	Hypochondriasis.
3	6,434	T. E.	Dyspepsia, chronic rheumatism, and varicose veins.	Hæmoptysis.
4	6,280	J. C.	Crippled foot after amputation.	Dyspepsia.
5	5,953	F. K.	Incipient phthisis - - -	Morbus cordis.
6	6,638	J. C.	Hernia - - -	Debilitas.
7	6,380	G. F. H.	Debilitas - - -	Hæmoptysis.
8	6,797	B. M.	Weakly - - -	Debility.
9	6,213	D. R.	Lame and asthma - -	Debility.
10	5,513	J. B.	Age and cough - -	Chronic bronchitis.
11	6,706	J. T.	Varicose veins - -	Necrosis.
12	6,926	J. L.	Lame arm - - -	Struma.
13	6,940	J. S.	Anæmia and occasional syncope.	Morbus cordis.
14	6,950	E. R.	General debility - -	Rheumatism.
15	6,989	G. S.	General debility - -	Lumbago.
16	6,929	J. S.	Abscess.	
17	6,735	W. S.	Age and varicose veins -	Varicose veins and ulcers.
18	6,239	C. T.	Varicose veins - -	Rheumatism.
19	7,087	W. K.	Age and rheumatism -	Rheumatism.
20	7,023	W. C.	Age and bronchitis - -	Debility and rheumatism.
21	7,092	P. M.	Lameness - - -	Necrosis.

* Medical Officer's Report.

A RETURN of INSANE PRISONERS removed from Dartmoor Prison during the Year 1863.

Register.	Initials.	Whence received.	Date of reception.	Age on reception.	State of mind or report when received.	Character of attack.	When first symptoms appeared.	Date of removal.	Whither removed.
6,004	L. B.	Millbank -	Nov. 9, 1860 -	20	Epilepsy and weak mind.	Delirium, violent - -	Uncertain -	Jan. 29, 1863	Fisherton.
6,909	T. B.	„ -	Oct. 14, 1858 -	30	Weak mind - -	Alternate fits of excitement and sullenness.	„ -	Sept. 21 „	„
5,950	S. T.	„ -	Oct. 19, 1860 -	29	„ - -	Violent and ungovernable -	„ -	„ 21 „	„
6,476	T. D.	„ -	Oct. 24, 1861 -	22	„ - -	Very sullen, and often violent	„ -	„ 21 „	„
6,532	E. F.	„ -	Nov. 22, 1861 -	46	„ - -	Amentia - - - - -	„ -	„ 21 „	„
6,763	J. H.	Wakefield -	July 2, 1862 -	24	Weak mind and enlarged glands.	Sullen, filthy - - -	„ -	„ 28 „	„
6,815	G. M.	Millbank -	July 18, 1862 -	21	Cripple - - -	Delusions, attempted suicide	„ -	„ 21 „	„
6,778	P. S.	Pentonville -	July 17, 1862 -	19	Mental condition doubtful.	Sullen, irritable - - -	„ -	„ 28 „	„
6,786	J. W.	„ -	July 17, 1862 -	21	Not stated - -	Violent, delusions - -	„ -	„ 28 „	„
6,802	E. T.	Woking -	July 17, 1862 -	48	„ - -	Very excitable, ungovernable	„ -	„ 28 „	„

No. IV.—Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement.			Total Period passed in Association.			Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from		Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital.		Date of Decease.	P. M. Remarks.
			Years.	Mths.	Days.	Years.	Mths.	Days.			Where.	When.				Mths.	Days.		
5,881	J. S.	37	0	5	27	2	5	14	1859. Oct. 24	10	Woking	1860. Aug. 17	Dyspepsia.	Very indifferent.	Hæmoptysis.	3	5	1863. Jan. 7	No P. M.
6,442	J. C.	33	0	3	1	2	1	10	1860. May 9	L.	Millbank	1861. Sept. 20	Hæmoptysis, ruptured on right side.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis.	4	9	Jan. 28	No P. M.
6,718	J. W.	38	0	6	13	0	7	4	1861. Oct. 3	3	Millbank	1862. June 17	Varicose veins.	Very indifferent.	Chronic bronchitis.	2	12	Jan. 31	No P. M.
5,405	T. J.	64	0	9	27	3	1	2	1858. Nov. 30	6	Millbank	1859. Nov. 8	Age.	Very indifferent.	Hæmoptysis	4	7	Mar. 4	Both lungs extensively tuberculated. Heart fatty and soft.
6,228	T. B.	31	0	9	18	3	0	1	1858. Oct. 27	8	Woking	1861. April 26	Director's order.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis	7	0	Mar. 14	No P. M.
6,795	J. M.	26	0	7	3	0	7	18	1861. Oct. 17	4	Pentonville	1862. July 17	Hernia, weakly.	Very indifferent.	Hæmoptysis.	2	9	Mar. 15	Both lungs full of tubercles. Pericardium filled with clots of blood. Ascending aorta close above the valves ruptured.
6,630	E. H.	32	0	4	5	1	0	1	1861. Aug. 6	3	Millbank	1861. April 22	Weak mind.	Very indifferent.	Diarrhœa	3	7	Mar. 18	No P. M.
6,820	A. D.	24	0	3	23	0	10	25	Dec. 12	5	Millbank	1862. July 18	Weak mind.	Indifferent.	Diarrhœa	1	4	April 1	No. P. M.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*cont.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received at Dartmoor, from Where.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Prison.	General State of Health in this Prison.	Cause of Death.	Total Period passed in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	P. M. Remarks.
5,279	J. T.	54	0	8	22	4	10	25	1857. July 6	8	Portsmouth.	1859. July 9	Asthma and general debility	Very indifferent.	Hypertrophy of heart (sudden death).	1	12	April 2	Hypertrophy of heart.
6,858	C. J.	37	0	8	2	1	4	6	1861. May 13	5	Portland	1863. Feb. 9	Mental imbecility.	Very indifferent.	Cerebral disease.	0	3	May 23	Traces of recent inflammation of membranes covering brain. Ventricles full of, and surface of cerebrum covered with serum.
6,489	J. S.	19	0	2	2	1	0	0	1861. May 14	4	Millbank	1861. Oct. 24	Weak mind.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis.	10	12	May 27	No. P. M.
5,834	J. F.	49	0	11	24	2	8	14	1859. Jan. 30	8	Millbank	1860. July 24	Weak mind & lately tertian ague.	Very indifferent.	Erysipelas.	3	18	June 24	No P. M.
7,094	G. C.	22	0	7	26	0	8	11	1862. Jan. 14	8	Millbank	1863. May 19	Phthisis.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis.	1	16	July 4	No P. M.
6,766	J. J.	42	0	10	6	1	0	14	1861. July 5	4	Wakefield	1862. July 3	Lame ankle.	Indifferent.	Hæmoptysis.	1	11	July 4	No P. M.
7,044	J. Y.	59	0	8	29	0	6	15	1862. Mar. 22	3	Chatham	1863. Apr. 22	Defective sight.	Indifferent.	Pulmonary apoplexy.	0	16	July 19	Lungs gorged with blood. Old pleuritic adhesions. Cirrhosis of the liver.
5,068	W. D.	40	0	9	1	4	6	5	1858. Mar. 18	L.	Millbank	1859. Feb. 8	Weak in mind and body. Struma.	Indifferent.	Inflammation of Lungs & ramollissement of brain.	0	15	Aug. 7	Extensive hepatization of left lung, and a large cavity filled with pus. Ramollissement of brain.

6,780	W. W.	60	0	9	7	1	3	15	1861. Aug. 10	15	Pentonville.	1862. July 17	Unfit for hard labour, weakly.	Very indifferent.	Cancer of stomach.	0	4	Sept. 4	Lungs healthy. Abdominal cavity filled with yellow fluid, and some of the same in stomach, which was the seat of gelatiniform cancer and of an ulcer which had perforated the viscus. Mucous membrane highly inflamed.
7,025	W. G.	33	0	4	18	0	3	30	1862. Oct. 27	6	Millbank	1863. Apr. 21	General debility (phthisis).	Very indifferent.	Apoplexy (cerebral)	1	25	Sept. 6	Large quantity of blood effused on surface of brain. Ventricles full of serum.
6,182	A. M.	26	0	4	12	2	4	26	1860. July 5	4	Millbank	1861. Feb. 21	Scrofula.	Very indifferent.	Struma.	4	29	1863. Sept. 9	Extensive suppuration in the neck. Caries of 3rd cervical vertebra, and pus in the spinal canal.
4,391	D. N.	53		8	18	6	1	6	1856. Dec. 6	L.	Wakefield	1857. Sept. 26	Lame knee.	Indifferent.	Pneumonia.	0	12	Oct. 10	Extensive disorganization of left lung. Puckered cicatrix of old abscess on the surface, and old adhesions of pleura.
6,141	C. M.	57	0	9	21	4	7	28	1858. Mar. 6	15	Portsmouth.	1861. Feb. 16	Hernia and debility.	Very indifferent.	Rupture of a blood-vessel.	3	4	Nov. 27	Extreme emaciation. Strong, but old, pleuritic adhesions on right side. A cavity as large as an orange in centre of right lung, and filled with recent coagulum.
6,198	J. F.	47	0	1	13	2	2	30	1860. Dec. 3	6	Millbank	1861. Mar. 26	Varicose veins and hydrocele	Very indifferent.	Phthisis.	7	20	Dec. 3	Substance of right lung infiltrated with pus, and several abscesses. Left lung degenerated into a hard and contracted mass, and bound down to the back of the cavity.
6,967	W. M.	23	0	7	12	2	9	9	1860. July 26	4	Woking.	1863. Mar. 19	Director's order.	Very indifferent.	Phthisis.	7	21	Dec. 15	Both lungs full of cavities. Pericardium full of serum, and patches of recent lymph on the surface of heart.

No. V.—Meteorological Table for the Year 1863.

Month.	Daily average Readings of Barometer.	Daily average Readings of Thermometer.					Depth of Rain.	Weather.			Direction of Wind.											
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.		Fair Days.	Partially Wet or Foggy.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.E.	S.W.	E.	W.	N. N.W.	W. S.W.	W. N.W.	Variable.
		Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	Deg.	In.				Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·61	37	40	39	49	28	6·02	13	7	11	2	2	3	–	–	3	3	10	–	–	–	8
February	30·11	$38\frac{12}{28}$	$42\frac{1}{28}$	$37\frac{21}{28}$	48	29	2·47	19	7	2	2	–	2	–	3	6	5	6	–	–	–	4
March -	29·71	$38\frac{14}{31}$	$43\frac{9}{31}$	$40\frac{10}{31}$	54	31	4·75	20	7	4	3	1	1	4	1	11	2	1	–	–	–	7
April -	29·81	$44\frac{4}{30}$	$49\frac{21}{30}$	$47\frac{24}{30}$	59	41	4·31	18	7	5	2	–	11	1	1	3	1	4	–	–	–	7
May -	29·80	$48\frac{3}{31}$	$53\frac{11}{31}$	$57\frac{9}{31}$	71	39	4·81	24	4	3	1	5	7	–	–	4	5	5	–	–	–	4
June -	29·75	$51\frac{25}{30}$	$55\frac{17}{30}$	$59\frac{10}{30}$	91	48	8·33	17	8	5	–	1	5	–	–	6	2	4	–	–	–	12
July -	29·95	$59\frac{7}{31}$	$65\frac{21}{31}$	$67\frac{16}{31}$	87	51	1·80	29	1	1	1	2	4	–	4	–	6	5	–	–	–	9
August -	29·74	$56\frac{15}{31}$	$60\frac{8}{31}$	$58\frac{30}{31}$	67	50	7·72	9	17	5	5	–	–	–	2	12	2	3	–	–	–	7
September	29·69	$48\frac{24}{30}$	$52\frac{21}{30}$	$51\frac{20}{30}$	61	43	9·04	4	13	13	–	–	4	–	1	6	–	11	–	–	–	8
October -	29·58	$47\frac{9}{31}$	$50\frac{18}{31}$	$48\frac{6}{31}$	56	38	10·91	11	11	9	–	–	3	–	–	2	4	2	4	5	–	11
November	30·22	$42\frac{4}{30}$	$45\frac{24}{30}$	$43\frac{13}{30}$	51	35	8·09	10	12	8	–	–	3	1	1	2	7	8	–	–	1	5
December	29·89	$41\frac{15}{31}$	$42\frac{22}{31}$	$41\frac{3}{31}$	48	30	10·15	9	8	14	–	–	11	–	–	2	2	9	–	–	–	7
Total -	—	—	—	—	—	—	78·38	183	102	80	18	11	54	6	13	57	39	68	4	5	1	89

CHATHAM PRISON.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 12, 1864. Governor's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year 1863.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

The number of prisoners in the prison on the 1st January 1863 was	1,096
Since received into the prison	972
Total	2,068
Deduct the number of prisoners embarked for public works in Western Australia and Gibraltar, removed to other prisons, discharged with licence, or on expiration of sentence, and deaths	972
Remaining in prison on 31st December 1862	1,096

For the detailed account of prisoners received and removed, see Appendix A.

Conduct of Officers.

With the exception of such few cases as have been brought specially to your notice, the conduct of the body of officers has been very good, and I continue to receive most efficient support from all departments.

Major Ogilvie, the late Deputy-Governor of this establishment, whose able and cordial assistance I have in my previous reports brought specially to your notice, was in May last elected Governor of Oxford County Prison, and has been succeeded in his appointment by Captain Stopford, who has shown great zeal, energy, and discretion in the performance of his duties, and to whom my best thanks are also due for the cordial support he has afforded me since his appointment.

Mr. Turner, the chief warder, continues to perform the arduous and responsible duties of his office in the most able and efficient manner, and is well supported by all the principal officers.

Discipline.

Strict discipline and obedience to the prison rules have been rigidly enforced, without the exercise of any undue severity.

Description of Labour.

The labour upon which the prisoners have been employed has been classed, as heretofore, under the following heads:—

The Admiralty Department, the Brickfield, the War Department, the Royal Engineer Department, and prison labour.

In consequence of a requisition from the Admiralty for an increased number of convicts, all the parties employed under the War Department

Governor's Report.

and the Royal Engineers were in April last transferred to the Admiralty works, and consequently the amount of work executed under these two heads has been very small.

Admiralty Department.

The labour under this head continues to be directed entirely to the works in connexion with the extension of the dockyard, and consists of excavating and removing clay, chalk, mud, &c., building river walls both in brick and stone, forming dams, scabbling and dressing stone, making and setting concrete, pile driving, grinding cement, executing blacksmith's and carpenter's work, sawing timber, making and repairing mud boots, unloading barges of gravel, removing stores, timber, &c. &c.

Much has been done in the course of the year towards economizing the labour of the convicts by increasing the plant, extending the tramways, &c., and horses are now employed, under the care of selected convicts, in doing a considerable portion of the cartage upon which the labour of the convicts has previously been very unprofitably expended, but much yet remains to be done in this respect.

Brickfield.

Most of the kilns have been rebuilt on a much larger scale, and the plant has been considerably increased.

2,498,700 bricks of an excellent quality have been made and burnt entirely by convict labour, under the superintendence of the officers of the prison, without a single kiln having been improperly burnt during the whole season.

A much larger quantity of bricks could be made and with much more economy if machinery such as is now used in almost all large brick yards were employed in conjunction with convict labour, and the bricks would be still better in quality.

War Department.

During the short time the convicts were employed in this department, their labour consisted as heretofore in shipping and unshipping guns, shot. and other stores, cleaning and painting guns, shell, shot, &c., storing gun carriages, &c., at the gun wharf.

Engineer Department.

The labour under this head during the short period that the convicts were employed upon it consisted in repairing roads, parades, &c., breaking and carting stones, &c.

Prison Labour.

The employment of the convicts under this head consists of all the requisite repairs of the prison, &c., and includes work performed by the following trades, viz., blacksmiths, whitesmiths, tinsmiths, fitters, painters, glaziers, carpenters, sawyers, stonemasons, bricklayers, tailors, shoemakers, hammock menders, gardeners, bookbinders, &c., &c.

The convicts have also been employed in baking and cooking for the establishment, and in washing the linen, bedding, &c.

For particulars of the work executed by the convicts under the above-named five different heads, I beg to refer you to Appendix B and C.

It will be seen by reference to the return (C) that the average number of convicts in confinement during the year has been 1,064, and they have been employed as follows :—

Governor's Report.

Admiralty department	626
Brickfield	142
War department	11
Royal Engineers' department	3
Prison labour	145
Total employed daily	927
Average number non-effective, as men at school, sick, and under punishment, &c.	137
Average daily throughout the year	1,064

It will further be seen by reference to the above-named returns that the value of the labour executed by the convicts has been—

	£	s.	d.
For the Admiralty department	24,468	16	4¾
For the Brickfield	3,106	14	11¾
For the War department	369	17	10
For the Royal Engineers' department	98	11	1½
For the prison	3,512	4	7½
Total	£31,556	4	11½

Every exertion has been made to have the work executed by the convicts during the year, as far as possible, accurately measured and valued, and it is most satisfactory to find that in every case where more accurate measurement has been attained, the value of the work ascertained to have been performed has exceeded the approximate valuation given for similar work during the preceding year, and in some instances the excess has been found to be very considerable.

Where it has been impracticable to measure the work performed, the lowest scale of wages given by the Admiralty to the labourers in the dockyard who are employed on labour of the lightest and most desultory character has been credited, though the Admiralty are now paying at least half as much again to free men for doing work of a similar character to that upon which the great body of the convicts are employed.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The total average value of the labour of each convict during the year has been 29*l.* 13*s.* 1¼*d.*

The conduct of the prisoners as a body has been very good.

Rigid discipline has been enforced, but out of an entire population of 2,068 prisoners 1,557 have never been punished for any offence; it has not been found requisite to inflict corporal punishment in a single case; no prisoner has been sent back to separate confinement for the purpose of undergoing a second period of probation, neither has it been necessary to place any man in the dark cells during the year; indeed it is now nearly three years since corporal punishment has been inflicted on any convict at this prison, or since one has been sent back to separate confinement.

Escapes.

Only one attempt at escape has been made during the year.

This prisoner while employed in the brickfield left his party, but was discovered before he got beyond the chain of sentries.

Governor's Report

Deaths.

Five deaths have occurred during the year, all from natural causes.

State of the Buildings, &c.

The library and reading room for the officers, which was just commenced at the date of my last report, has been completed and is much resorted to by the officers when off duty.

A considerable number of books have been already purchased which are in constant requisition, and the leading newspapers and several periodicals are taken in.

The whole of the buildings are in good repair.

Concluding Remarks.

The certainty which the prisoners now feel that idleness or bad conduct inevitably prolongs their period of imprisonment continues to be the most powerful incentive to both industry and obedience, and there is every reason for believing that most of them use their utmost endeavours, on their release, to obtain an honest livelihood.

Out of 333 convicts who were released from this prison during the year, 102 placed their earnings in the hands of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, nearly the whole of whom were enabled by the assistance of that most useful institution either to obtain employment in this country or to emigrate.

In addition to the above, six prisoners on their discharge gave up their earnings to the Birmingham Prisoners' Aid Society and received similar assistance.

I may further mention, that out of 163 discharged convicts, who during the year became entitled to the final balances of their gratuities, 133 have forwarded satisfactory certificates that they were gaining their livelihood honestly, 24 have not yet applied for their balances, and the amounts due to the remaining six have been withheld in consequence of their not having been enabled to forward certificates of a perfectly satisfactory character.

Observance of Rules.

I certify that, to the best of my belief, the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, with the exception of such cases as have been brought to the notice of a Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
T. FOLLIOTT POWELL,
Governor.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

APPENDIX (A.)—ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison during the year 1863. Governor's Report.

On the 1st January 1863—				
The number in Chatham prison				1,096
Received during the year from—				
Convict Prisons	Millbank		244	
	Pentonville		319	
	Portsmouth		2	
	Dartmoor		38	
	Woking		4	
	Broadmoor		2	
				609
County and Borough Prisons under Contract with the Government.	Wakefield		260	
	Leicester		83	
	Perth		19	
				362
Revoked Licence				1
				2,068
Disposed of during the year, by—				
Transfers to Convict Prisons.	Portland		3	
	Portsmouth		215	
	Dartmoor		79	
	Woking		6	
	Broadmoor		78	
				381
Embarkations	Western Australia		188	
	Gibraltar		65	
				253
Pardons	Free		1	
	Conditional		1	
				2
Discharged	On licence		292	
	On medical grounds		1	
	On sentence expired		38	
				331
Deaths				5
Numbers remaining 31st December 1863				1,096
	Actual number during the year			2,068

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (B.)—STATEMENT of the VALUE of the PRISONERS' LABOUR, the Average Number of Working Hours in each Quarter, and the aggregate Number of Days' Work done throughout the Year 1863.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMIRALTY:								
Removing and stacking timber, removing stones and gravel, discharging mud, excavating and removing clay, chalk, and earth, pile driving, cutting stone, breaking stone, and removing and screening gravel, grinding lime, &c., &c.	1 Jan.	31 March	77	307½	8 4	190,994 30		
	1 April	30 June	77	271	9 0	187,803 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	282	9 0	200,502 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	325½	7 55	188,932 22		
					8 30	768,231 52		
						90,380 0	2 8½	12,202 1½
Carpenters and sawyers	1 Jan.	31 March	77	66¾	8 4	41,201 51		
	1 April	30 June	77	65½	9 0	45,218 15		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	61	9 0	43,371 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	54½	7 58	33,866 18		
					8 30	163,657 24		
						19,253 6	2 8½	2,607 4 10½
Smiths, fitters, and turners	1 Jan.	31 March	77	19½	8 4	12,112 6		
	1 April	30 June	77	24½	9 0	16,805 15		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	28	9 0	19,908 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	29½	7 55	18,331 18		
					8 30	67,156 39		
						7,900 6	3 9	1,481 6 10
Bricklayers	1 Jan.	31 March	77	19	8 4	11,801 32		
	1 April	30 June	77	12	9 0	8,316 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	8½	9 0	6,043 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	7¼	7 55	4,505 9		
					8 30	30,666 11		
						3,607 6	2 8½	484 15 1¼
Shoemakers	1 Jan.	31 March	77	8	8 4	4,969 4		
	1 April	30 June	77	5½	9 0	3,811 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3¾	9 0	2,486 15		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	4	7 58	2,485 36		
					8 30	13,752 25		
						1,617 6	2 1½	171 17 2¼
Platelayers	1 Jan.	31 March	77	—	8 4	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	9	9 0	6,237 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	70	14	9 0	9,054 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	24	7 58	14,913 36		
					8 30	31,104 36		
						3,659 3	2 4	426 18 3
General work, &c.	1 Jan.	31 March	77	239	8 4	148,450 52		
	1 April	30 June	77	220	9 0	152,460 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	215½	9 0	153,220 30		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	165	7 58	102,531 0		
					8 30	556,662 22		
						65,489 6	2 2	7,094 18 11
					Carried forward	- -		21,468 1 4¼

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
						Brought forward - -		£ s. d. 24,468 16 4
BRICKFIELD:					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Making bricks, unloading and removing clay and sand, &c. - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	24	8 4	14,745 52		
	1 April	30 June	77	123	9 0	85,239 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	134	9 0	95,274 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	52½	7 58	32,623 30		
					8 30	227,882 22		
						26,809 6	1 5½	1,943 13 3
Carpenters - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	—	8 4	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	½	9 0	173 15		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	1	9 0	711 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	2½	7 58	1,916 3		
					8 30	2,800 18		
						329 4	2 8½	44 11 8½
Bricklayers - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	—	8 4	—		
	1 April	30 June	77	5½	9 0	3,984 45		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	9 0	2,133 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	3½	7 58	2,330 15		
					8 30	8,448 0		
						993 7	2 8½	133 10 8½
General work, &c. - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	22½	8 4	14,130 47		
	1 April	30 June	77	31½	9 0	22,002 45		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	32½	9 0	23,285 15		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	28½	7 58	17,865 15		
					8 30	77,284 2		
						9,092 2	2 2	984 19 4
WAR DEPARTMENT:								
Shipping stores and cleaning shot - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	20	8 4	12,422 40		
	1 April	30 June	12	9	9 0	972 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	—	—	—	—		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	—	—	—	—		
					8 32	13,394 40		
						1,569 4	2 9½	21 9 7½
Painters - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	4	8 4	2,484 32		
	1 April	30 June	12	2	9 0	216 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	—	—	—	—		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	—	—	—	—		
					8 32	2,700 32		
						316 4	2 6	39 10 7½
General work, cleaning guns, gun carriages, &c. - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	12½	8 4	7,764 10		
	1 April	30 June	12	9	9 0	972 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	—	—	—	—		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	—	—	—	—		
					8 32	8,736 10		
						1,023 6	2 2	110 17 7
ENGINEERS:								
Making and repairing roads, parades, &c. -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	10½	8 4	6,521 54		
	1 April	30 June	12	11½	9 0	1,242 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	—	—	—	—		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	—	—	—	—		
					8 32	7,763 54		
						909 7	2 2	98 11 1½
						Carried forward - -		28,044 0 4

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
						Brought forward - -		£ s. d. 28,044 0 4
PRISON:					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Carpenters and sawyers - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	6	8 4	3,726 48		
	1 April	30 June	77	6	9 0	4,158 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	7	9 0	4,977 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	6	7 58	3,728 24		
					8 30	16,590 12		
						1,951 6½	2 6	243 19 5
Painters - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	5	8 4	3,105 40		
	1 April	30 June	77	6	9 0	4,158 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	6	9 0	4,266 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	5	7 58	3,107 0		
					8 30	14,636 40		
						1,721 8	2 6	215 4 10
Blacksmiths and tinmen - - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	4	8 4	2,484 32		
	1 April	30 June	77	4	9 0	2,772 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	4	9 0	2,846 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	5	7 58	3,107 0		
					8 30	11,209 32		
						1,318 6½	2 9	181 6 8
Gardeners - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	7	8 4	4,347 56		
	1 April	30 June	77	7	9 0	4,851 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	7	9 0	4,977 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	7	7 58	4,349 48		
					8 30	18,525 44		
						2,179 4½	1 6	163 9 3
Masons - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	1	8 4	621 8		
	1 April	30 June	77	2	9 0	1,386 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	2	9 0	1,422 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	2	7 58	1,442 48		
					8 30	4,671 56		
						549 5½	2 8	73 5 10
Bookbinders - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	3	8 4	1,863 24		
	1 April	30 June	77	3	9 0	2,079 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	3	9 0	2,133 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	2	7 58	1,242 48		
					8 30	7,318 12		
						860 8½	2 6	107 12 5
General prison labour, including men at light labour, cleaning prison, &c. &c. -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	52	8 4	32,208 56		
	1 April	30 June	77	52	9 0	36,036 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	51	9 0	36,261 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	52	7 58	32,312 48		
					8 30	136,908 44		
						16,106 7½	1 3	1,006 13 8
Shoemakers - -	1 Jan.	31 March	77	15	8 4	9,317 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	15	9 0	10,395 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	16	9 0	11,376 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	19	7 58	11,806 36		
					8 30	42,894 36		
						5,046 3½	1 3	315 8 1
						Carried forward		30,351 0 6

Governor's Report.

Description of Work.	Periods. From.	Periods. To.	No. of Days on which employed.	Average No. of Men employed.	Average No. of Hours' Work in each Day.	Total Number of Hours and Days employed.	Daily Rate.	Value of Labour. Amount.
					Brought forward			£ s. d. 30,351 0 6
					H. M.	H. M.	s. d.	
Tailors	1 Jan.	31 March	77	9	8 4	6,590 12		
	1 April	30 June	77	11	9 0	7,623 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	14	9 0	9,954 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	14	7 58	8,699 36		
					8 30	31,866 48		
						3,740 0½	1 3	234 6 3½
Washermen	1 Jan.	31 March	77	17	8 4	10,559 16		
	1 April	30 June	77	18	9 0	12,474 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	18	9 0	12,798 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	19	7 58	11,806 36		
					8 30	67,637 52		
						7,957 3½	1 3	497 6 9½
Bakers	1 Jan.	31 March	77	8	10 0	6,160 0		
	1 April	30 June	77	8	10 0	6,160 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	8	10 0	6,320 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	8	10 0	6,240 0		
					10 0	24,880 0		
						2,488 0	1 6	186 12 0
Cooks 7 days per week	1 Jan.	31 March	90	10	10 45	9,675 0		
	1 April	30 June	91	10	11 45	10,692 30		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	10	11 45	10,810 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	12	10 45	11,868 0		
					11 15	43,045 30		
						3,826 3	1 6	286 19 4½
School	1 Jan.	31 March	77	94	8 4	58,386 32		
	1 April	30 June	77	96	9 0	66,528 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	79	96	9 0	68,256 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	78	94	7 58	58,411 36		
					8 30	251,582 8		
						29,597 7½		
Sick	1 Jan.	31 March	90	26	8 4	18,915 0		
	1 April	30 June	91	23	9 0	19,011 25		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	28	9 0	23,398 40		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	25	7 58	18,323 20		
					8 30	79,648 25		
						9,370 3½		
Punishment	1 Jan.	31 March	90	5	8 4	3,630 0		
	1 April	30 June	91	5	9 0	4,095 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	92	4	9 0	3,312 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	92	4	7 58	2,931 44		
					8 30	13,968 44		
						1,643 3½		
Wet days, or time lost by bad weather, and medical inspection of new arrivals	1 Jan.	31 March	22	15	8 4	2,662 0		
	1 April	30 June	16	16	9 0	2,304 0		
	1 July	30 Sept.	18	13	9 0	2,106 0		
	1 Oct.	31 Dec.	24	6	7 58	1,147 12		
					8 30	8,219 12		
						966 8½		
						TOTAL	-	£31,556 4 11½

Governor's Report.

Daily Distribution of Time.

Occupation.	From.	To.	Time occupied.	Remarks.
	H. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
Prisoners rise, wash themselves, and clean cells and wards.	5 0	5 45	0 45	
Breakfasts, officers and prisoners	5 45	6 15	0 30	
Morning prayers, including time for unlocking and moving to and from prayers.	6 15	6 45	0 30	
Labour, including mustering, and going to and from the working ground and preparing for dinner.	6 45	12 15	5 30	Or from earliest dawn to 12.15 a.m when the days are shorter.
	P. M.	P. M.		
Dinner for officers and prisoners and making up hammocks.	12 15	1 15	1 0	
Labour, including mustering and going to and from the working ground.	1 15	6 10	4 55	Or from 1.15 p.m. to dusk when the days are shorter. On Saturday afternoons the prisoners are re-called from labour at 4·30 p.m.
Evening prayers and lecture, including time for moving to and from chapel, and preparing for supper.	6 10	6 55	0 45	
Supper, officers and prisoners	6 55	7 25	0 30	
Cleaning shoes, shaving, &c., and reading in cells.	7 25	7 45	0 20	Each prisoner has half a day's schooling in the week; and during this half day they are also made to bathe, and have their hair cut.
Taking down hammocks	7 45	8 0	0 15	
Total from 5 A.M. to 8 P.M.	—	—	15 0	

Abstract of the above.

	Hours.	Mins.	
Meals	2	0	
Prayers and lecture, including moving to and from	1	15	
Out-door labour, including mustering and moving to and from	10	25	About one hour and twenty minutes each day of this time is consumed in parading and going to and from the working grounds at a distance.
* In-door occupation	1	20	
Total	15	0	

* This includes some time passed in cleaning up halls, wards, cells, and utensils.

APPENDIX (C.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR of the CONVICTS in Chatham Prison in the Year 1863, and the Time occupied therein (the daily average number of Prisoners being 1,064). Governor's Report.

Trade or Occupation.	Average No. of Men.	Time actually employed. Number of Hours.	Time actually employed. Number of Days.	Valued at	Amounts.	Total.
		H. M.	D. H.	d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
ADMIRALTY:						
Removing timber, stones, gravel, &c.	296	768,231 52	90,380 0	2 8¼	12,202 0 1½	
Carpenters and sawyers	62	163,657 24	19,253 ½	2 8½	2,607 4 10½	
Smiths and turners	25	67,156 39	7,900 ½	3 9	1,481 6 10½	
Bricklayers	12	30,666 11	3,607 ½	2 8½	484 15 1½	
Shoemakers	5	13,752 25	1,617 ½	2 1½	171 17 2½	
Platelayers	12	31,104 36	5,659 ¼	2 4	426 18 3	
General work, &c.	207	550,662 22	65,489 ½	2 2	7,094 13 11	
						24,468 16 4½
BRICKFIELD:						
Moulding bricks, &c.	333	227,882 22	26,809 ½	1 5½	1,943 13 3	
Carpenters	1	2,800	329 ½	2 8½	44 11 8½	
Bricklayers	3	8,448	993 ½	2 8½	133 10 8½	
General work, &c.	29	77,284	9,002 0	2 2	984 19 4	
						3,106 14 11½
WAR DEPARTMENT:						
Shipping stores, &c.	7	13,394 40	1,569 ½	2 9½	219 9 7½	
Painters	2	2,700 32	316 ½	2 6	39 19 7½	
General work	5	8,736 10	1,023 ½	2 2	110 17 7	
						369 17 10
ENGINEERS:						
Making and repairing roads	5	7,763 54	909 7	2 2	98 11 1½	
						98 11 1½
PRISON:						
Carpenters and sawyers	6	16,590 12	1,951 6	2 6	243 19 5	
Painters	5	14,636 40	1,721 8	2 6	215 4 10	
Blacksmiths and tinmen	4	11,209 32	1,318 6	2 9	181 6 8	
Gardeners	7	18,525 44	2,179 4½	1 6	163 9 3	
Masons	2	4,671 56	549 5½	2 8	73 5 10	
Bookbinders	2	7,318 12	860 8½	2 6	107 12 5	
General prison labour, including men at light work, &c.	51	136,908 44	16,106 7½	1 3	1,006 13 8	
Shoemakers	16	42,894 36	5,046 3½	1 3	315 8 1	
Tailors	12	31,866 48	3,749 0	1 3	234 6 3½	
Washermen	18	67,637 52	7,957 3½	1 3	497 6 9½	
Bakers	8	24,880 0	2,488 0	1 6	186 12 0	
Cooks	10	43,045 30	3,826 3	1 6	286 19 4½	
						3,513 4 7½
Unproductive employment, school, sick, punishment, &c.	137	353,418 29	41,578 4	—		
		2,753,845 11	324,286 5			£31,556 4 11½

Average per head - - - - £29 13s. 1¼d.

Average daily number throughout the year—	Admiralty	- - -	626
Ditto	ditto	Brickfield - - -	142
Ditto	ditto	War Department - -	11
Ditto	ditto	Engineer ditto - - -	3
Ditto	ditto	Prison works - - -	145
Non-effectives (as men at school, sick, under punishment, new arrivals, &c.)			137
Total daily average number of men in the prison throughout the year			1,064

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (D.)

Number of Offenders punished.*			Number of Men not punished.†	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.‡				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in the Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.
By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.		By the Director.	By the Governor.	Total.	Average Number of Offences daily.			
17	494	511	1,557	18	1,150	1,168	3·2 or 0·30 per cent.	333	1,064	2,068

* The same men only once included.
† Including men only admonished.
‡ Men with more than one offence are included here.

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Chatham Prison for the year ending the 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,504	4	2
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	7,788	12	2
Gratuities to officers	909	16	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	506	15	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	1,740	1	2
Uniforms for officers and servants	1,046	15	10
Victualling prisoners	10,805	0	8
Clothing, &c. for prisoners	6,253	7	9
Bedding for prisoners	19	17	0
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	110	6	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	22	12	1
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	1,186	19	5
Gratuities to convicts	2,674	19	11
Furniture and fittings	134	7	3
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	23	2	8
Fuel and light for general purposes	1,307	10	9
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	654	5	10
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	402	17	0
Brushes, brooms, and mops	43	9	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	27	12	7
Various small disbursements	466	19	2
Rent, rates, and taxes	253	1	8
Total	39,882	14	6
Deduct,—Amount of sundry receipts	1,142	5	0
Net expenditure	38,740	9	6

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham Prison, January* 1, 1864. Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit the following report for the year 1863.

The moral and religious condition of the prisoners, upon which it is always difficult to pronounce a definite opinion, may be best ascertained from the detail of those daily duties and labours which are imposed upon them, and in which I believe they have conducted themselves on the whole in a manner more than ordinarily satisfactory during the last year.

Marked attention has been shown to the usual routine of daily prayers, and of public services in the chapel.

Twice on every Lord's day, and on Christmas day and Good Friday, there has been full service, with a sermon on each occasion; on week-days, morning and evening, prayers have been read daily, and at those services a short lecture has been delivered three times a week, and I must say that the order and gravity which have been observed have fully equalled, if they have not even exceeded, those of any previous year.

Prayers and a lecture have also been given, and the sick have been visited, every Sunday in each of the infirmary wards, and the prisoners under punishment have likewise been visited and advised on both parts of that sacred day.

The chaplain's voluntary Bible class on Sunday mornings has maintained its interest, as is manifested by a gradually increased attendance, its numbers having risen to 196 actually present of their own free will, without the offer of any inducement beyond the advantage of instruction in the sacred scriptures for three-quarters of an hour.

The Lord's supper has been administered in the chapel six times during the year to prisoners of the first class clear of reports, after being previously examined on the subject and closely questioned as to their motives and views in partaking of it; the aggregate number of such communicants for the year was 183, or an average of 30·5 at each celebration.

A short service has been given *daily* in each ward of the infirmary, and the chaplains have added very frequent practical expositions of scripture; they have also constantly visited the sick from bed to bed for private advice and instruction.

The scripture reader has been occupied in his appropriate duties in the infirmary an hour every morning and afternoon, and has also taken the class of military prisoners in the school, besides supplying the place of any schoolmaster who might be absent on leave; during the winter months he has been engaged three evenings a week in visiting prisoners in their ordinary cells, and he reports to me that he invariably finds them either reading or working sums in arithmetic, the older men being generally employed in reading their Bibles.

The care and superintendence of the prisoners' library are entrusted to the scripture reader; the books are at present in very fair condition; he has also charge of the bookbinding, and of all the materials

Chaplain's Report.

used in it; the following numbers show the work done in that line during the year, viz., binding, re-binding, and repairing :—

Library books -	1,994
School books -	477
Bibles - -	675
Prayer books -	669
Hymn books -	700
Total -	4,515

The customary duties of the school have been diligently attended to by four schoolmasters, one of whom, however, is fully occupied, after giving scripture lessons morning and afternoon, in different ways, as chaplain's clerk, and in registering and stamping the prisoners' outgoing letters, in entering and forwarding their incoming letters, and in the preparation of the letter paper; for this arrangement his school class is necessarily merged in that of another schoolmaster after the Bible lessons.

For school purposes the prisoners are classified in 11 divisions, each division attending school one half day per week; they are naturally classed with reference to the great variety of their attainments and capacities; those of the lowest grade of knowledge form the first division, and they gradually ascend, according to their qualifications, to the 11th or highest class, who attend school on Saturday mornings. The books in use will be seen in the annexed statement.

In addition to the register of the men in his several divisions, each schoolmaster keeps a record of their progress and conduct in school; these books are used periodically with the chaplain, when he investigates every individual case of those under daily instruction; this process brings the schoolmaster's management of his classes to the chaplain's observation, familiarises him with the character, conduct, and improvement or otherwise of each prisoner, and facilitates his account of them in his "character book." Of 971 prisoners admitted from other prisons during the past year, 83, or about 9 per cent., could not read on reception, either from previous indifference, or incompetency, or obstinacy; and of 333 who during that year were discharged to liberty from this prison, only 18, or about 5 per cent., including the incompetent and wayward, were then unable to read. Of 330 prisoners who attended this school during the whole year, no less than 319, or 96 per cent., made real improvement in greater or less degrees.

As a further encouragement of their exertions in seeking knowledge, every prisoner is allowed, on his voluntary request, the use of two school books and a slate in his cell, and of these they had on a recent day the following numbers of such books in such private use, viz., amongst 1,075 prisoners then in the prison—

Arithmetics -	694
Dictionaries -	473
Spelling-books -	321
Geographies -	250
Grammars - -	81
Mathematics -	70
Total	1,889

And on the same day there were in use by the same 1,075 prisoners, on their *voluntary application*, no fewer than 1,009 volumes of library books, or above 93 per cent. on the whole number of men. Evening

is their only time for reading library and school books. They are all of course supplied with a Bible, a prayer book, and a hymn book. Chaplain's Report.

The voluntary weekly lectures to prisoners of the upper stages are continued by the chaplains, scripture reader, and schoolmasters, and the prisoners attending them appear interested in the treatment of the different subjects.

"The effects of the discipline of the prison" may be seen in every part of it. The order and attention of the prisoners, both at chapel and in school, are remarkable; very few exceptions, and those of a trifling nature, have been brought to my notice; I have also both observed and heard of an increased attention to our teaching, and to the daily services in the infirmary; the Bible and other good books have been more extensively and more carefully read by the sick therein, and an air of superior discipline pervades the whole; prisoners under punishment in the separate cells have been subdued and respectful in behaviour, more attentive to expostulation and advice, and evidently yielding in no ordinary degree to the severer restraints of discipline; I have not seen one prisoner in a dark cell for refractory conduct.

The disposal of the prisoners on their discharge is still the great difficulty, and but for the philanthropic exertions of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society it would be almost insuperable. The following extracts from letters to me lately by one who had been exemplary in his whole prison conduct, may afford some idea of the struggles to which even a very well-conducted and intelligent man may be exposed; he writes, "It is now some time since I was under your charge and received your kind instruction and advice; I would have written you before this, but was anxious to obtain some position or make some progress towards obtaining an honest livelihood ere I did so. I deeply regret, however, to say that I have not succeeded in obtaining any employment except some casual work from a relative. It is now that I feel my punishment and errors more keenly than when in prison; it is very bitter, very sad to reflect that one's soul and body are jeopardised for ever for the sake of a few hours of worldly excitement." After then referring to an unavailing application he had made to the society, the secretary being only able to obtain for him the post of an ordinary labourer, he proceeds to say, "he (the secretary) intends to try, however, what he can do towards my getting a situation in the lower branches of the profession to which I have for 20 years belonged. So far as regards becoming an ordinary labourer, my own feeling is that I had better be anything rather than an idle man, and am disposed to accept such work. It is not hard work that I am afraid of, and I should be content with the humblest drudgery in my own profession, could I but get a start of even 10*s.* per week, or less."

Five deaths of prisoners occurred during the past year; in three of the cases thankfulness was expressed for our visits and advice, and a hopeful earnestness was manifested. Of the remaining two, one man expired immediately after entering the infirmary, the other appeared hardened and indifferent to our repeated visits and advice until a few hours before his departure, when he desired to see the chaplain, who again visited him.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
J. K. Marsh,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Chaplain's Report.

LIST OF BOOKS USED IN THE SCHOOL.

Fifth Book of Lessons, Irish.
Fourth do. do.
Third do. do.
Second do. do.
Sequel to No. 2 Second Book.
Third Book, C.K.S.
Second do. do.
Do. do., new series.
Adult Learners' First Book.
Lesson Book for Adults.
Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties.
Lectures to Young Men.
History of British Empire.
Exemplary Biography.
Moral Class Book.
Goldsmith's History of England.
Large Irish Arithmetic.
Small do. do.
Thompson's Arithmetic.
Walkinghame's do.
Chambers' Mathematics.
Do. Arithmetic.
Do. Algebra.
Do. Mensuration.
Mensuration (Irish).
Hutton's Mathematics.
Tate's do.
Do. Arithmetic.
Do. Algebra.
Do. Geometry.
Tract on Book-keeping.
English Grammar.
Descriptive Geography.
Sullivan's do.
Spelling Books.
Dictionaries.

DIVISION OF SCHOOL TIME.

The three hours are thus occupied, viz. :—

25	minutes	in scriptural instruction.
20	„	in receiving and issuing in exchange books from the prison library, and school books for reading in cells.
60	„	in writing.
35	„	in arithmetic.
40	„	in reading books of general instruction.

Total 180 minutes = 3 hours.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Chatham, January* 8, 1864.

I BEG to transmit my annual report for the past year of the state of health of the prisoners confined in this establishment.

The total number located during the year in this prison has been 2,068, averaging 1,064 daily; 678 complaints have required hospital treatment; of these 19 were left from last year; 669 have been admitted, 639 discharged cured, four removed to Dartmoor, five died, one pardoned on medical grounds, leaving 29 in hospital on the 1st January 1864. The average daily number of casualty sick has been 44 per diem, the total number during the year 16,209.

The state of the convicts on their admission here has been that of fairly conditioned men, moderately stout and muscular, pale, but not emaciated, wanting rigidity of muscular fibre, but with a few exceptions in good general health; they appear to find it difficult for a short time to do the full amount of labour with those more seasoned to the work; but they gradually gain strength, recover their personal appearance and muscular development, and their general health is not merely maintained but improved during employment on the public works. The nature of the work on which they are engaged necessitates their being frequently wet, the soil being clay and mud, the greater part

Medical Officer's Report.

covered by every tide; there is little decomposition occurring, but the convicts are much exposed to wind and rain, which passes freely over the level without interruption, and they in extremely bad weather retire to sheds constructed for the purpose, where they are employed stonebreaking. The work itself is principally performed at low tide, when both hard work, and celerity in its performance are necessary to secure progress, leaving only a lighter description of labour to occupy the interval; consequently, at the beginning of the year, the prisoners who were unfitted for the heavier description of labour were dispensed with, and these, amounting to 64, were transferred to Dartmoor. A list of them, with the causes of their inefficiency, is transmitted, and also of six prisoners sent as invalids to Woking.

The diseases prevalent during the year have been catarrh in the months of February and May, probably owing to the changeable weather at that season, abscesses and boils to a greater extent than usual during the last few months, and a number of accidents incident to the work.

In August and September, when diarrhœa is usually prevalent, 11 of the cases assumed a dysenteric character. Catarrh was most prevalent in February, but the total number of cases is about the same as the previous year. One prisoner died from pneumonia while in hospital with this disease.

There have been 25 cases of fever and ague equally distributed through the different months, while during the previous year there were but 15.

There has been a great reduction in cases of ulcer, many of which were evidently manufactured, requiring measures (described in my last report) to be taken to prevent them, and which appear to have proved successful as the number recorded shows a reduction of one half.

Of chest diseases, one case of consumption terminated fatally; eight cases of hæmoptysis occurred during the spring; of these one from repeated attacks was much reduced and was subsequently invalided to Woking. One prisoner died from bronchitis in March, and one from pleuritis in June.

Rheumatism has prevailed to a very limited extent; there have been no cases of feigned epilepsy, and few malingerers.

The worst boils and abscesses have no doubt existed chiefly amongst novices, unaccustomed to spade and barrow work, aggravated by a bad constitution, but boils have been gradually on the increase for years, though for the last year they show no increase on the previous report.

Accidents have been numerous, and a few of a serious nature. One prisoner had his right hand crushed by the fall of an iron weight used in pile driving, requiring a portion of the hand to be removed; another from a similar cause had the bones of the wrist and forearm destroyed, requiring amputation above the elbow; a third was struck down by the fall of a pile-driving machine which forced him into the mud, he was severely bruised about the chest, producing hæmoptysis, and the spine of one of the vertebræ of the back was fractured, he was 123 days in hospital, but recovered sufficiently to return to labour; the two former made a good recovery, and were transferred to Woking. One prisoner had the right ankle dislocated by a blow from a railway waggon; he has recovered the perfect use of the joint, but is not yet sufficiently strong for labour.

Adze wounds of the lower limbs have rather increased, from the nature of the work, the prisoners being employed in forming piles.

Medical Officer's Report.

They are supplied with a covering for the shins, but often neglect to take this precaution.

Pardon was obtained for a prisoner who was in bad health on his reception, suffering from chronic disease of the liver, and with no hopes of his ultimate recovery; he died six weeks after his release.

Five deaths have occurred, four from chest disease mentioned above, and one from apoplexy; the latter was seized while on the public works, and died half an hour after his reception at the hospital.

Ten officers found inefficient, and recommended for superannuation in my last report, have been discharged, since which period five have become unfit and have been removed, viz., one assistant warder from fractured leg, the sergeant of the civil guard from repeated attacks of rheumatism and corns on both feet, one from amaurosis, and two from disability during probation. On my last inspection, at the end of the year, the whole body appeared in a healthy and satisfactory state.

Warder Regan, an old officer of the establishment, and most efficient (though subject to great depression at times) to within a short period of his death, expired from consumption on the 4th February last.

Smallpox occurred in the families of two of the warders and one of the servants of the prison in June, when precautions were taken to prevent contagion by detaining two officers from duty till the officer and children had perfectly recovered, and the disease was fortunately confined to these individuals.

Measles occurred as an epidemic amongst the children; about 70 were attacked and all recovered.

I beg to bring to your favourable notice the conduct of the nurses and infirmary officers generally; they have exhibited the greatest forbearance, attention, and kindness towards the sick prisoners, most strenuously supported me in the treatment of the patients, and thus contributed greatly to promote their speedy recovery. The conduct of the prisoners in the infirmary generally has been exemplary.

The alteration in the drainage acts satisfactorily, and has added greatly to the comfort and healthiness of the infirmary.

I have the honour to remain,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN J. D. BURNS, M.D., M.R.C.P.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the CONVICT PRISON at Chatham for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Medical Officer's Report.

Total Number of Convicts in the Prison during the Year, 2,068.

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—							
Diarrhœa	–	5	4	–	–	1	–
Dysentery	–	11	11	–	–	–	–
Influenza and Catarrh	–	60	58	1	–	–	1
Febricula	–	14	12	–	–	–	2
Ague	–	11	10	–	–	–	1
Erysipelas	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Syphilis	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of Uncertain Seat:—							
Anasarca	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Abscess	1	71	69	–	–	–	3
Ulcer	3	28	25	1	–	–	5
Gout	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of this Class	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
3. Tubercular Diseases:—							
Scrofula	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Phthisis	–	4	3	–	–	1	–
Hæmoptysis	–	8	7	1	–	–	–
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—							
Cephalitis	1	–	1	–	–	–	–
Apoplexy	–	1	–	–	–	1	–
Hemiplegia	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Dementia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation:—							
Hypertrophy	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs:—							
Laryngitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Bronchitis	–	4	3	–	–	1	–
Pleuritis	1	4	4	–	–	1	–
Pneumonia	–	4	3	1	–	–	–
Asthma	–	1	1	–	–	–	–

Medical Officer's Report

Infirmary Report—*continued.*

Diseases.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Invalided.	Pardons on Medical Grounds.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs:—							
Dyspepsia	1	4	4	–	1	–	–
Colic	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Hæmorrhoids	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Fistula in Ano	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs:—							
Hæmaturia	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
Stricture of Urethra	–	3	3	–	–	–	–
Orchitis	1	7	7	–	–	–	1
Hydrocele	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones:—							
Arthritis	–	2	2	–	–	–	–
Muscular Rheumatism	–	4	4	–	–	–	–
Periostitis	–	1	1	–	–	–	–
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System:—							
Carbuncle	2	31	33	–	–	–	–
Boils	3	108	111	–	–	–	–
Lepra	1	1	2	–	–	–	–
Scabies	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Urticaria	1	1	–	–	–	–	2
Eczema	–	3	2	–	–	–	1
Herpes	–	7	7	–	–	–	–
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense:—							
Ophthalmia	–	17	15	–	–	–	2
12. Accidents and Injuries:—							
Contusions	1	145	140	–	–	–	6
Sprains	1	3	4	–	–	–	–
Dislocations	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Fractures	–	6	6	–	–	–	–
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	60	60	–	–	–	1
Burns and Scalds	–	5	5	–	–	–	–
Total	19	669	649	4	1	5	29

LIST of PRISONERS INVALIDED from Chatham Prison to Woking Prison during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
3,914	F. P.	27	Pentonville	July 22, 1861	Good	Bad	April 16	Pleuritic adhesions.
4,716	T. A.	43	Millbank	April 16, 1862	„	Good	„	Paralysis, deaf, and ruptured.
4,865	G. O.	21	Wakefield	August 22, 1862	„	„	July 1	Amputation of portion of right hand.
5,117	J. D.	56	Millbank	October 3, 1862	„	„	„	Loss of right arm.
4,941	R. J.	46	Wakefield	August 22, 1862	Indifferent	„	„	Fractured right leg.
5,170	J. W.	30	Dartmoor	October 23, 1862	Good	„	„	Fractured left leg.

List of Deaths that have occurred at Chatham Prison during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	Date of Reception.	From whence received.	State of Health on Reception.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Date of Death.	Cause of Death.
4,730	J. D.	19	April 16, 1862	Millbank	Good	February 18, 1863	March 12	Bronchitis.
4,568	W. C.	22	March 8, 1862	Pentonville	„	March 23, 1863	April 13	Phthisis.
3,894	J. S.	36	July 15, 1861	Millbank	Indifferent	March 27, 1863	April 20	Phthisis.
4,795	P. L.	25	May 12, 1862	Pentonville	Good	June 1, 1863	June 5	Pleuritis.
5,879	D. S.	41	July 2, 1863	Wakefield	„	September 2, 1863	September 2	Apoplexy.

Daily Average Number of Sick Prisoners.

Number in the Prison.	Sick in Infirmary.	Admitted to Infirmary.	Complaining Sick in the Prison.
1,064	26	2	44

List of One Prisoner pardoned on Medical Grounds, 1863.

Register No.	Initials.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Date of Reception.	Date of Discharge.	State of Health on Reception.	Medical Grounds for Application for Release.
4,986	J. H.	48	Pentonville	Jan. 6, 1862	4 years	Aug. 25, 1862	Feb. 23, 1863	Indifferent	Chronic Disease of the Liver.

LIST of the NUMBER of CASES of OFFICERS treated during the Year 1863.

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining in Hospital, Jan. 1, 1863.	Admitted.	Total.	Discharged.	Disabled.	Died.
1. ZYMOTIC DISEASES.						
Diarrhœa	—	7	7	7	—	—
Catarrh	1	33	34	34	—	—
Febricula	—	2	2	2	—	—
2. DROPSY, CANCER, AND DISEASES OF UNCERTAIN SEAT.						
Abscess	—	2	2	2	—	—
Ulcer	—	6	6	5	1	—
Gout	—	3	3	3	—	—
Inflamed Feet	—	6	6	5	1	—
Tumour	—	1	1	1	—	—
3. TUBERCULAR DISEASES.						
Phthisis	1	—	1	—	—	1
4. DISEASES OF BRAIN AND NERVOUS SYSTEM.						
Neuralgia	—	4	4	4	—	—
Vertigo	—	1	1	1	—	—
6. DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY ORGANS.						
Asthma	—	1	1	1	—	—
7. DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE ORGANS.						
Dyspepsia	—	7	7	7	—	—
Colic	—	4	4	4	—	—
10. DISEASES OF JOINTS AND BONES.						
Arthritis and Rheumatism	2	8	10	9	1	—
11. DISEASES OF INTEGUMENTARY SYSTEM.						
Boils	—	3	3	3	—	—
12. DISEASES OF ORGANS OF SENSE.						
Otalgia	—	1	1	1	—	—
13. ACCIDENTS AND INJURIES.						
Contusions	—	1	1	1	—	—
Sprains	—	1	1	1	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	1	1	1	—	—
Fracture	—	1	1	—	1	—
Total	4	93	97	92	4	1

LIST of PRISONERS REMOVED from Chatham Convict Prison during the Year 1863, showing the Causes of Removal.

Reg. No.	Name.	Age.	From whence received.	Date of Reception.	State of Health on Reception.	State of Health maintained.	To what Establishment removed.	Date of Removal.	Cause of Removal.
4,106	J. W.	21	Millbank	Oct. 29, 1861	Good	Good	Dartmoor	April 16	Blind.
4,391	M. W.	27	Pentonville	Nov. 27, 1861	"	Bad	"	"	General debility.
4,405	J. C.	39	Leicester	Nov. 28, 1861	"	Indifferent	"	"	Weak intellect and general debility.
4,539	J. P.	20	Millbank	Mar. 8, 1862	"	Good	"	"	Paralysis.
4,544	M. R.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	Enlarged testis.
4,620	J. C.	21	Wakefield	Mar. 11, 1862	"	Indifferent	"	"	Ague.
4,636	H. W.	33	"	"	"	Good	"	"	Atrophy of leg.
4,721	G. H.	33	Millbank	April 16, 1862	"	"	"	"	Lepra.
4,731	H. W.	27	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defective sight.
4,741	J. P.	59	"	"	"	"	"	"	Rheumatism.
4,746	J. B.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	Epileptic.
4,751	E. S.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	Disease of hip joint.
4,893	J P.	26	Leicester	Aug. 4, 1862	"	"	"	"	Spare, deformed heel from a burn.
4,915	J. C.	59	Millbank	Aug. 20, 1862	"	Indifferent	"	"	General debility.
4,932	J. F.	58	"	"	Indifferent	"	"	"	Dyspepsia. General debility.
5,040	J. C.	30	Dartmoor	Sept. 2, 1862	Good	Good	"	"	Crippled foot.
5,059	J. C.	59	Millbank	Sept. 4, 1862	Indifferent	"	"	"	Of weak mind.
5,121	H. M.	21	"	Oct. 3, 1862	Good	"	"	"	Contracted fingers.
4,962	R. G.	51	Pentonville	Aug. 25, 1862	Indifferent	"	"	April 21	Infirm.
4,973	W. P.	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	Large rupture.
4,980	S. J.	55	"	"	Good	Indifferent	"	"	General debility.
5,066	E. B.	27	Millbank	Sept. 4, 1862	"	Good	"	"	Withered leg and deformed foot.
5,126	J. W.	26	"	Oct. 3, 1862	"	"	"	"	General debility and loss of teeth.
5,136	T. S.	22	"	Oct. 9, 1862	"	"	"	"	Exostosis of thigh bone.
5,236	J. Y.	61	"	Dec. 17, 1862	"	"	"	"	Defective sight.
5,244	T J.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	Old disease of right tibia.
5,264	W. K.	26	Woking	Dec. 19, 1862	"	"	"	"	Weak, and diseased right arm.
5,280	G. H.	42	Wakefield	Feb. 16, 1863	"	"	"	"	Varicose veins, right leg.

5,328	T. L.	27	Wakefield	Feb. 16, 1863	Good	Good	Dartmoor	April 21	Imbecile.
5,332	A. S.	40	"	"	"	"	"	"	Permanently curved & fractured arm.
5,368	T. G.	60	Millbank	Feb. 23, 1863	Indifferent	Indifferent	"	"	Asthmatic and infirm.
5,436	J. S.	25	Pentonville	Mar. 5, 1863	Good	Good	"	"	Dislocation of elbow joint.
5,470	J. E.	22	"	"	"	"	"	"	Curvature of spine.
5,571	J. C.	59	Millbank	Mar. 13, 1863	"	"	"	"	Deaf and infirm.
5,573	W. K.	20	"	"	"	"	"	"	Anchylosed knee joint.
5,575	J. F.	36	"	"	"	"	"	"	Atrophy of right arm.
5,578	F. H.	18	"	"	"	"	"	"	Imbecile.
5,588	H. H.	24	"	"	"	"	"	"	Anchylosed elbow joint.
3,014	J. R.	27	Leicester	April 23, 1860	"	Indifferent	"	April 29	Hæmoptysis.
3,618	S. S.	21	Pentonville	Jan. 10, 1861	"	Bad	"	"	Phthisis.
3,687	J. McG.	60	"	June 19, 1861	"	Good	"	"	Infirm.
4,101	C. D.	28	Millbank	Oct. 29, 1861	"	"	"	"	Disease of left femur.
4,502	A. H.	19	Pentonville	Feb. 15, 1862	"	Indifferent	"	"	Chronic disease of chest.
4,543	J. H.	36	Millbank	Mar. 8, 1862	"	"	"	"	Hæmoptysis.
5,119	J. B.	34	"	Oct. 3, 1862	"	Good	"	"	Stricture.
5,576	W. P.	66	"	Mar. 13, 1863	"	"	"	"	General debility.
5,589	W. M.	25	"	"	"	"	"	"	Defective vision.
5,595	J. M.	32	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deformed chest.
5,599	W. Y.	29	"	"	"	"	"	"	Necrosis of left leg.
5,601	J. B.	30	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deformed hip.
4,093	J. A.	23	"	Oct. 29, 1861	"	"	"	May 18	Double rupture and debility.
4,372	T. L.	34	Wakefield	Nov. 26, 1861	"	"	"	"	Secondary inflammation of knee joint.
4,409	W. H.	40	Leicester	Nov. 28, 1861	"	Indifferent	"	"	Debility. Ague.
4,983	W. J.	19	Pentonville	Aug. 25, 1862	"	"	"	"	Palpitation and general debility.
4,053	T. L.	20	Millbank	Sept. 4, 1862	Indifferent	"	"	"	Dyspepsia and general debility.
5,138	F. C.	36	"	Oct. 9, 1862	Good	Good	"	"	Hydrocele.
5,176	J. G.	28	Millbank, from Bermuda	Oct. 24, 1862	"	"	"	"	Occasional fits of insanity.
5,613	J. M.	36	Wakefield	Mar. 24, 1863	"	Indifferent	"	"	Odemæ of legs.
5,619	F. R.	26	Millbank	April 13, 1863	"	Good	"	"	Right leg paralysed and short.
5,623	G. A.	21	"	"	"	"	"	"	Old open ulcer of right leg.
5,631	W. S.	26	"	"	"	"	"	"	Enlargement of left femur.
5,633	J. W.	57	"	"	"	"	"	"	Deafness and general debility.
5,659	M. P.	30	Wakefield	April 21, 1863	"	"	"	"	Weakness of right wrist from a wound.
5,693	J. M.	43	Pentonville	April 23, 1863	"	Indifferent	"	"	Ruptured. Prolapsus and debility.

BRIXTON PRISON.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Superintendent's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January 5*, 1864.

I BEG to forward the report of this prison I am instructed by the rules to furnish you with for the year 1863.

Conduct of the Officers.

With two exceptions I am enabled to report favourably of the conduct of the officers, who with zeal and good judgment have applied themselves assiduously to their very responsible duties; they have carried out the discipline strictly, and have endeavoured to raise the moral standard of the prisoners, their own example greatly assisting them with their sharp-sighted charge.

The considerate and important grant of four additional assistant-matrons has greatly relieved the formerly too heavy duties of the female officers. It has superseded the painful necessity of making them do double duty for sick officers, and occasionally in rotation lessens their hours on duty.

Three matrons have resigned this year for reasons unconnected with the service, another did not pass a satisfactory probation, and one was discharged in very delicate health, and died a few months afterwards.

The male officers have been punctual and diligent in the discharge of their duties, and highly respectable in their conduct.

Treatment of the Prisoners.

They have been treated with "temper, firmness, and humanity;" strict adherence to every rule has been required and enforced, and so completely that it has occasioned many of what might almost be called trivial reports—the officers having very faithfully brought before me even slight cases of deviation from the prescribed rules. This is an effectual way of divesting convicts of that daring and independent bearing they endeavour so often to assume, and is a constant reminder to them that they are undergoing the penalty for crime, and that the slightest alleviation of their punishment must be acquired by themselves, by their becoming orderly, industrious, peaceable with each other, obedient and respectful to their officers; that on these conditions alone can they attain step by step to the privileges of class, slightly improved diet, and remission, awarded to encourage every effort at amendment on their part, and to improve both their moral and physical condition.

Just before their discharge from prison each prisoner is seen by me individually, earnestly exhorted to attend a place of worship, and to behave honestly, and vigorously to get her own living. I wish I could add that it was as easily done as said, but the barrier that opposes itself to the good resolution of many a female convict proves too often insurmountable upon their seeking honest employment.

Refractory prisoners have been firmly dealt with; cases of deliberate and repeated misconduct have been referred to and dealt with by the Director; 17 such cases have been transferred to the penal class at

Millbank; for such as remained here of the above character the punishment was inadequate, from our refractory cells being close together, affording them ample means of talking to each other; to which end many purposely commit themselves. Superintendent's Report.

The arrangements in the infirmary are highly judicious; firm and gentle discipline is combined with close attention to the sufferings and requirements of the sick. The staff of officers in this department merit my warm commendation.

Conduct of the Prisoners.

Remission and forfeiture of time are decidedly our most encouraging and deterring elements, for there is nothing so greatly desired by a female convict as her liberty; in most cases it is that she may rejoin husband and children, and having been enlightened as to her duties may have opportunity of endeavouring to fulfil them aright.

The tables in the Appendix will give a general idea of the conduct of the prisoners; the result is satisfactory, inasmuch as there has been a decrease of 284 in the number of prisoners reported, and of 101 in the number of prisoners punished, with an increase of 81 prisoners.

We have had many more prisoners in the third and in the probation classes than we had last year; this is consequent on the removal of Roman Catholic prisoners to Parkhurst, a very just and desirable arrangement for all parties, and a good test—although not an unfailing one—of the sincerity of their religious profession when registered according to "the notice" on that subject.

Cases of assault on officers have, I am thankful to say, been very rare; there have been but two instances, one on the 5th April, the other on the 6th December, both of them most unprovoked. In neither case, I am thankful to say, was the officer really injured, although such attacks disturb the general health, and shake the nerves for some time afterwards.

Employment of the Prisoners.

The employment of the prisoners has consisted of laundry work for this prison and the prisons of Millbank and Pentonville, an average number of 100 women being employed in the laundry, being quite as many as our laundry will hold; shirt-making, an average of 338 being thus employed; the rest have been employed in cooking, baking, knitting, bonnet-making, and as cleaners. The prisoners as a body are active and industrious. It requires great energy on the part of the Steward to obtain an adequate and regular supply of needlework of a remunerative kind for so great a body of women, exclusive of the work done for this and other establishments, as detailed in the Appendix; many female convicts can hardly handle a needle for some time after their reception, having been brought up as pen-makers, button-polishers, wool weavers, and other factory employment, which lessens the remunerative character of our needlework, although I trust it is beneficial to the prisoners on their discharge to have learnt these other employments.

Needlework is regularly supplied to the infirmary, and the returns are quite as great as can be expected.

Special Service Class.

Seventy women have, for exemplary prison conduct, been usefully employed in this class from time to time during the year, under comparatively slight supervision. Only one woman has been degraded from it for disobedience in not choosing to keep the exercise grounds in neat order.

Superintendent's Report.

Use and Abuses.

The only instances of which I am aware have been related under the head of "Conduct of the Officers."

Escape.

No case has ever occurred here of an attempt to escape.

General Remarks.

"The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society still continues to render to us its invaluable assistance; 13 prisoners have been received by the society during the past year, and opportunity afforded them of leading reformed lives.

Lady Visitors.

Our former indefatigable lady visitor, Miss Neave, has "entered into rest," after devoting very many years to the temporal and spiritual welfare of female prisoners.

Miss C. Fraser, through whose christian kindness and incessant exertion 14 of our discharged prisoners have this year been received into refuges, to the great advantage of themselves and of the community, still continues to visit this prison.

There has been no change in the lady scripture readers: their labours are highly important, and are much valued.

The deputy superintendent, Mrs. Seale, who succeeded Miss Browne, has had a very difficult task in supplying the place of one so able and experienced. Mrs. Seale's perseverance is most praiseworthy, and her services are very efficient.

I trust I may be permitted to pay a passing tribute of respect to the memory of departed worth, by expressing my sorrow and regret at the death of one whose wise and earnest counsel it was my privilege and study to endeavour to follow for 10 years—our late valuable Chairman and my true christian friend, Sir Joshua Jebb.

State and Condition of the Buildings.

The whole of the interior of the prison has been coloured and whitewashed.

The wings and the old portion of the prison have been painted externally.

The residences of the superior officers have undergone a thorough whitewashing, painting, and papering, inside and out.

The repairs throughout the establishment have been regularly and efficiently attended to, and the buildings and grounds are in good repair and proper order.

I certify that the rules laid down for the government of this prison have to the best of my belief been complied with, except in cases which have been brought under the notice of the Director.

With grateful thanks for invariable kindness,

I have the honour to subscribe myself,

Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

EMMA M. MARTIN.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

ANNUAL STATEMENT of the RECEPTION and REMOVAL of CONVICTS to and from the above Prison during the Year 1863. Superintendent's Report.

On the 1st January 1863 :—		
The number in Brixton Prison - - -		587
Received during the year from—		
Convict prisons—		
Millbank - - - - -	403	
Parkhurst - - - - -	130	
Fulham - - - - -	1	
		534
Revoked Licences - - -	4	
		4
		1,125
Disposed of during the year, by—		
Transfers to Convict Prisons—		
Millbank - - - - -	17	
Parkhurst - - - - -	157	
Fulham - - - - -	127	
		301
Removal—		
Lunatic Asylum - - -	1	
		1
Pardon—		
Conditional - - - -	1	
		1
Discharged on licence - - -		194
Do. sentence expired - - -		27
Deaths - - - - -		17
Numbers remaining 31st December - -		584
		1,125
Average number during the year -	586·12	

Superintendent's Report.

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts in Brixton Prison during the Year 1863.

Nature of Punishment.	Less than One Day.	Number of Days. 1	2	3	4	7	10	14	21	28	Total.
In Handcuffs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In Strait Waistcoat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Refractory cell — Full rations	—	14	33	42	—	1	1	3	—	40	134
Refractory cell — Bread and water	—	29	10	114	—	—	—	—	—	—	153
Refractory cell — Do. on alternate days	—	—	8	—	—	—	1	4	2	25	40
Refractory cell — Indian meal diet	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	4	4	9	26
On bread and water diet	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Deprived of a meal or part of a meal	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	167
Total	167	45	51	157	3	1	8	11	6	74	523

Return of Prisoners Punished at Brixton Prison for the Year 1863.

Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.	Prisoners Punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once	106	106	8 times	2	16
Twice	55	110	9 „	1	9
Thrice	34	102			
4 times	20	80		236	523
5 „	11	55	Not punished	889	
6 „	4	24			
7 „	3	21	Total Prisoners	1,125	

Return of Prisoners Reported at Brixton Prison for the Year 1863.

Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.	Prisoners Reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once	171	171	12 times	1	12
Twice	75	150	14 „	1	14
Thrice	57	171			
4 times	19	76		371	896
5 „	16	80	Not reported	754	
6 „	11	66			
7 „	10	70	Total Prisoners	1,125	
8 „	5	40			
9 „	4	36			
10 „	1	10			

Superintendent's Report.

STATEMENT of ESTABLISHMENT WORK performed at Brixton Prison from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Cotton shirts	4*d.*	12,179	28	Sheets	2*d.*	160
2	Flannel do.	3*d.*	7,194	29	Window blinds	1*d.*	4
3	„ drawers	3*d.*	2,178	30	Surplice	1*s.* 6*d.*	1
4	„ shifts	3*d.*	471	31	Bed tick	1*s.*	1
5	„ petticoats	2*d.*	1,046	32	Towels	1*d.*	100
6	Cotton shifts	3*d.*	1,269	33	Tea bags	1*d.*	6
7	Serge jackets	4*d.*	1,125	34	Curtains for chapel	1*s.*	6
8	„ skirts	2*d.*	1,014	35	Children's frocks	6*d.*	10
9	Hose	8*d.*	1,038	36	„ night gowns	3*d.*	4
10	Bonnets	6*d.*	541	37	Making & repairing Est. clothing	½*d.* to 1*d.*	Sundry
11	Cotton dresses	1*s.*	119				
12	Handkerchiefs	½*d.*	9,262	1	Officers' uniform dresses	1*s.* 6*d.*	44
13	Neckerchiefs	½*d.*	6,113	2	do. jackets	1*s.*	54
14	Badges	½*d.*	1,671	3	do. skirts	6*d.*	37
15	Black stuff petticoats	2*d.*	88	4	do. bonnets	6*d.*	87
16	Laundry bags	1*d.*	177	5	do. jackets turned	6*d.*	4
17	Kit bags	1*d.*	295	6	do. dresses do.	1*s.*	3
18	Bed furniture	2*s.* 6*d.*	7	7	do. repaired	3*d.*	3
19	Aprons	1*d.*	1,015	8	do. cloaks	2*s.*	15
20	Day caps	2*d.*	880		Washing for—		
21	Stays	8*d.*	690		Establishment and Officers	6*d.* per Score.	Scores. 16,265
22	Coverlets	2*d.*	20		Millbank		15,891
23	Men's check caps	2*d.*	2,432		Pentonville		8,132
24	Laundry frocks	4*d.*	77		Private parties	6*d.* per dozen.	Dozen. 3,214
25	Pentonville aprons	1*d.*	95				
26	„ dusters	1*d.*	50				
27	Tablecloths	2*d.*	9				

STATEMENT of PRIVATE WORK performed at Brixton Prison from the 1st January to the 31st December 1863.

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
1	Shirts	2½*d.* to 6*d.*	16,494	21	Dresses	6*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	98
2	Handkerchiefs, hemmed	½*d.*	47	22	Frocks	3*d.* to 6*d.*	28
3	Dolls dressed	4*d.*	8	23	Night caps	1*d.*	10
4	Dresses made	6*d.* to 1*s.*	18	24	Child's dress	6*d.*	1
5	Alterations	Various	34	25	Mantle	2*d.*	1
6	Repairs	„	458	26	Petticoats	2*d.* to 6*d.*	70
7	Strips of embroidery	„	7	27	Caps	2*d.*	2
8	Cushions	2*d.*	7	28	Collars	½*d.* to 1*d.*	156
9	Toilet cover	9*d.*	1	29	Flannel vests	2*d.*	12
10	Crinolines	1*d.*	11	30	Petticoat bodies	3*d.*	6
11	Skirts	6*d.* to 1*s.*	45	31	Dress body	4*d.*	3
12	Drawers	3*d.*	105	32	Child's robe	1*d.*	1
13	Waistcoats	3*d.* to 6*d.*	17	33	Aprons	1*d.*	15
14	Crochet work	1*d.* to 1*s.*	7	34	Cloaks	4*d.*	5
15	Trowsers	6*d.* to 1*s.*	5	35	Pinafores	1*d.*	5
16	Jackets	3*d.* to 1*s.*	133	36	Jacket bodies	2*d.*	4
17	Night gowns	3*d.* to 6*d.*	32	37	Surplices	2*s.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	4
18	Marking sundry articles	½*d.* to 1*d.*	12	38	Beds picked and stuffed	1*d.* to 3*d.*	2
19	Chemises	2*d.* to 6*d.*	141	39	Sash	1*d.*	1
20	Antimacassar	9*d.* to 2*s.* 6*d.*	6	40	Bonnets trimmed	6*d.*	2

Superintendent's Report.

Statement of Private Work—*cont.*

No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.	No.	Articles.	Price.	Quantity.
41	Dresses turned -	6*d.* to 1*s.*	23	51	Pair of sleeves -	1*d.*	11
42	Habit shirts - -	2*d.*	6	52	Towels hemmed -	1*d.*	16
43	Pillow slips - -	1*d.*	6	53	Dusters „ -	½*d.*	4
44	Sheets - - -	1*d.*	9	54	Carpets - -	1*s.*	2
45	Bed furniture -	1*s.* 3*d.*	1	55	Blinds - - -	1*d.*	19
46	Tablecloths -	1*d.*	4	56	Hose - - -	3*d.*	2
47	Chair covers -	3*d.*	9	57	Curtains - -	3*d.*	7
48	Frills - - -	1*d.*	21	58	Hassocks covered -	2*d.*	3
49	Crochet bread cloth	4*d.* to 8*d.*	2	59	Muff lined - -	1*d.*	1
50	Duck shirts - -	4*d.*	300	60	Bodices - -	1*d.* to 1*s.*	34

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Brixton Prison for the Year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	*s.*	*d.*
Salaries of principal officers and clerks - -	2,349	9	5
Wages of subordinate officers and servants - -	2,191	10	2
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department - - - - - - -	662	13	8
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof -	620	6	1
Uniforms for officers and servants - - -	162	14	4
Victualling prisoners - - - - -	4,803	4	8
Clothing, &c., for prisoners - - - -	1,963	1	11
Bedding for prisoners - - - - -	227	5	8
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c. - - -	140	19	7
Medical comforts (extras for the sick) - - -	230	7	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation - - - - - -	820	19	2
Gratuities to convicts - - - - -	729	4	7
Furniture and fittings - - - - -	248	15	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c. - -	103	7	10
Fuel and light for general purposes - - -	853	17	8
Buildings, and ordinary repairs - - -	674	10	9
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles - - -	470	17	11
Brushes, brooms, and mops - - - -	20	3	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c. - - -	31	10	0
Various small disbursements - - - -	574	18	2
Rent, rates, and taxes - - - - -	193	6	9
Total - - - -	18,073	4	2
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour - - -	1,147	10	4
Net expenditure - - -	16,925	13	10

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Brixton Prison, London, S.,
December 31, 1863.

GENTLEMEN,

IN submitting to you my annual report I shall endeavour, according to your recent instructions, to be "as concise as possible, "avoiding all dissertations," yet at the same time giving such information as I am required by the printed regulations to supply. Chaplain's Report.

With regard to the "religious and moral condition of the prisoners," I may repeat what I stated in my last report, that I have nothing new to communicate, but that we are not without encouragement, as there are a good many prisoners who manifest great anxiety to make a good use of the advantages afforded to them for instruction. Still we have cause for regret that so many remain indifferent, although outwardly decorous and respectful in their manner.

Five hundred and thirty-eight prisoners have been received into this prison during the year, we have therefore only 46 women who were here this day twelve months. I have seen each woman on reception, and have kept up my weekly visitation during the year.

The ignorance of female prisoners on their first reception into a convict prison is extreme; they have hardly any religious knowledge, and their neglect of public worship is almost universal.

The Bishop of Winchester kindly paid his annual visit to the prison and confirmed 58 prisoners in the chapel. The number of communicants during the year has been small, 253; but I am careful not to encourage any to come who have not had constant instruction, and who do not seem to understand what they are doing. So many new women have been received that there has not been time for them to have much instruction upon the subject.

The two daily services including a lecture in the morning, except on Saturday when the lecture is in the evening, have been regularly celebrated; catechetical instruction has been given on Saturday mornings, and frequently on Sunday afternoons. The Sunday services and those on Christmas day and Good Friday have been continued without interruption.

The lady scripture readers have continued their useful labours in the same Christian spirit, and they have materially assisted me in my work.

There is a great improvement in the schools, and they have been conducted with diligence and regularity by the schoolmistresses. Very few additions have been made to the books for school use, but the library has been increased, and is valued by the prisoners.

The Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society continues its useful labours, and has assisted several prisoners on their discharge, and its active secretary most kindly looks after their interests when they are at liberty. Some have also been received most kindly by the committee of the Elizabeth Fry Refuge.

I feel thankful that arrangements have been made for placing the Roman Catholic prisoners in a separate establishment, which will be much more convenient for all parties, as I ventured to suggest last year.

The remarks which I made last year respecting the effect of the discipline of the prison are applicable to its present state.*

* I have not referred this year to the number of reconvictions because I feel it would be impossible to form a correct estimate of the per-centage of re-convictions upon the whole number released, as all the prisoners do not now come to this prison

Chaplain's Report.

Every year, and I have now been nearly 17 years in the service, I feel strengthened in the conviction that a lengthened period of separate confinement in the first stage of imprisonment is essential to success, and that association should be restricted as much as possible. I believe if prisoners could be sent back to separate confinement some time previous to their discharge from prison it would be attended with advantage.

With reference to refractory prisoners, there is but little hope of doing them much good unless some plan can be devised for separating them more completely than can be done at present in the refractory ward. Complete isolation is what we want, that refractory women may not know who are in punishment with them, and that they may not be able to talk to one another.*

But to be concise I must hasten to a close. I feel, however, that I cannot conclude without expressing my regret at the sudden removal by death of Major-General Sir Joshua Jebb, K.C.B. Personally I feel it, for from him as well as from those who laboured with him I have ever received such kind consideration and support in my department, and no one could take a deeper interest in the whole convict question than he did.†

A valued and energetic friend of prisoners has also been recently removed by death, Miss Neave.

At the close of the year the conviction forces itself upon us that it becomes us all to be always ready, "for in such an hour as we think "not the Son of Man cometh."

The gospel of Christ alone can give comfort to "bond or free in the "hour of death and in the day of judgment." In the recollection of all that is past I feel anxious duly to regard the divine admonition, "Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might, for there "is no work nor device nor knowledge nor wisdom in the grave "whither thou goest."

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN HENRY MORAN,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

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since Parkhurst has been opened for the reception of female convicts. It is some comfort, however, to remember that although the female population in England is greatly in excess of the male population yet the whole number of female convicts is only about 1,200 or 1,300. As this number is not, I believe, greater than in former years, an increase in reconvictions will show that this criminal class is not greater than it was.

I may also add that in 1848, when the public-work system commenced in Portland, there were 22,426 under sentence of imprisonment or transportation; but in 1860 there were only 11,615, although during that period 16,096 prisoners had been released *at home*, and in the last 10 years the population increased 2,000,000.

* An amusing instance of this occurred lately. Having paid my usual visit to the refractory prisoners in the morning I had occasion to go to the refractory ward again, and went into an empty cell. One woman called out to know who had arrived; when there was no reply she danced, and sung, and jumped, and got into a state of excitement and rage to know who her neighbour was. She was not a little surprised when I went and spoke to her, and told her I was the person.

† In March 1847, when on the recommendation of Sir Joshua Jebb I was appointed Chaplain to the hulks at Woolwich, there was no regular school, no library, hardly any Bibles, prayer books, or hymn books; at the close of the first year, March 1848, there were two schools, six schoolmasters, one scripture reader, a library, and all had been supplied with Bibles, prayer books, and hymn books.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENTLEMEN, *Brixton Prison, January* 4, 1864.

MY report on the condition of the prison for the year 1863 will on the whole be favourable; and I shall as briefly as possible bring before your notice the most important facts in reference to health which have occurred during the year.

There were 584 prisoners in the prison on the 31st December 1863, 513 of whom were in good health, and 71, or 12·1 per cent., were more or less impaired in health.

Five hundred and thirty-eight convicts were received during the year. Their health on admission was—good health, 496; impaired health, 42, or 7·8 per cent. of the admissions. The yearly average of women admitted in impaired health for the five years ending December 1862 was 10·6 per cent. of the admissions.

Of the 538 prisoners received in 1863, 155 had undergone previous sentences of penal servitude or of transportation: The health of these women on admission was—good health, 141; impaired health, 14.

There is a marked yearly increase in the number of these re-convicted women received into this prison. During the year 1861 13·1 per hundred of the admissions were re-convicted prisoners; in 1862 the number was 19·5; and in 1863 it rose to 28·8 per 100. I am still of the opinion in reference to these women, which I expressed in my last annual report, viz., that on admission they are in a better condition of health than women who have not previously been sentenced to penal servitude.

I have added a table showing the ages of the prisoners received during the year.

	15 years to 24.	25 years to 34.	35 years to 44.	45 years to 54.	55 years to 64.	65 years & above.	Total.
1st Sentence of Penal Servitude	176	124	61	16	5	1	383
2nd „ „	39	52	38	20	5	1	155
Total - -	215	176	99	36	10	2	538

The daily average number of sick under treatment in the infirmary was 35·43; or, calculated on the daily average number of prisoners under confinement, 6·04 per cent.

The deaths that occurred are given in the accompanying table. Five only of those who died were in good health on reception.

One prisoner has been removed to a lunatic asylum, and two other cases of insanity have been under treatment in the prison.

The prisoner removed to an asylum, register 3,240, was received from Millbank in November 1862. Very soon after her admission to this prison her manner was noticed to be altered, and her conduct, especially during divine service in the chapel, peculiar. For this she was removed to the infirmary early in January. Ultimately she had delusions that she was haunted and followed by a spirit, and she became violent and furious. This woman had been convicted of murder and

Medical Officer's Report.

sentenced to death, but her sentence had been commuted to penal servitude for life. She was transferred to Fisherton Asylum March 24th, 1863.

Register 2,688 was received from Millbank in April 1861. She was a weak-minded woman, but harmless and well conducted. In August she had delusions, for which she was removed to the infirmary. She has recovered under treatment, but is still, as a precautionary measure, under observation in the infirmary.

Register 455 is one of those wretched young women who spend most of their imprisonment in the refractory ward. She has spent the greater part of her sentence in the punishment cells, and previous to her removal from Millbank, in November last, there were indications of commencing insanity. She has now delusions and is very violent. This prisoner is waiting to be seen by two of the county magistrates, in order to be certified insane.

No prisoner has been released on medical grounds.

No case of suicide has occurred, nor anything worthy the name of a suicidal attempt.

The accompanying table of the general medical statistics for the year will show the number of cases of "casual sick" treated during the year.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

J. L. RENDLE, M.D.

Deaths in Brixton Prison during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Age on Conviction.	Cause of Death.	Where and when Convicted.	Sentence.	Date of Reception at Brixton.	Date of Death.	State of Health on Reception.
				Years.			
2,943	40	Cancer of the bones of the spine.	Liverpool, Dec. 7, 1860 -	3	March 6, 1862	Jan. 6, 1863	Good.
2,771	20	Pulmonary consumption -	Lewes, March 19, 1860 -	Life	October 11, 1861	Jan. 9, 1863	Delicate.
2,370	44	Chronic diarrhœa - -	Norfolk, October 19, 1859	4	Nov. 2, 1860	Jan. 17, 1863	An invalid, suffering from menorrhagia and debility.
2,781	34	Pulmonary consumption -	Liverpool, June 14, 1860	5	October 15, 1861	Feb. 13, 1863	Delicate.
3,213	23	Pulmonary consumption -	Devonport, Jan. 4, 1861 -	3	October 7, 1862	March 21, 1863	Delicate.
2,307	46	Pulmonary consumption -	Liverpool, May 17, 1859 -	5	Sept. 28, 1859	March 24, 1863	An invalid, suffering from consumption.
2,458	20	Chronic diarrhœa, consequent on tubercular ulceration of the glands of the intestines.	Liverpool, March 21, 1860	Life	Jan. 29, 1861	March 28, 1863	An invalid.
1,942	24	Pulmonary consumption -	Ipswich, March 18, 1858 -	Life	Nov. 1, 1859	April 13, 1863	Good.
2,550	25	Scrofula - - -	Manchester, Feb. 20, 1860	4	March 28, 1861	April 13, 1863	An invalid, suffering from extensive scrofula.
2,867	46	Albuminurea - - -	Cardiff, October 18, 1860	4	Dec. 19, 1861	April 17, 1863	Delicate.
3,143	42	Softening of the brain -	Plymouth, July 8, 1861 -	3	August 5, 1862	May 8, 1863	An invalid.
2,779	22	Paralysis - - -	Liverpool, June 14, 1860	6	October 15, 1861	June 9, 1863	Good.
2,861	38	Albuminurea - - -	Newgate, October 22, 1860	8	Dec. 17, 1861	June 22, 1863	Delicate.
89	58	Softening of the spinal cord	Manchester, Dec. 30, 1861	3	Feb. 24, 1863	August 5, 1863	Good.
3,277	21	Albuminurea - - -	Manchester, April 8, 1861	3	Nov. 28, 1862	Sep. 2, 1863	An invalid.
274	18	Pulmonary consumption -	Cardiff, October 18, 1860	4	July 14, 1863	Sep. 5, 1863	Far advanced in consumption.
2,987	42	Cancer of the breast -	Horsemonger Lane, Dec. 17, 1860.	6	April 17, 1862	Nov. 10, 1863	Good.

Medical Officer's Report.

GENERAL MEDICAL STATISTICS for the Year 1863.

Daily average Number of Prisoners.	Number of Sick admitted to the Infirmary.	Daily average Number of Infirmary Sick.	Deaths of Prisoners who were healthy on Reception.	Total Deaths (including Deaths of Invalids).	* Deaths *per Thousand* of Prisoners healthy on Reception.
586·12	214	35·43	5	17	8·5

continued—

Deaths *per Thousand* (including Deaths of Invalids).	Pardoned on Medical Grounds.	Removed to Lunatic Asylum.	Casual Sick treated in the Wards of the Prison.			
			Aggregate No. of Cases.		Daily average No. of Cases.	
			New Cases.	Renewed Applications.	New Cases.	Renewed Applications.
29	—	1	3,474	6,851	9·5	18·7

* Calculated on the daily average Number of Prisoners.

FULHAM REFUGE.

I.—SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *The Refuge, Fulham, January 5*, 1864. Superintendent's Report.

I HAVE the honour to forward my report of this prison for the year 1863.

Conduct of Officers.

The general conduct of the officers has been satisfactory. Since April last two have been transferred to Parkhurst prison, namely, one principal and one assistant matron. Matron Miss Weekes, an excellent and deserving officer, has been promoted to the rank of principal matron, and the senior assistant matron to that of matron, and two additional assistant matrons have been added to our staff, who, together with another assistant matron recently appointed in the place of one discharged, are now on probation.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

On 1st January 1863 :—		
Number of convicts in Fulham Refuge - - -		176
Received during the year from Brixton Prison - -		127
		303
Daily average during the year - - - -		175
Discharged on Licence :—		
January - - - - -	20	
February - - - - -	7	
March - - - - -	8	
April - - - - -	18	
May - - - - -	7	
June - - - - -	8	
July - - - - -	7	
August - - - - -	6	
September - - - - -	9	
October - - - - -	11	
November - - - - -	11	
December - - - - -	5	
		117
Pardoned conditionally - - - -		1
Total discharged during the year -		118
Removed to Millbank for misconduct - - -		7
Do. to Brixton on account of ill health - -		1
Died - - - - - - - -		1
		9
Number remaining 31st December 1863 - -		176

Superintendent's Report.

Employment of Prisoners.

The women have been employed as in former years, the laundry still affording work for a large proportion.

The actual cash receipts are as follows :—

For laundry and needle work -	£1,488	9	0
Outstanding debts - - -	189	8	5
Total -	£1,677	17	5

Treatment of Prisoners.

Ninety-five reports and 57 punishments have been incurred, and 65 prisoners reported, exclusive of those (viz. seven) sent to Millbank for serious acts of insubordination. Two hundred and thirty-eight have been entirely free from report during the year.

Condition of Buildings.

The buildings are in good condition. In the spring and summer all that was then considered absolutely necessary in the way of painting, colouring, whitewashing, and papering was done, and one small room in the wing, usually used as a place of punishment for prisoners, was converted into a sleeping room for an officer.

A new galvanized iron rinsing cistern has been fixed in the new laundry, and a new iron boiler in the kitchen.

Abuses, &c.

No abuses have occurred, except such as have been brought under the notice of the Director and dealt with at the time.

To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules have been strictly adhered to.

Results of Discipline.

With the exception of a few cases of insubordination the conduct of the prisoners has been generally very satisfactory, and their industry surprising, when we consider the way in which the greater number have been brought up, and how very few have been accustomed to earn a livelihood by honest industry.

Having for several years given much attention to this particular subject, and taken great interest in it, I am satisfied in my own mind that, so far as the laundry is concerned, as much work is now done as possible with the existing accommodation; and bad as these poor creatures doubtless are, I should be sorry to close my report, nor should I, in fact, be doing justice to them, without adding a word in commendation of their cheerful and willing industry.

In the early part of the year, after much consideration, it was decided that the services of the lady scripture reader might very well be dispensed with, for owing to a considerable proportion of the prisoners being Roman Catholics, and a large number always employed in the laundry, kitchen, and bakehouse, the office of that lady had become, comparatively speaking, a sinecure, whilst the duties of the discipline officers continued heavy, and the staff inadequate to meet the requirements of the establishment. Under these circumstances it was decided that two additional assistant matrons should be appointed, but owing to the great difficulty in meeting with suitable persons these appointments have only recently taken place, as already noticed.

With the exception of a short service and lecture on Wednesday evening, it was also decided that the weekday evening services should be discontinued "*upon trial*," as it had long been evident that so far from being appreciated by, or benefiting, the women or officers, they were regarded as an irksome part of the daily routine by both. Superintendent's Report.

I have every reason to hope that the result of these changes will prove highly satisfactory.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your very obedient servant,
CATHERINE INNES,
Superintendent.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

RETURN of PRISONERS reported at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1863.

Prisoners reported.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Reports.
Once - - -	45	45
Twice - - -	14	28
Thrice - - -	4	12
4 times - - -	1	4
6 „ - - -	1	6
	65	95
Not reported - -	238	
	303	

RETURN of PRISONERS punished at FULHAM REFUGE for the Year 1863.

Prisoners punished.	No. of Prisoners.	No. of Punishments.
Once - - -	24	24
Twice - - -	9	18
Thrice - - -	2	6
4 times - - -	1	4
5 „ - -	1	5
	37	57
Not punished - -	266	
	303	

Superintendent's Report.

Return of Punishments of Female Convicts at Fulham Refuge for the Year 1863.

	Less than a day.	Days. 1	2	3	Forfeiture of Time only.	Admonished or Reprimanded.	Reduced to Lower Class.	Other Punishments.
Kept in their rooms on full diet	—	8	3	—	—	38	1	—
Bread and water in light cell	1	9	3	1	—	—	—	—
Full diet in dark cell	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Bread and water in dark cell	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
Special diet	—	2	10	3	—	—	—	—
Special diet in dark cell	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—
No dinner	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kept from chapel	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	1
	7	19	20	7	2	38	1	1

Out of this number 36 forfeited time varying from four days to three months.

Routine throughout the Year.

	From	To	H. M.
Prisoners rise, dress, and make beds	5 45	6 15	0 30
Labour	6 15	7 30	1 15
Breakfast	7 30	8 0	0 30
Exercise	8 0	9 0	1 0
Prayers	9 0	9 30	0 30
Labour	9 30	1 0	3 30
Dinners	1 0	2 0	1 0
Exercise	2 0	3 0	1 0
Labour	3 0	5 30	2 30
Supper	5 30	6 0	0 30
Labour	6 0	7 45	1 45
Prayers in rooms, Reading, &c.	7 45	8 45	1 0
Retire to bed	—	8 45	0 15
Doors locked for the night	—	9 0	
Total			15 15

Summary of the above Routine.

	H. M.
Hours of labour	9 0
Prayers and lecture, and prayers in rooms	0 45
Exercise	2 0
Meals	2 0
Rising and dressing, &c., morning and evening	0 45
Reading	0 45
	15 15

LIST of ARTICLES manufactured at this Establishment for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Superintendent's Report.

No.	Establishment.	Rate.		Amount.		
		s.	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
139	Print Dresses	1	6	10	8	6
85	Winsey „	1	6	6	7	6
30	Linsey „	1	6	2	5	0
27	Uniform „	1	6	2	0	6
9	„ Jackets	1	0	0	9	0
200	Washing Frocks	0	3	2	10	0
400	„ Skirts	0	3	5	0	0
627	Cotton Chemises	0	3	7	16	9
620	Flannel „	0	3	7	15	0
560	„ Drawers	0	3	7	0	0
452	„ Petticoats	0	3	5	13	0
100	Linsey „	0	3	1	5	0
151	Black Stuff „	0	3	1	17	9
850	Aprons	0	1	3	10	10
610	Day Caps	0	3	7	12	6
100	Night „	0	3	1	5	0
266	Stays	0	8	8	17	4
672	Neckerchiefs	0	0½	1	8	0
708	Pocket Kerchiefs	0	0½	1	9	6
200	Kitchen Cloths	0	1	0	16	8
100	Pudding „	0	1	0	8	4
162	Hand Towels	0	1	0	13	6
20	Round „	0	1	0	1	8
36	Knitted Stockings	0	8	1	4	0
10	Muslin Curtains	0	2	0	1	8
11	Window Blinds	0	2	0	1	10
40	Dusters	0	1	0	3	4
858	Ironholders	0	1	3	11	6
12	Bags	0	1	0	1	0
2	Dimity Curtains	0	2	0	0	4
4	Sets Bed Furniture	1	0	0	4	0
8	Table Cloths	0	3	0	2	0
219	Sheets	0	2	1	16	6
24	Night Gowns	0	6	0	12	0
3	Carpets	2	0	0	6	0
238	Articles repaired	0	1	0	19	10
6	„ turned	0	1	0	0	6
111	„ trimmed	0	1	0	9	3
				£96	5	1

Superintendent's Report.

LIST of ARTICLES—*cont.*

No.	Private.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. *d.*	£ *s.* *d.*
18	Dresses	2 6	2 5 0
280	Shirts	1 6	21 0 0
2	„ Night	1 6	0 3 0
16	Chemises	1 0	0 16 0
11	Drawers	0 9	0 8 3
11	Petticoats	1 0	0 11 0
18	Night Gowns	2 0	1 16 0
5	„ Caps	0 6	0 2 6
6	Jackets	0 6	0 3 0
5	Embroidered Collars	1 6	0 7 6
1 pr.	„ Cuffs	1 0	0 1 0
6	„ Strips	1 0	0 6 0
11	Plain Collars	0 2	0 1 10
18 prs.	„ Cuffs	0 2	0 3 0
7	„ Sleeves	0 2	0 1 2
4	Skirts	0 9	0 3 0
10	Aprons	0 3	0 2 6
2	Quilted Petticoats	2 0	0 4 0
66	Towels	0 1	0 5 6
12	Dusters	0 1	0 1 0
12	Fish Napkins	0 1	0 1 0
6	Frocks	0 9	0 4 6
3	Dressing Gowns	1 6	0 4 6
3	Small Petticoats	0 3	0 0 9
13	„ Pinafores	0 1	0 1 1
6	„ Chemises	0 2	0 1 0
1	Bag	—	0 0 1
6	Pocket Kerchiefs	0 0½	0 0 3
2	Box Covers	0 2	0 0 4
2	Vests	0 6	0 1 0
1	Bed	—	0 0 6
96	Duck Frocks	0 6	2 8 0
3	Bodices	0 3	0 0 9
1	Pelisse and Cape	—	0 0 8
1	„ braided	—	0 1 0
1	Mantle	—	0 0 9
2	Pockets	0 2	0 0 4
2	Habit Shirts	0 2	0 0 4
1	Pillow Case	—	0 0 2
3	Pieces of Crochet	0 4	0 1 0
2	Mattresses	0 6	0 1 0
149	Articles repaired	0 1	0 12 5
34	„ marked	0 0½	0 1 5
73	„ turned	0 1	0 6 1
10	„ trimmed	0 1	0 0 10
12	„ hemmed	0 1	0 1 0
			£33 12 0

WASHING.

			£ *s.* *d.*
Establishment	15,280 dozen and 3 articles at	1*s.*	764 0 3
Private	42,034 „ 1 „	1*s.*	2,101 14 1
	57,314 „ 4		£2,865 14 4

STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of FULHAM REFUGE, from the 1st of April 1863 to 31st March 1864. Superintendent's Report.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	1,196	5	0
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	419	9	11
Salaries and wages of manufacturing and labour departments	234	0	9
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	127	12	1
Uniforms for officers and servants	42	18	10
Victualling prisoners	1,710	19	7
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	589	0	0
Bedding for prisoners	40	18	1
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	47	18	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	6	18	3
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on their liberation	462	7	10
Gratuities to convicts	602	17	9
Furniture and fittings	188	9	0
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	41	4	0
Fuel and light for general purposes	565	4	0
Buildings, hulks, and ordinary repairs	587	0	3
Soap, scouring and cleaning articles	272	0	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops	15	9	6
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	2	5	0
Various small disbursements	273	18	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	41	11	0
Total	7,468	9	0
Deduct—Amount of sundry receipts and value of productive labour	1,276	19	9
Net expenditure	6,191	9	3

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

Chaplain's Report.

The Refuge, Fulham, S.W., January 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG to lay before you my report of the chaplain's department of the Fulham Refuge for the year 1863.

I. The *moral and religious condition* of the women is on the whole satisfactory. The report on such a subject as this must be comparative. I am satisfied that, considering what our women are, and the limited period during which they have been under good influences, their state, in a religious and moral point of view, is all that could be expected, though far from being all that could be desired. We have of late years had a larger proportion of unsatisfactory cases, probably attributable to the shorter sentences, and very little of real earnestness on the subject of religion has been manifested. At the same time some women appear to be impressed in a salutary manner by the means of grace and the regular instruction in the scriptures, and to have their characters softened and improved.

Some important and interesting changes have taken place during the last year in our services, which I have every reason to believe have proved very beneficial. Early in the year, in consequence of new arrangements for the Roman Catholic prisoners, and their being withdrawn from the Bible class in school, and from the instruction generally of the chaplain's department, it appeared desirable that the office of lady scripture reader should be abolished. This change was carried into effect from the beginning of April, and the opportunity was embraced, under the sanction of the Visiting Director, of suspending one of the daily services in the chapel, that in the afternoon, and substituting for it a very short service in the workrooms the last thing before the women retire for the night. These services are arranged by me, and consist of a portion of scripture read, and a short prayer, which has been written out for the purpose, offered, but they are conducted in the three rooms by the officers in charge. Then, again, I have undertaken the Bible classes with the Protestant prisoners in school, which were formerly conducted by the lady scripture reader, and am able to give in this form the Bible instruction that I used to give at the second chapel service. These changes seem to have proved acceptable and satisfactory both to the officers and to the women.

The Sunday morning and evening services have been conducted in the chapel as in previous years, and the Lord's Supper has been administered five times, with an average of 22 communicants from amongst the women.

A confirmation was held by the Bishop of London on August 5th, when 33 of the prisoners were confirmed.

I have to record the death of one woman from heart disease on the 25th of January.

II. The *educational progress* of the women can be spoken of in a more unqualified manner than their religious condition. The schoolmistress, Mrs. Melhuish, has continued to devote herself with zeal and success to the improvement of the classes in reading and writing, and in their other studies, and very satisfactory progress has been made in many instances. Mrs. Melhuish reports as follows concerning her work amongst the prisoners:—

" Most of the women who came into prison almost or entirely without " education continue to make rapid progress in reading and writing " (considering the small amount of time that is devoted to school). A " few are hopelessly dull, and a few more hopelessly indifferent; but " those who have mastered the first rudiments often show an impa- " tience to improve in reading that is very encouraging." Chaplain's Report.

III. With reference to the *effects of the discipline*, I can only repeat what I have said in former years, that the discipline, as here administered, appears calculated to keep the women under due control, and to show that a vigilant supervision is exercised over them. The comparative smallness of our numbers conduces much to this effective control over each case.

IV. The following tables will show the facts, as far as I can ascertain them, respecting the *discharge and disposal* of our women :—

In the Refuge on Jan. 1, 1863 - - - -		176
Received from Brixton during the year - -		127
		303
Left during 1863 - - - - -		127
Remaining on Jan. 1, 1864 - - - -		176

The 127 who have left were disposed of as follows :—

Sent to Millbank for misbehaviour - - -		7
„ Brixton (sick) - - - - -		1
Died in Refuge - - - - - -		1
Discharged on licence - - - -	117	
„ on conditional pardon - -	1	
		118
		127

The above 118 discharged women were sent as follows :—

To their husbands - - - - -	5
„ parents - - - - -	25
„ other relatives - - - - -	30
„ friends - - - - - -	7
To refuges - - - - - -	3
To make a home for themselves - - -	27
To the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, including *one* to the Birmingham Society - - - -	21
	118

I will now give such particulars as I am able respecting the behaviour of the women after discharge, and their having any respectable mode of gaining a livelihood, so far as these matters can be ascertained :—

Favourable reports have been received of - -	73
Uncertain, no definite accounts received - - -	12
No accounts received from the short time since discharge, or other unexplained causes - - -	28
Decidedly unfavourable - - - - -	5
	118

Chaplain's Report.

We must assume that some of the "uncertain" and "no accounts received" are really bad; and if we venture to hope that *one-third* of these classes will do well, we shall arrive at the following general result:—

Supposed to be doing well - - - -	83
Known or feared to be doing ill - - -	35
	118

I add a table, similar to that which I have furnished lately in my annual reports, of the method of disposal of all our women, from the opening of the Refuge in 1856:—

Years.	Sent to Parents.	To other Relatives.	To Husbands.	To Friends.	Married on or shortly after Discharge.	To Elizabeth Fry and other Refuges.	To Service direct.	To Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society.	To make Homes for themselves; not being eligible for disposal in any other way.	Totals.
1856 -	4	4	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	12
1857 -	16	19	7	8	5	2	7	4	—	68
1858 -	28	17	8	5	1	1	6	25	19	110
1859 -	29	14	12	—	1	1	6	24	20	107
1860 -	33	34	5	7	1	1	2	41	7	131
1861 -	32	26	15	5	—	—	2	41	8	129
1862 -	34	32	9	14	—	—	2	11	22	124
1863 -	25	30	5	7	—	3	—	21	27	118
	201	176	61	47	8	8	28	167	103	799

I remain, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES INNES,
Chaplain.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Medical Officer's Report.

SIR, *Fulham, January* 19, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to send you my report of the health of the prisoners in this establishment for the past year.

Number of prisoners admitted during the year -	127
Greatest number on any one day - - -	176
Smallest do. - - - - -	167
Daily average - - - - -	175

With the exception of an outbreak of diarrhœa, of a rather severe character, in August, when during 10 days some 40 women were under treatment for that disease, there has been little of moment to call for special mention here.

The cases treated in the infirmary have been for the most part of the usual varied description. One death occurred suddenly on the 25th January from disease of the heart in the person of Sarah Jones, No. 887. The examination after death disclosed fatty degeneration of the heart and nearly all the muscular tissues of the body.

The officers have on the whole been tolerably healthy, and but little interruption to the regular performance of their duties has occurred. I was compelled to make a special report in one case, in consequence of a bodily weakness or infirmity compelling her to leave her post very frequently while on duty. This officer has since been discharged.

The quality of the meat has on several occasions been very bad, but a more vigilant attention on the part of the officer whose duty it is to guard this department, together with a remonstrance to the contractor, has effected a very marked improvement of late.

The annexed tables will give the number and nature of the cases treated in the infirmary and also the number of cases of "Complaining Sick."

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,
HENRY PAWLE REE.

To Captain O'Brien.

TABLE I.

RETURN of NUMBER of "COMPLAINING SICK" treated in the FULHAM REFUGE from 1st day of Jan. to 31st day of Dec. 1863.

New cases - - - - - -	2,319
Renewed applications - - - -	1,661
Total - - -	3,980

Medical Officer's Report.

TABLE 2.

CASES treated in the INFIRMARY for the Year 1863.

No.	Name.	Register.	Disease.	Remarks.
1	J. H.	910	Debility - -	Cured.
2	M. B.	885	Phthisis - -	Removed to Brixton.
3	M. S.	883	Inflamed Knee Joint	Cured.
4	E. J.	694	Erysipelas - -	Ditto.
5	M. A. J.	921	Inflammation of Knee	Ditto.
6	E. R.	970	Congestion of Liver	Ditto.
7	J. P.	884	Injury to Wrist -	Removed to Millbank.
8	H. M.	914	Debility - -	Cured.
9	M. S.	716	Bronchitis - -	Ditto.
10	J. B.	814	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
11	M. B.	959	Phthisis - -	Much better.
12	E. R.	970	Constipation - -	Cured.
13	J. H.	910	Syphilitic Eruption	Ditto.
14	S. G.	787	Debility - -	Ditto.
15	S. D.	930	Lumbago - -	Ditto.
16	S. S.	873	Pneumonia - -	Ditto.
17	C. B.	933	Cough - -	Ditto.
18	M. A. B.	961	Diarrhœa - -	Ditto.
19	A. C.	744	Phthisis - -	Discharged on Expiration of Sentence.
20	E. C.	965		
21	A. S.	1,017		
22	F. T.	945		
23	C. B.	933		
24	M. H.	973		
25	A. R.	995		
26	E. B.	996	Diarrhœa - -	Cured.
27	M. W.	1,009		
28	M. N.	1,014		
29	E. P.	922		
30	M. P.	901		
31	F. T.	941		
32	M. B.	994		
33	L. C.	917	Ulcerated Leg -	Ditto.
34	A. K.	1,020	Pneumonia - -	Ditto.
35	M. A. S.	967	Tonsilitis - -	Ditto.
36	E. G.	1,015	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
37	M. H.	1,002	Menorrhagia -	Ditto.
38	A. W.	1,013	Debility - -	Ditto.
39	E. B.	893	Carbuncle - -	Ditto.
40	M. P.	901	Debility - -	Ditto.
41	E. M.	1,015	Ditto - - -	Ditto.
42	E. P.	1,043	Anæmia - -	Much improved.
43	A. W.	1,013	Ranula - - -	Cured.
44	M. B.	1,023	Prolapsus Uteri -	Much improved.

WOKING AND BROADMOOR PRISONS.

I.—GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Invalid Convict Prison, Woking, Jan.* 4, 1864.

I HAVE the honour to submit my report for the year 1863. Governor's Report.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining in custody 1st January 1863		538
Number of convicts received during the year, from—		
Millbank Prison	139	
Pentonville „	6	
Portland „	14	
Portsmouth „	18	
Chatham „	6	
Dartmoor „	21	
Broadmoor „	1	
Wakefield „	46	
Leicester „	7	
Leeds „	1	
Perth „	8	
Bow Street Police Court revoked licences	1	
		268
Total		806
Disposed of during the year by transfer to—		
Millbank Prison	3	
Pentonville „	3	
Portland „	47	
Portsmouth „	18	
Chatham „	4	
Dartmoor „	31	
		106
Removed to lunatic asylums	9	
„ to Horsemonger Lane Gaol	1	
Released on expiration of sentence	8	
„ on licence	106	
		124
Died		43
		273
Number remaining in custody 31st December 1863		533
Total		806
Daily average number		500

Conduct of Officers.

I have again to acknowledge with gratitude the kind support and assistance I have received from the Deputy-Governor, Chaplain, and Medical Officer, and indeed from all the superior officers of the prison, in the discharge of the duties of my office. My thanks are also especially due to the Rev. T. Donovan, visiting Roman Catholic priest,

Governor's Report.

who was appointed to this establishment on the 24th September 1862, for his assiduity and attention to the spiritual welfare of the Roman Catholic convicts. To his zeal and discretion I solely attribute the great change for the better in the general conduct and behaviour of the Roman Catholic convicts. Before this gentleman was appointed, I could with truth have said that the Romanists, as a body, were the worst behaved and most troublesome men in the prison. I can now, however, with equal truth assert that they are as a body quite as well-behaved and as tractable and amenable to discipline as their fellow-prisoners. I think it must be allowed that the appointment of a clergyman of their own faith has been most beneficial, and is, I firmly believe, greatly appreciated by the majority of the Roman Catholic convicts themselves. The whole staff of discipline officers have performed their respective duties to my entire satisfaction. During the year three officers were dismissed the service for misconduct, one resigned his appointment, and one was superannuated. One officer committed suicide in a fit of temporary insanity.

Conduct of Prisoners.

The conduct of the convicts has on the whole been "good," viz., they have been amenable to discipline, and their manner and bearing respectful towards those placed in authority over them. To this rule, however, there are of course exceptions. I have to report several offences of an aggravated nature, such as assaults on officers. In one instance a prisoner made a most murderous and cowardly assault with a crutch upon a warder, striking him a severe blow on the back of his head whilst he was in the act of stooping to serve out some worsted to the knitters. Indeed, I believe that had not another convict (an old man) interfered, the officer's life would have been sacrificed. This offender was tried at the Croydon Assizes, and sentenced to four years penal servitude. Since this conviction he has been returned to this prison. This is the most serious assault that has occurred during the year. Others have happened, but of a more trifling character.

Treatment of Prisoners.

I have this year carried out the same mode of treating the convicts under my charge as I have always done, and this may be stated in two words—firmness and kindness. I always punish severely all acts of insubordination, but minor offences I treat as leniently as I possibly can, making due allowance for the irritable and peevish state of the mind many of the men are in, from ill-health and old age, making them at times fractious and discontented, and disinclined to submit to the necessary rules of the prison.

Employment of Prisoners.

There has been no deviation in the employment of the convicts from the system pursued last year. As many as are able have been at work on the farm, in what is denominated the "test gang," and from which men are selected at intervals by the medical officer for public works, and as many others as I could possibly send out with safety have been employed in the lighter kind of farm labour; the remainder as knitters, oakum pickers, tailors, and shoemakers, besides a few as mechanics, &c. The distribution of labour and amount performed will be found in the Appendix.

State of the Buildings.

The buildings are all in a state of good repair.

Escapes.

There were six attempts at escape, but none were successful.

Abuses.

I have reason to believe none exist.

Licences.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence during the year is 106. Of these, one only has been returned to prison on revoked licence. Of the number liberated from here, 15 have applied for assistance to the "Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society," and so far as I am aware have received every attention and advice, &c. The total number of licences granted since October 1853 to prisoners in the invalid depôt is 1,115, out of which number 53 have been revoked.

The Farm.

The operations under this head have been carried on as in previous years, reclaiming land by trenching two feet deep, clearing away brushwood, forming farm roads, double and single digging, cropping reclaimed land with potatoes, cabbage, and other useful vegetables. Seven acres and one rood of land have been reclaimed during the past year, making with the land already under culture 20 acres and three roods, but there yet remains a large extent of most fertile land to be brought under cultivation. The potato crop this year was good, and the yield more than a full average, and of most excellent quality. When harvested very little indication of disease was visible; but after being stored (and notwithstanding their being frequently examined) the disease showed itself, and large numbers have perished. All the other vegetable crops have been most productive. The portion of the land on the north side of the prison having been cropped with vegetables for the past three years, it would prove of great benefit to the land to commence a rotation of cereal crops; the straw alone would prove a source of great profit, for bedding down pigs and for manure.

Concluding Remarks.

I have no further report to make as regards this establishment; but I would mention that the able-bodied convicts still located at Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum have been under my jurisdiction during the past year. I have regularly visited that establishment twice a month, and during the whole time only two or three prisoners have been brought before me for any breach of prison rules. In one instance I recommended the removal of a man to Millbank. Mr. Sutherland, chief warder in charge, reports most favourably of the conduct and behaviour of the convicts, and I think Mr. Sutherland and the officers under him deserving of much credit for the praiseworthy manner in which they have performed their duties. Two convicts effected their escape from the parties on the works at this establishment.

I hereby certify that to the best of my belief the rules laid down for the government of this prison have been complied with in every instance, except in such cases as have been brought to the notice of the Visiting Director.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
J. S. WARREN,
Governor.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (A).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by SHOEMAKERS, TAILORS, WASHERS, BOOKBINDERS, STOCKING KNITTERS, and OAKUM PICKERS, during the Year 1863.

Description.		Rate.		Amount.		
	Shoemakers.	*s.*	*d.*	£	*s.*	*d.*
33	Pairs of Boots - - - - made at	3	3	5	7	3
111	„ Shoes - - - - „	2	4	12	19	0
26	„ Liberty Boots - - - „	3	3	4	4	6
2	„ „ Shoes - - - „	2	4	0	4	8
100	Spectacle Cases - - - „	0	2	0	16	8
6	Cripples Boots - - - - „	4	0	1	4	0
141	Knee Caps - - - - - - „	0	3	1	15	3
1,268	Boot and Shoe Laces - - - cut	3*d.* per 100		0	3	2
610	Pairs of Boots - - - - repaired	1	9	53	7	6
1,978	„ Shoes - - - - „	1	3	123	12	6
113	„ Slippers - - - - „	0	9	4	4	9
1	Artificial Arm - - - - „	1	0	0	1	0
3	„ Legs - - - - „	1	0	0	3	0
				208	3	3
	Tailors.					
74	Brown Jackets - - - - made at	1	3	4	12	6
171	„ Vests - - - - - „	0	6	4	5	6
253	„ Trowsers - - - - „	1	0	12	13	0
8	Linen Jackets - - - - „	0	9	0	6	0
5	„ Trowsers - - - - „	1	6	0	7	6
3	„ Slops - - - - „	1	6	0	4	6
370	Check Caps - - - - „	0	4	6	3	4
29	Pairs of Cloth Slippers - - - „	2	6	3	12	6
61	Canvas Bags - - - - „	0	2	0	10	2
490	Pairs Flannel Drawers - - - „	0	6	12	5	0
4	Liberty Jackets - - - - „	3	0	0	12	0
7	„ Vests - - - - „	2	0	0	14	0
8	„ Trowsers - - - - „	3	0	1	4	0
14	Eye Shades - - - - „	0	1	0	1	2
24	Rice Bags - - - - „	0	2	0	4	0
1	Uniform Frock Coat - - - „	7	6	0	7	6
3	„ Great Coats - - - „	5	0	0	15	0
1,547	Jackets - - - - badged	0	1	6	8	11
	Altering Liberty Clothing - - - -	-	-	4	12	4
1,632	Brown Jackets - - - - repaired	0	4	27	4	0
633	„ Vests - - - - „	0	2	5	5	6
2,284	„ Trowsers - - - - „	0	4	38	1	4
200	Slops - - - - - „	0	1	0	16	8
253	Hospital Coats - - - - „	0	4	4	4	4
52	Blankets - - - - „	0	2	0	8	8
44	Trusses - - - - - „	1	6	3	6	0
1,535	Cotton Shirts - - - - „	0	1½	9	11	10
3,208	Flannel „ - - - - „	0	1½	20	1	0
4,569	„ Drawers - - - - „	0	1½	23	11	1
2,481	Handkerchiefs - - - - „	0	1	10	6	9
1,064	Sheets - - - - - „	0	1	4	8	8
152	Towels - - - - - „	0	1	0	12	8
154	Uniform Trowsers - - - - „	1	0	7	14	0
5	„ Caps - - - - „	0	1	0	0	5
38	„ Great Coats - - - - „	1	0	1	13	0
62	„ Frock „ - - - - „	3	6	10	17	0
74	„ Jackets - - - - „	2	6	9	5	0
				241	16	10

Statement, &c.—*cont.*

Governor's Report.

Description.	Rate.	Amount.
Washers.	*s. d.*	£ *s. d.*
1,481 Cotton Shirts.		
16,690 Flannel Shirts.		
16,858 „ Drawers.		
29,870 Pairs Stockings.		
55,202 Handkerchiefs.		
77,672 Towels.		
27,968 Sheets.		
2,590 Blankets.		
5,553 Pillow Cases.		
1,107 Slops.		
1,434 Aprons.		
1,582 Table Cloths.		
5,817 Night Caps.		
1,011 Bed Ticks.		
494 Rugs.		
1,624 Jackets.		
1,385 Trowsers.		
251,338 Articles washed at per Score - - -	0 7	366 10 8
Bookbinders.		
Sundry Volumes bound for the Officers' and Prisoners' Libraries, repairs, &c. - - - - -	- -	50 10 6
Stocking Knitters.		
619 Pairs Stockings made at - - - - - -	1 0	30 19 0
469 „ - - - - new footed	0 6	11 14 6
12,926 „ - - - - repaired	0 1	53 17 2
		96 10 8
Oakum Pickers.		
76 cwt. 2 qrs. 20 lbs. Junk picked into Oakum, at 50*s.* per ton - - - - - - - -	- -	9 11 8

ABSTRACT.

	£ *s. d.*
Shoemakers - - - - -	208 3 3
Tailors, - - - - -	241 16 10
Washers - - - - -	366 10 8
Bookbinders - - - - -	50 10 6
Stocking Knitters - - - -	96 10 8
Oakum Pickers - - - - -	9 11 8
	£973 3 7

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (B).—STATEMENT of WORK performed by Prisoners on the Farm, Roads, and Parades, &c., during the Year 1863.

Description of Work.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Acres 3 Roods trenched 2 feet deep	9	0	0	51	15	0
1 „ 2 „ „ old pits filling in and levelled	25	0	0	37	10	0
12 „ 2 „ double ug	2	10	0	31	5	0
16 „ 0 „ single dug (twice)	2	4	0	35	4	0
11 „ 2 „ „ (once)	1	2	0	12	13	0
2 „ 1 „ Levelled and top dressed with surface soil	5	10	0	12	7	6
5 „ 2 „ Sown and planted with Vegetables	0	12	0	3	6	0
7 „ 2 „ cleared of Brushwood, Roots, &c.	2	0	0	15	0	0
16 „ 0 „ hoed (three times)	0	10	0	8	0	0
13 „ 0 „ Crops taken up and stored	0	10	0	6	10	0
12 „ 0 „ Stones picked and carried off	0	5	0	3	0	0
2 „ 3 „ Drained 3 feet deep	6	0	0	16	10	0
720 Poles Turf Wall and Ditch cleaned and repaired (twice)	0	0	6	18	0	0
2,268 Yards Roads and Paths made	0	2	0	226	16	0
1,300 „ „ „ repaired	0	0	6	32	10	0
120 „ Stone and Brick Rubble (breaking)	0	1	6	9	0	0
350 Bushels Bones (breaking)	0	2	0	35	0	0
160 Loads Ashes and Night Soil collected and mixed for manure	0	2	0	16	0	0
270 Loads Manure, carted on land	0	1	0	13	10	0
150 „ Sewage carted from cesspool on to land	0	2	0	15	0	0
38 Tons Rushes, Fern, &c., cut for litter	0	10	0	19	0	0
Parades and Margins, &c., mown six times	-	-		15	0	0
Excavating and forming Drains to new Cesspool	-	-		12	0	0
Fixing Posts for Fence on public Footpath	-	-		5	10	0
Belt of Trees dug and cleaned (twice)	-	-		4	10	0
Pulling up and cleaning out old Cesspool	-	-		35	0	0
Preparing, top dressing, and sowing slopes with grass seed inside South Parade	-	-		7	10	0
Grubbing Trees on Parades, cross cutting and carrying same to Foreman of Works Yard	-	-		25	0	0
Total	-	-	-	£722	6	6

APPENDIX (C).—STATEMENT of FARM PRODUCE sold and supplied to the Steward for consumption in the Prison, &c., during the Year 1863.

Description and Quantity of Produce.	Rate.			Amount.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
703 cwt. 1 qr. 12 lbs. Potatoes	0	5	9	202	4	4
126 „ 0 „ 0 „ Cabbages	0	8	0	50	8	0
12 „ 0 „ 0 „ Turnips	0	4	6	2	14	0
9 „ 2 „ 12 „ Parsnips	0	4	9	2	5	8
9 „ 0 „ 0 „ Carrots	0	4	6	2	0	6
Vegetables supplied to Officers	-	-		6	2	0
13,000 Poppy Heads supplied to surgery	0	15	0	9	15	0
150 Bushels Potatoes selected for seed	0	5	0	37	10	0
Total	-	-		£312	19	6

Appendix (D).—Artificers' Department.

Governor's Report.

Annual Return showing the Value of Work performed by Prison Labour, at Woking Invalid Convict Prison, during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Trades.	Description of Work performed.	No. of Days employed.		Value of each Man's Labour per day.	Amount.
		4th Stage.	Invalids.		
				s. d.	£ *s. d.*
Carpenters	Making a temporary altar for the Roman Catholic room, making forms for oakum-picking and knitting rooms, making cupboard for Deputy-Governor's office, lining stalls of stables with match boarding, making a shifting head-board for amputating table, making stretching frames for diagrams, making a cupboard for Roman Catholic priest's room, making patterns for casting fire-bars, &c., making shutters for refractory cells, making drawers for shoemakers' shop, making seats for Roman Catholic room, making wood and iron blocks for securing iron bedsteads to the floors of cells and sleeping berths, preparing and fixing wooden fences between the gardens of 1st and 2d class houses, making and fixing platforms and seats for officers in the Roman Catholic room, altering floors in several refractory cells, making pigeon-holes for Governor's clerks' office, making desk and stand for Scripture Readers, preparing and fixing cupboards and doors in kitchen, preparing and fixing eaves guttering round shed in Steward's yard, making sticks and crutches for cripples, making centres for new cesspools, also penstocks and frames, making splints, &c., for Medical Officer, preparing and fixing shelves in officers' rooms, making cupboards under large table in kitchen, preparing posts and rails and fixing fence on the farm, making sewage cart, making cupboard under stairs leading to the chapel, altering officers' seats in chapel, making rakes and drills for the Farm Bailiff, preparing and fixing new cupboard in dead house, preparing and fixing new cupboard in waiting-room, fixing gratings in well, preparing and fixing screens in the infirmary wards, making table for waiting-room, altering sashes and frames at gas-man's house, making steps for the surgery, and incidental repairs and wilful damages.	—	761	2 6	95 2 6
Wheelwrights.	Repairing hand-carts, making new navigators' and box wheelbarrows, making truck for shifting stores, making temporary piggery, and sundry jobbing.	—	147	2 3	16 10 9
Sawyers	Sawing timber and deals, also a large quantity of old poles for fencing on the farm, occasionally assisting carpenters, and sundry jobs in yard.	—	459	2 3	51 12 9
Bricklayers	General coloring and whitewashing throughout prison buildings, fixing glass on various parts of boundary wall, pitching surface gutters with Perbeck pitchers at stables, making scaffold and fixing lightning conductor to tower, making new cesspools for filtering drainage, &c., from prison buildings and houses, re-lining furnaces at gas and engine house, pointing boundary walls, opening, cleaning out, repairing, and making good drains and cesspools, and all incidental repairs throughout prison buildings and houses.	—	715½	2 6	89 8 9
Masons	Preparing stone sills, &c., for new cesspools, and stone paving for top.	—	20	2 6	2 10 0

Governor's Report.

Annual Return showing the Value of Work—*continued.*

	Description of Work performed.	No. of Days employed.		Value of each Man's Labour per day.	Amount.
		4th Stage.	Invalids.		
				s. d.	*£ s. d.*
Smiths -	Laying down pipes to rain-water tank, making plates for fixing bedsteads in cells, making screw, &c., for amputating table, fixing gas-pipes in chapel, making fastenings for the whole of the outside doors, making drilling machine, making wrought-iron valves for water-closets, fixing new pump North Parade, making lifting screws, &c., for 3 penstocks for cesspools, making and fixing new tires on hand-carts and wheelbarrows, making gratings for cesspools, fixing water-pipes to 5th and 6th class houses, assisting engineer in general repairs to pumps, &c., also all incidental repairs.	266½	—	3 0	39 19 6
		—	272	2 6	34 0 0
Engineer -	Assisting the engineer in general repairs to water and gas pipes, and sundry jobbing.	—	71½	2 6	8 18 9
Painters -	Painting water and gas pipes, cleaning and painting ventilators, painting doors, &c., in North and South Parades, general repairs and painting outside lamps, painting new clothes posts for houses, painting eaves, guttering, and stack pipes throughout prison buildings and houses, painting iron fences in main street, painting the whole of the cell buckets, distempering ceilings, coloring walls, and touching up paintwork to all landings and staircases, general repairs to leadwork and glazing, and all incidental repairs.	—	674	2 0	67 8 0
Tinman -	Making and repairing prison and kitchen utensils.	—	231	1 6	17 6 6
Stoker -	Attending the fires in the heating apparatus rooms.	—	129	1 6	9 13 6
Laborers -	Attending bricklayers as above - - -	—	285	1 6	21 7 6
	Total - - -	—	—	—	£153 18 6

APPENDIX (E.)—RETURN of CLASSES and SENTENCES of PRISONERS, for each Quarter of the Year 1863.

Quarter ending	Classes.			Total in Prison.	Term of Sentence.												
	1st.	2nd.	3rd.		3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	8 Years.	10 Years.	12 Years.	14 Years.	15 Years.	18 Years.	20 Years.	21 Years.	Life.
31st March - -	446	28	43	517	91	138	47	60	31	22	55	4	10	15	1	8	–	35
30th June - -	410	31	33	474	81	113	46	58	29	22	57	4	9	14	1	7	–	33
30th September -	424	28	23	475	79	106	49	64	28	19	59	5	10	14	1	6	–	35
31st December -	479	16	38	533	93	107	49	75	35	24	77	5	13	13	1	6	–	35

APPENDIX (F.)—STATEMENT of OFFENCES and PUNISHMENTS during the Year ended December 31, 1863.

Number of Offenders punished.			Number of Prisoners not punished.	Number of Offences for which actual Punishment was inflicted.				Total Number of Admonitions.	Average daily Number of Men in Prison.	Total Number of Prisoners during the Year.	Lowest Number of Men in Prison during the Year.
By Director.	By Governor.	Total.		By Director.	By Governor.	Total.	Average No. of Offences daily.				
25	156	181	625	31	315	346	0·9	83	500	806	450

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (G.)—STATEMENT showing the Quantity of Coal consumed in the Establishment in manufacturing Gas, and the Quantity produced, &c., in the Year ended 31st December 1863.

	Quantity.	Rate.	Amount.
		s. d.	£ s. d.
Coal consumed in the manufacture of gas, and in heating the retorts.	233 tons - -	20 2	234 18 10
Lime used in purifiers - - - -	16 yards - -	14 0	11 4 0
Repairs of brickwork - - - -	- - - -	- -	8 0 0
Wages of gasmen - - - -	- - - -	- -	94 18 0
			349 0 10
Deduct value of coke produced - -	200 chaldrons -	15 4	153 6 8
Actual cost of manufacture - - - -		- -	£195 14 2

Quantity of gas produced: 1,381,800 cubic feet, at 2*s.* 10*d.* per 1,000 feet.

APPENDIX (H.)—ABSTRACT of LABOUR performed by Convicts in the Establishment for the Year ended 31st December 1863.

Nature of Employment.	Class of Men.	Number of Days.	Labour per Diem.	Amount.
			s. d.	£ s. d.
Carpenters - -	Invalided - -	761	2 6	95 2 6
Wheelwrights - -	Do. - -	147	2 3	16 10 9
Sawyers - -	Do. - -	459	2 3	51 12 9
Bricklayers - -	Do. - -	715½	2 6	89 8 9
Masons - - -	Do. - -	20	2 6	2 10 0
Smiths - - -	Able-bodied - -	266½	3 0	39 19 6
Do. - - -	Invalid - -	272	2 6	34 0 0
Engineer - -	Do. - -	71½	2 6	8 18 9
Painters - -	Do. - -	674	2 0	67 8 0
Tinman - -	Do. - -	231	1 6	17 6 6
Stoker - - -	Do. - -	129	1 6	9 13 6
Labourers - -	Do. - -	285	1 6	21 7 6
Cooks - - -	Do. - -	2,555	1 6	191 12 6
Bakers - - -	Do. - -	1,565	1 6	117 7 6
Nurses - - -	Do. - -	4,380	1 3	273 15 0
Washers - -	Do. - -	4,069	1 6	305 3 6
Cleaners - -	Do. - -	3,756	1 6	281 14 0
Farm labourers - -	Do. - -	18,780	0 6	469 10 0
			£	2,093 1 0

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (I.)—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of Woking Invalid Convict Prison for the year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	3,239	12	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	3,461	19	1
Salaries and wages of manufacturing or labour department	786	5	2
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	811	19	0
Uniforms for officers and servants	300	16	3
Victualling prisoners	4,623	13	7
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	1,420	1	9
Bedding for prisoners	187	4	7
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	202	1	8
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	146	18	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	274	5	5
Gratuities, &c., to convicts	570	13	9
Furniture and fittings	45	2	8
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	35	8	6
Fuel and light for general purposes	940	6	2
Buildings and ordinary repairs	380	15	7
Soap, scouring, and cleaning articles	202	3	9
Brushes, brooms, and mops	42	6	0
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	88	18	0
Various small disbursements	311	14	7
Rent, rates, and taxes	179	18	10
Total	£18,252	4	9
Deduct amount of sundry receipts	690	5	9
Net expenditure	£17,561	19	0

Governor's Report.

APPENDIX (K.)—STATEMENT showing the Expenditure of the Broadmoor Criminal Lunatic Asylum for the year ending 31st March 1864.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries of principal officers and clerks	530	12	1
Wages of subordinate officers and servants	874	4	0
Rations for officers, and allowances in lieu thereof	155	13	5
Uniforms for officers and servants			
Victualling prisoners	1,610	1	9
Clothing, &c., for prisoners	230	14	0
Bedding for prisoners	25	5	4
Medicines, surgical instruments, &c.	1	4	9
Medical comforts (extras for the sick)	7	4	4
Clothing and travelling expenses of prisoners on liberation	483	17	9
Gratuities, &c., to convicts	1,491	5	0
Furniture and fittings	7	0	6
Kitchen utensils, crockery, cutlery, &c.	13	9	0
Fuel and light for general purposes	207	2	6
Buildings and ordinary repairs			
Soap scouring, and cleaning articles	160	15	10
Brushes, brooms, and mops	7	9	3
Funeral expenses, inquests, &c.	0	18	0
Various small disbursements	148	8	6
Rent, rates, and taxes	8	3	6
Gratuities to officers	96	2	10
Expense of conveyance of convicts	17	14	2
	£6,078	6	6
Deduct amount of sundry receipts			

II.—CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN, *Woking Invalid Prison, Jan.* 4, 1864. Chaplain's Report.

I HAVE the honour to lay before you my report for the year 1863.

No change has taken place in the system of spiritual and secular instruction established in this prison. I do not therefore think it necessary to repeat the details of work, into which I have fully entered in former reports. I would only say, in brief, that in respect of the spiritual ministrations afforded the prisoners, there are, on the Sunday, two full services, with sermons, in the chapel, shorter services in the hospital wards, and evening classes for religious reading and prayer, at which the attendance is *voluntary*, and averages about 100, though sometimes it has exceeded 150.

We have reason to regard this last means of grace as particularly satisfactory, and I cannot but think, from what I have observed, that it is productive of much good.

The holy communion has been administered six times, and the attendance averages 36.

In the week-day there are morning and evening services in the chapel and hospital wards, with lectures or expositions at least twice a week.

The hospitals are, of course, daily visited by the chaplain and the two scripture readers, and as often as possible a schoolmaster is employed there to give instruction to a large number who are able and anxious to receive it. Interesting lectures are also occasionally delivered.

The school is conducted as usual, and the schoolmaster, Mr. Bird, reports favourably on the attention and orderly behaviour of the prisoners.

Their educational status and progressive improvement are recorded in the Appendix.

The lectures on popular subjects delivered during the winter months were much enjoyed and valued by the prisoners, and, though restricted to men in the first class, were sometimes attended by as many as 260. The present winter course of lectures is carried on under a different arrangement, by order of the Director, and the attendance is strictly confined to well-behaved men whose term of imprisonment ceases in six months; the average attendance is now below 20. I cannot say that I feel any satisfaction in this system. If real profit and instruction are to be gained by attendance at these lectures, it is surely a pity to *restrict* such attendance; but if, as many would doubtless consider, the indulgence is not in keeping with the proper discipline of a prison, the whole thing had better be abolished.

It is not very easy to comply with the rule which requires the Chaplain in his annual report to "specify the religious condition of "the prisoners." I can only venture to say, generally, that the attention at the chapel services, and the attendance at the Lord's table (which is under strict and careful regulation), are as satisfactory as can be expected; but the frequent return to our establishment of twice and thrice transported men is a melancholy fact in our prison experience, and I trust will be met by some radical change in our system of criminal punishment and reformation.

Chaplain's Report.

My best thanks are due to all the officers in the Chaplain's department for the zealous and faithful discharge of their respective duties.

I have the honuor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
RAYMOND BLATHWAYT,
Chaplain.

The Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

STATE of EDUCATION of the Total Number of Prisoners who have been received since January 18, as well as of those who were in the Prison at that time.

Prisoners who could not read on admission		125
Since improved, of these, so as to read imperfectly	63	
Prisoners who could read imperfectly only on admission		102
Since improved, of these, so as to be able to write also	76	
Prisoners who could read and write imperfectly on admission		89
Since improved of these	70	
Prisoners who could read and write tolerably on admission, many of whom have since much improved		268
Prisoners well educated		209
Prisoners of superior education		13
Blind prisoners who have learned to read the embossed books	5	
Prisoners excused attending school; being well educated	4	
Total who cannot read, being blind, aged, or of weak intellect	12	
Total who have never attended school, being too ill, many of whom have died	104	
Average number of men attending school daily	94	
Total number of prisoners		806

PRISONERS' LIBRARY.

Number of volumes in the library on the 1st of January 1863	2,206
Added during the year	268
Total	2,474
Deduct worn out	31
	2,443

BOOKBINDERS' WORK, 1863.

	£	s.	d.
1,522 library and school books rebound and repaired	44	7	0
Sundry work	6	3	6½
	£50	10	6½

III.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Woking Invalid Prison,
January 4, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

I BEG leave to present my annual report for the year 1863. Medical Officer's Report.

In doing so I hope to be able to show that the sanitary condition of this establishment has been highly satisfactory during that period, particularly when the class of men confined here is taken into consideration.

This prison being set apart entirely for invalids, the majority of them of the worst class, there is necessarily a steady and constant accumulation of various diseases and infirmities, some of which have existed for very long periods. As an example of the diseases forming the ground of invaliding, I may mention that out of a total of 804 prisoners, no less than 153 were received for phthisis, including 20 for hæmoptysis, 99 bronchitis, asthma, and other affections of the respiratory organs, 23 for diseases of the heart, 26 for paralysis, 29 for rheumatism, 70 for general debility, 30 for ophthalmic diseases, and 24 for scrofula—48 were ruptured, 46 were delicate and aged, and 74 were crippled from disease, loss of limbs, &c. Besides these there were a variety of medical and surgical affections, which are fully detailed in the table, giving the medical grounds of removal.

As the health of these men is commonly much impaired, they might naturally be considered more susceptible than others to diseases of a zymotic character, but I am happy to say that we have been entirely free from everything approaching to an epidemic throughout the year.

The mortality, which amounted to 42 in a population of 804 invalid prisoners, is higher than in the three former years; but this is no criterion of the healthfulness of the establishment, the death rate being greatly influenced by the nature and extent of the diseases forming the ground of invaliding, phthisis alone having been the cause of death in 22 instances.

A reference to the mortality table will be sufficient to show the hopeless condition of most of the patients at the time of reception, and that the majority continued under treatment in hospital till death, which in some cases took place in the course of a few weeks, whilst in others it was protracted for years.

The mortality throughout the country at large appears to have been this year considerably above the usual average, although there have been no epidemics of any consequence to account for it; the only cause assigned for the increase being the frequent variations in the temperature acting injuriously on weakly people, and in no place was this more likely to be felt than here, where there are so many aged, weakly, and diseased inmates.

Although the prisoners are generally much reduced at the time of reception, the healthful situation, sufficiency of wholesome food, an abundant supply of excellent water, clean, well-ventilated wards and cells, with suitable outdoor occupation for the convalescents, soon exert a wonderful influence in restoring them to health, and in fitting some for removal to labour prisons.

The prisoners removed throughout the year, namely, 69 to public works, and 31 to Dartmoor, had, when circumstances would admit of it, been tried at outdoor work for two or three months previously, both to be assured of the permanency of their recovery, and to act as a check on others whose desire for change led to constant applications for removal.

Medical Officer's Report.

Having fully alluded to the excellent sanitary arrangement of the establishment, as well as to the means of employing the invalids, in recent reports, it is unnecessary to enter on these questions at this time, further than to notice the increasing number of cripples, and others incapacitated for outdoor labour, which seems to call for additional means of employing them in a suitable and profitable manner.

INFIRMARY REPORT of the Invalid Convict Prison at Woking, for the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Total number of convicts in the prison during the year, 804.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
1. Zymotic Diseases:—					
Cynanche Tonsillaris	—	3	2	—	1
Diarrhœa	1	37	36	—	2
Dysentery	—	1	1	—	—
Influenza and Catarrh	12	99	103	—	8
Febricula	—	4	4	—	—
Purpura	—	2	2	—	—
Erysipelas	—	1	1	—	—
Syphilis	1	2	2	—	1
2. Dropsy, Cancer, and Diseases of uncertain Seat:—					
Hæmorrhage	—	2	2	—	—
Ascites	1	1	2	—	—
Anasarca	—	1	—	—	1
Abscess	4	32	29	—	7
Ulcer	2	12	11	—	3
Other Diseases of this Class	1	—	—	—	1
Tumour	—	5	4	—	1
Phagidænic Ulceration of Lower Jaw and Neck.	—	1	—	1	—
3. Tubercular Diseases:—					
Scrofula	7	11	16	—	2
Phthisis	24	109	95	21	17
Hæmoptysis	3	10	11	1	1
4. Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System:—					
Paraplegia	8	—	2	1	5
Other forms of Paralysis	—	13	9	2	2
Epilepsy	1	4	3	1	1
Dementia	3	1	3	—	1
Other forms of Unsound Mind	2	7	8	—	1
Neuralgia	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.	—	7	4	—	3
Cephalalgia	—	2	2	—	—
5. Diseases of Heart and Organs of Circulation :—					
Pericarditis	—	1	—	1	—
Palpitatio	4	11	9	—	6
Aneurism	—	2	1	1	—
Varicose Veins	—	1	1	—	—
Other Diseases of the Heart and Organs of Circulation.	—	27	23	4	—

Infirmary Report, &c.—*continued.*

Medical Officer's Report.

DISEASES.	Remaining Jan. 1st, 1863.	Admitted during the Year.	Discharged.	Died.	Remaining Dec. 31st, 1863.
6. Diseases of Respiratory Organs :—					
Laryngitis	1	—	—	—	1
Bronchitis	10	23	26	1	6
Pleuritis	—	2	1	1	—
Asthma	8	20	25	—	3
7. Diseases of the Digestive Organs :—					
Dyspepsia	3	26	24	1	4
Peritonitis	—	2	—	2	—
Colic	—	5	5	—	—
Hernia Reducible	2	15	11	1	5
Hepatitis	1	4	3	—	2
Icterus	—	1	1	—	—
Hæmorrhoids	1	3	2	—	2
Fistula in Ano	1	6	3	—	4
Prolapsus Ani	1	8	6	—	3
8. Diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs :—					
Nephritis	1	2	2	1	—
Hæmaturia	—	2	1	1	—
Albuminuria	1	—	1	—	—
Diabetes	2	—	—	—	2
Cystitis	—	4	3	—	1
Stricture of Urethra	3	8	7	—	4
Orchitis	—	2	2	—	—
Hydrocele	—	3	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Kidneys, &c.	2	1	3	—	—
Strumous Disease of Bladder	—	1	1	—	—
9. Diseases of Joints and Bones :—					
Muscular Rheumatism	6	45	42	—	9
Diseases of Bones	9	9	13	1	4
„ of Joints	6	10	14	—	2
Lumbar Abscess	1	3	3	—	1
Diseased Stump	—	1	1	—	—
10. Diseases of the Integumentary System :—					
Boils	1	10	9	—	2
Sycosis	2	—	1	—	1
Lepra	—	2	2	—	—
Urticaria	—	1	1	—	—
Eczema	—	3	3	—	—
Other Diseases of the Skin	1	2	2	—	1
11. Diseases of the Organs of Sense :—					
Ophthalmia	6	15	15	—	6
Otorrhœa	—	2	1	1	—
12. Accidents and Injuries :—					
Contusions	—	2	2	—	—
Sprains	—	1	—	—	1
Fractures	—	1	1	—	—
Incised and Punctured Wounds	1	2	3	—	—
Burns and Scalds	—	2	2	—	—
Other Accidents and Injuries	2	16	17	—	1
Debility	7	29	31	—	5
Observation	—	5	3	—	2
Total	153	709	683	43	136

Total number of complaining sick for the year 1863 - - 16,767.

Medical Officer's Report.

The numbers actually in hospital at one time have varied throughout the year from about 100 to 150, and I may mention that, having been free from epidemics, the increase has generally arisen from fresh arrivals of invalids, or from the state of the weather affecting the aged and weakly.

As in the three former years we have been very free from febrile affections, the few that occurred having been unimportant. The same may be said of the diarrhœa cases, which were nearly all chronic, the patients having either previously suffered from or shown a liability to the complaint.

Of the diseases to which prisoners appear most liable, the tubercular come first in frequency and fatality; and as phthisis, including 20 of hæmoptysis, was the ground of invaliding in no less than 153 cases, and the cause of death in 22, I may shortly allude to it.

In endeavouring to glean any information to account for the prevalence of this malady amongst prisoners I have confined myself to the 153 cases received for it, although there were many received for other diseases, but complicated with phthisical symptoms, and some of whom died of it.

The result of my inquiries is embodied in the subjoined table, No. 1, by which it will be seen that the former occupations varied very much, that 126 had summary and other convictions, 86 stated family liability, and the place of abode was with few exceptions in large towns or cities.

PARTICULARS of 153 CASES of PHTHISIS and HÆMOPTYSIS in WOKING PRISON during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

Occupation.	No.	No. with previous convictions.	Hereditary Predisposition.				Place of Abode.
			Father.	Mother.	Brother.	Sister.	
1. Tailors	14	12	3	2	1	1	London, 6; Liverpool, 1; Manchester, 2; Norwich, 2; Barnstaple, 1; Edinbro', 1; Brussels, 1.
2. Hatters	1	–	–	–	–	–	Preston, 1.
3. Shoemakers	3	3	1	–	1	1	London, 1; Chatham, 1; Woolwich, 1.
4. Butchers	2	–	–	–	2	–	London, 1; Manchester, 1.
5. Engineers and stokers	5	4	–	1	1	1	London, 2; Preston, 1; Sheffield, 1; Leicester, 1.
6. Clerks, travellers, &c.	6	3	–	2	–	–	London, 2; Plymouth, 1; Manchester, 1; Winslow, 1; Glasgow, 1.
7. Factory workers, weavers, &c.	10	6	1	3	–	–	London, 4; Manchester, 2; Chorley, 1; Leeds, 1; Dundee, 1; West Bromwich, 1.
8. Horsedealers, ostlers, &c.	4	4	–	1	1	–	London, 3; Glasgow, 1.
9. Sailors and boatmen	4	4	–	2	–	–	Liverpool, 3; Wolverhampton, 1.
10. Bakers and confectioners	3	3	–	–	–	–	London, 2; Gainsbro', 1.
11. Costermongers and hawkers	7	5	3	1	1	1	London, 2; Manchester, 2; Wakefield, 1; Derby, 1; Gloster, 1.
12. Carpenters, joiners, &c.	8	5	1	1	3	2	London, 3; Birmingham, 2; Perth, 1; Bury, 1; Ireland, 1.
13. Miners, colliers, &c.	8	6	2	2	–	–	Cornwall, 1; Worcester, 1; Wolverhampton, 1; Stafford, 1; Liverpool, 1; Durham, 1; Burnsley, 1; Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1.
14. Brassfounders, moulders, gunsmiths, &c.	5	4	2	–	–	–	Chatham, 1; Birmingham, 1; Bradford, 1; Barnett, 1; Bilston, 1.
15. Soldiers	6	1	–	–	1	–	London, 1; Birmingham, 1; Plymouth, 1; Malta, 1; E. Indies, 1; unknown, 1.
16. Artists	1	–	–	–	1	–	London, 1.
17. Jewellers	2	1	–	–	–	–	Birmingham, 1; Warwick, 1.
18. Servants	1	1	–	–	–	–	London, 1.
19. Postmen	1	–	–	–	–	–	London, 1.
20. Cigar makers	1	1	–	1	–	–	London, 1.
21. Vagrants	3	3	1	1	1	–	London, 1; Suffolk, 1; Worcester, 1.
22. Labourers	58	50	6	13	7	10	London, 15; Durham, 1; Chester, 1; Manchester, 4; Cambridge, 1; South Wales, 4; Rumford, 1; Liverpool, 1; Bristol, 3; Coventry, 1; Wilts, 1; Bradford, 3; Glasgow, 3; Cork, 1; Louth, 2; Aylesbury, 1; Sheffield, 1; Preston, 1; Newcastle, 1; Leeds, 1; Barnet, 1; Tunbridge, 1; Forfar, 1; Clifton, 1; Warwick, 1; Reading, 1; Paisley, 1; Kinisgal, 1; Plymouth, 1; Southampton, 1; Twichester, 1.
	153	116	20	30	20	16	

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The desire, however, of prisoners to impute their diseases to the effects of imprisonment, as well as the difficulty in obtaining information as to the state of health at the time of conviction, renders it very difficult to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion; but in the course of treatment they often acknowledged to have been liable to cold for long periods.

There was nothing very peculiar or worthy of note in the cases of phthisis further than the marked slowness of its course to a fatal termination when in the advanced stage, and the improvement evidenced soon after reception when in the incipient or early stage.

The deaths from phthisis amounted to 22; of these 15 were received for it, and the others showed evident signs of pulmonary disease at the time of reception; of the whole number 15 were inmates of the hospital from reception till death.

Bronchitis is another disease of frequent occurrence, and formed the ground of invaliding in 71 instances. From the long periods many of these men had suffered from the complaint their general health was frequently much impaired, and this, coupled with the advanced age of the majority, held out little hope of permanent benefit.

Asthma, chronic catarrh, and pleuritic affections were also common among the aged and debilitated. Some of the inmates suffered severely from attacks of the former malady, which quite incapacitated them for regular work. There was nothing unusual in any of these cases, and the only deaths that occurred were two from pleuritis, both of long standing.

Diseases of the heart and circulation are frequently under treatment; for, although they only formed the ground of invaliding in 22 instances, they were a frequent accompaniment of other diseases and general debility. Rheumatism often gives rise to heart disease, and on that account the patients are very susceptible to atmospheric changes. Six deaths resulted from these maladies, three of which were sudden. One, an aged and infirm man, was found dead in bed by the night officer, who was both experienced in the management of the sick and very attentive; but he had not noticed anything unusual during the night, neither had the patients occupying beds on either side of deceased: a post-mortem examination revealed extensive fatty degeneration of heart and disease of aorta. Another died of extensive disease of the valves and aorta, and the other of a large aneurism of the aorta rupturing into the windpipe; the first died in about an hour, and the other in less than ten minutes, after being seized with vomiting of blood whilst employed in the knitting room. Both of them were seen immediately, but little could be done for either.

Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System.

Paralysis in different forms constituted the ground of invaliding in 26 cases, and as the disease had existed for long periods, and the patients were for the most part advanced in life, they might be added to the permanent invalids. In some cases a little improvement was manifested, but as a general rule they remained stationary, or gradually became worse. Three deaths occurred, one of which was from serous apoplexy, whilst the other two were from disease of the spinal cord. One aged man, at present in hospital for paraplegia, has been as helpless as an infant all the year, and as he has undergone very little change for some time he may still linger on for several months.

Epilepsy has latterly been a less frequent cause of invaliding, and the cases with few exceptions of a mild character, the paroxysms often abating in frequency and violence, or altogether disappearing

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when the general health improved, as it almost invariably did after a short period at outdoor work. The patient who died of the malady had been subject to violent seizures for many years; he had become morose and sullen, and his mental faculties were considerably impaired. He expired in one of his paroxysms, and a post-mortem examination revealed extensive disease of the heart, in addition to congestion of the brain and thickening of the membranes.

Mental diseases only formed the ground of invaliding in 15 cases, but there were many others sent here for bodily ailments who evinced considerable impairment of the mental faculties, and this was more particularly the case with some of the aged and infirm, who were frequently very peculiar and eccentric. On the other hand, there were younger men whose extraordinary conduct and insubordination could not but excite great doubt as to their sanity, although at the same time their behaviour was not void of suspicion; and as it is astonishing with what pertinacity prisoners will carry out their plans when bent on feigning either mental or bodily ailments, it is only by close and careful observation that a true opinion can be arrived at.

Most of the mental cases assumed the form of imbecility, but there were a few of dementia, attended with much violence, and finding that some of the latter were becoming so intractable as to greatly disturb the weakly and delicate patients (when transferred to the hospital for greater security and observation), I deemed it necessary to recommend the usual inquiry before magistrates, which resulted in nine being removed to Fisherton asylum.

One man received for struma soon became insubordinate, noisy, and filthy in his habits, tearing his clothes, and destroying everything within his reach. Another received for debility was reported for being most troublesome, and was suspected of feigning, his conduct being very suspicious. He was at once admitted into hospital for observation, but having assaulted another patient the same evening he required to be removed. This man was of a sullen, determined disposition, made use of violent and threatening language, and never varied during the whole time he was here in declaring himself to be Christ. After having been under medical observation for several months without any signs of amendment, he and the former were sent to an asylum. Another who was also supposed to be feigning, and stated to be exceedingly dirty in his habits, was of a most unhappy disposition, and as his bodily health was impaired he was a constant inmate of the hospital till death. After a time he became more cleanly, displayed a good deal of intelligence, but always met the attentions of the officers and nurses in a very dissatisfied manner. He was of a highly strumous habit of body, and suffered from otorrhœa, and after death a large abscess was discovered in the substance of the brain, which fully accounted for his peculiarities during life.

On the whole, the weak-minded men have been pretty manageable; but as they are easily excited, and liable to break out suddenly without any assignable cause, they require constant and close supervision to guard against accidents, and I am therefore of opinion that it is very desirable to separate them from the other prisoners.

Out of the large number invalided to this place for general debility, advanced age, and infirmity, there were many labouring under very complicated and obscure diseases, with their constitutions greatly exhausted by former intemperance, and other irregularities. Chest and abdominal affections were the most common ailments met with amongst this class, and were no doubt often the result of their former unsettled lives. One aged man, received for debility, died in a most

Medical Officer's Report.

emaciated condition, and a post-mortem examination discovered a cancerous disease of the pancreas. Another received for hypochondriasis died of ulceration and rupture of gall bladder, which was found full of calculi; and the third, an aged and weakly man, sank from peritonitis, caused by a small rupture of the pyloric extremity of stomach, the coats being exceedingly thin.

It only remains for me to add that there are a large number of prisoners afflicted with hernia, lameness, from disease, loss of limbs, and other defects, who are constantly in need of various surgical appliances; and as the officers in charge of the workshops have taken a great interest in repairing and even making many useful articles, thereby effecting a considerable saving, I think it but right to acknowledge the ready assistance they have always afforded me.

The officers attached to the hospital have as formerly been most attentive and painstaking in the performance of their arduous and responsible duties; and as there are always some men of violent and insubordinate dispositions amongst such a large body of sick prisoners, great judgment and discretion are required in dealing with them. I am happy to say that the behaviour of the patients has been very orderly and respectful, the reports of misconduct few in number, and none of a serious nature.

The health of the officers has been good, and only 27 required to be placed on the sick list, most of them for slight ailments, and seldom of more than two or three days' duration. One assistant warder was superannuated on account of phthisis. One warder committed suicide by drowning in the neighbouring canal. I saw the body as soon as it was found, but life had evidently been extinct for several hours.

The officers' families have generally been very healthy, but measles and whooping cough prevailed amongst the children. Both complaints were of a mild character.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN CAMPBELL, M.D.
Medical Officer.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

Medical Officer's Report.

RETURN showing the Medical Grounds of Removal of 804 Invalid Prisoners confined in this Establishment during the Year ending 31st December 1863.

State of Health.	Remaining January 1, 1863.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
Healthy	—	1	1	—	1
„ loss of arm	5	—	5	1	4
„ loss of leg	2	1	3	1	2
„ lame	9	6	15	3	12
„ ruptured	15	3	18	5	13
„ aged	1	1	2	—	2
„ sight impaired	2	—	2	1	1
Delicate and aged	29	17	46	14	32
„ loss of arm	4	4	8	—	8
„ loss of leg	5	—	5	—	5
„ lame	25	13	38	10	28
„ ruptured	19	11	30	26	4
„ sight impaired	8	5	13	3	10
General debility	49	21	70	20	50
Subject to rheumatism	19	10	29	8	21
„ ophthalmia	6	5	11	5	6
„ pleuritis	2	2	4	2	2
„ bronchitis	61	14	75	24	51
„ pneumonia	1	—	1	—	1
„ hæmoptysis	9	11	20	9	11
„ hæmaturia	—	1	1	1	—
„ paralysis	19	7	26	9	17
„ epilepsy	9	6	15	4	11
„ asthma	9	3	12	1	11
„ morbus cordis	16	7	23	8	15
„ mental disease	13	2	15	7	8
„ phthisis	79	54	133	55	78
„ scrofula	15	9	24	7	17
„ fistula	4	2	6	3	3
„ lumbar abscess	6	3	9	2	7
„ disease of bones and joints	15	15	30	8	22
„ ulcers	6	4	10	2	8
„ elephantiasis	1	—	1	1	—
„ stricture	10	1	11	5	6
„ cataract	2	1	3	1	2
„ sciatica	—	1	1	—	1
„ cough	7	—	7	2	5
„ hæmaplegia	1	—	1	—	1
„ varicocele	3	—	3	—	3
„ diarrhœa	8	—	8	4	4
„ hypochondriasis	1	2	3	1	2
„ prolapsus ani	2	—	2	1	1
„ incontinence of urine	1	1	2	—	2
„ dyspepsia	9	4	13	3	10
„ vertigo	1	—	1	—	1
„ hepatitis	3	3	6	1	5
„ chronic laryngitis	1	—	1	1	—
„ secondary syphilis	4	—	4	2	2
„ spinal disease	2	3	5	2	3
„ hydrocele	3	—	3	—	3
„ diabetes	4	1	5	2	3
„ eruptions	2	—	2	—	2
Carried forward	527	255	782	265	517

Medical Officer's Report.

Return showing the Medical Grounds, &c.—*continued.*

State of Health.	Remaining January 1, 1863.	Received during the Year.	Total.	Discharged.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
Brought forward -	527	255	782	265	517
Subject to amaurosis -	1	—	1	1	—
„ varicose veins -	3	7	10	3	7
„ gout - -	1	—	1	—	1
„ hæmorrhoids -	1	—	1	—	1
„ ascites - -	1	1	2	1	1
Injuries - - -	2	5	7	1	6
Total -	536	268	804	271	533

ANNUAL RETURN of AGES of CONVICTS confined in this Establishment for the Year 1863.

Age.	No. of Prisoners remaining Jan. 1, 1863.	Received during the Year 1863.	Total.	Licensed.	Sentence expired.	Removed to other Prisons.									Died.	Remaining Dec. 31, 1863.
						Dartmoor.	Portland.	Chatham.	Portsmouth.	Millbank. Penal Class.	Pentonville. Penal Class.	Millbank for medical observation.	Criminal Lunatic Asylum.	Horsemonger Lane Gaol for Trial.		
Above 10 & under 20	30	23	53	13	—	4	5	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	2	26
20 „ 30	163	96	259	27	1	14	27	1	14	1	2	1	—	1	14	156
30 „ 40	95	60	155	25	2	5	11	2	3	—	—	—	3	—	8	96
40 „ 50	84	41	125	13	1	6	3	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	6	93
50 „ 60	81	26	107	14	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	7	82
60 „ 70	67	20	87	14	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	64
70 „ 80	15	2	17	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	15
80 „ 90	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	536	268	804	107	5	31	47	4	18	2	3	1	9	1	43	533

Medical Officer's Report.

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Particulars of Deceased Convicts during the Year 1863.

Register No.	Initials	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
1,365	E. W. Labourer.	29	0	8	6	1	1		1861. Mar. 6	7	Dartmoor -	1862. Sept. 16	Phthisis.	Weakly state of health, and confined to the hospital from reception till death.	Phthisis and tubercular ulceration of intestines.	3	20	1863. Jan. 3	Left lung very adherent at apex; upper lobe full of softened tubercular matter, also several small cavities. The right was also full of tubercle in various stages. The kidneys were united over the spine, constituting a horse-shoe.
444	J. T. Cook.	67	0	11	0	3	1	29	1858. Dec. 20	7	Millbank -	1859. Dec. 20.	Age and rupture.	Frequently suffering from urinary complaints, and several times in hospital.	Inflammation of kidneys, &c.	4	17	Jan. 18	The investing tunic of both kidneys much thickened; the glands of a dark purple color, enlarged, soft, and easily broken down. Bladder contracted, coats three times their natural thickness. Twelve phosphatic calculi found in it, varying in size from a pea to a marble.
747	W. M. None.	74	0	1	16	4	1	13	Oct. 21	6	Dartmoor -	1861. Jan. 24	Age and debility.	A very weakly old man, and closely confined to bed during the last twelve months.	Fatty degeneration of the heart.	23	16	Jan. 20	Heart very much enlarged and flabby, its muscular substance in many parts almost obliterated by fatty deposit, this being more particularly the case with the walls of the auricles. Kidneys fatty, degeneration present.

348	A. S. Tailor.	28	0	8	15	4	4	5	Jan. 2	6	Chatham -	1860. March 1	Chronic bronchitis.	Very delicate, and subject to attacks of hæmoptysis, frequently in hospital.	Phthisis.	20	1	Jan. 22	The upper and middle lobes of the right lung were full of softened tubercle; large cavities in posterior part of middle lobe. In the middle of the left lung was a cavity as large as an orange, containing about four ounces of coagulated blood; this proceeded from one of the bronchial vessels.
1,331	F. H. Clerk.	28	0	9	11	0	7	1	1861. Sept. 16	6	Millbank -	1862. Aug. 27	Partial atrophy of right arm and hand.	Very delicate, and constantly in hospital.	Necrosis of temporal bone, and abscess of the brain.	5	4	Jan. 28	On removing the calvaria the dura mater was very adherent to all the base of the skull; the left temporal bone (petrous portion) was in a carious state. At the base of the left hemisphere of the brain was found a strumous abscess the size of a duck's egg; substance of brain around much softened.
1,328	S. W. Labourer.	30	0	1	3	0	9	28	1862. Feb. 28	3	Pentonville.	Aug. 25	Phthisis.	In hospital from reception till death, chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis and tubercular ulceration of intestines.	5	8	Jan. 29	Both lungs were fast bound to costal pleura, the left particularly; both contained in their two upper lobes an immense quantity of softened tubercular matter, together with many cavities. Liver slightly enlarged. Kidneys rather fatty.
1,414	W. W. Labourer.	23	0	6	17	0	11	29	1861. July 15	10	Dartmoor -	Sept. 25	Phthisis.	In a weakly state from pulmonary disease, in hospital from reception till death, chiefly in bed.	Phthisis.	4	9	Jan. 31	Both lungs were fast bound to walls of chest, so much so that it was impossible to remove them; the upper and middle lobes of both were a mass of cavities and softened tubercular matter. Liver much enlarged, fatty, and adherent to the abdominal walls. Patches of tubercle on small intestines.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
1,448	C. T. Traveller.	31	0	5	0	0	8	13	1862. Jan. 6	4	Dartmoor	1862. Oct. 16	Phthisis.	In a very weakly state at reception, and in hospital till death, chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis	4	7	1863. Feb. 19	Both lungs adherent to costal pleura, but the left to a much greater extent than the right. Large cavities in upper lobe of left, smaller ones in that of right. Lower lobes of both full of tubercular matter in various stages. Liver rather fatty.
480	R. R. Turner.	37	2	5	15	4	9	6	1855. Dec. 3	20	Millbank	1860. May 26	Partial Paralysis.	Very delicate,	Serous apoplexy.	21	7	Feb. 24	Dura mater very adherent to the whole of the base of the skull, about 3 ozs. serum present in both cerebral intervals. These were enlarged to about four times their natural size. The brain substance around appeared healthy. Tubercles in the first stage present in the upper lobes of each lung.
1,405	W. W. Bricklayer.	29	0	4	1	0	5	12	1862. May 19	5	Millbank	1862. Sept. 19	Phthisis.	Very delicate, in hospital from reception till death.	Phthisis and Empyema.	5	15	March 3	Lungs. Nearly three pints of pus were present in the left pleural cavity. The lung was much compressed against the spine and its structure quite destroyed by tubercular matter. Pericardium contained about 2 ozs. of fluid; its coats were much thickened, and in many parts adherent to the heart, its inner surface being covered throughout with a thick rough layer of organized lymph.

Medical Officer's Report.

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Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
752 Tailor.	F S.	30	0	3	0	4	5	17	1858. June 23	7	Dartmoor -	1861. Jan. 24	Disease of vertebræ,	Delicate, and much deformed from spinal disease.	Softening of the spinal cord.	2	28	1863. March 11	In the middle of the dorsal vertebræ an angular curvature existed, owing in a great measure to the absorption of the vertebral bodies. Just at the angle and in front of it, and between the bodies of the two vertebræ immediately forming it, was a mass of soft strumous matter the size of an egg. The cord at this point was found to be in quite a softened state, and all but completely divided.
1,129 Agricultural labourer.	D. D.	54	0	1	0	1	7	9	1861. July 2	4	Millbank -	Nov. 22	Scrotal Hernia.	A weakly old man, much in hospital on account of his rupture, which at last became strangulated.	Peritonitis.	15	24	March 11	On opening the abdomen the portion of the intestines which had been returned, and also to the extent of four inches above the seat of stricture, the bowel was in an almost gangrened condition. The other portions of the intestinal canal were in many parts covered with patches of recent inflammation.

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Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
607	F. L. Labourer.	27	0	3	7	2	9	17	1860. April 2	4	Millbank -	1860. Sept. 20	Phthisis.	Very delicate, and constantly under treatment in hospital or on "Complaining Sick List."	Phthisis.	23	4	1863. Apr. 26	Lungs. The left adherent to walls of chest, and on making an incision into it, it was found to be one mass of softened, broken-down, tubercular matter. The right was much less adherent, and, except in its upper lobes, far less diseased, Liver much enlarged and lardaceous. The intestinal glands were all more or less enlarged by strumous deposit.
1,456	E. F. Labourer.	49	0	8	13	2	11	9	1859. Sept. 5	6	Dartmoor -	1862. October 21	Stricture, &c.	Suffered from general debility and chest complaint.	Phthisis.	3	9	Apr. 27	The left lung was adherent at apex, its upper lobe was full of large cavities, particularly in the posterior aspect. Old bronchitis was present throughout the lungs. The right was also much diseased in its upper posterior parts.
1,098	J. B. Marine store dealer.	61	0	6	4	2	3	0	1860. July 25	4	Dartmoor -	1861. Nov. 8	Chronic diarrhœa.	A weakly old man, but not much in hospital.	Morbus cordis.	2	4	Apr. 29	Heart much enlarged, and all the cavities full of fluid blood. A good deal of fat on its surface, muscular substance undergoing fatty degeneration. All the valves and two inches of the aorta were more or less affected with atheromatous deposit, the mitral to a greater degree than any other.

																						Medical Officer's
972	W. S. Draper.	62	0	4	7	1	10	13	1861. Jan. 28	4	Millbank -	May 20	Chronic bronchitis and debility	Weakly state of health and suffered from chest complaint	Disease of the heart.		5	21	May 17	Heart much enlarged; muscular substance pale, thin, and flabby, of light colour, and easily broken down between the fingers. Some small amount of atheromatous deposit on the aortic valves. Liver and kidneys fatty.		
1,623	L. Y. Accountant.	50	0	4	25	0	2	0	1862. Oct. 27.	20	Millbank -	1863. March 21	General debility.	In a weakly, desponding state, and in hospital from reception till death.	Disease of the pancreas (malignant?)		2	1	May 21	Pancreas extremely hard and enlarged to nearly twice its natural size. Capsule very thick; a dense fibrous tissue pervaded it in all parts. Portions of both large and small intestines were firmly adherent to its lower and under surface. The function of the gland appeared completely destroyed.		
1,459	B. H. Labourer.	48	0	11	15	3	2	10	1859. Mar. 30	10	Dartmoor -	1862. Oct. 21	Diarrhœa.	Delicate, and suffered from diarrhœa and cough.	Chronic pleuritis of left side.		1	12	May 25	The left pleural cavity contained about two quarts of clear serous fluid. The lung was much compressed against the spine. Between the lung and the walls of the chest was a tough, fibrous-like membrane, and adhering to both by bands of organized lymph. The surface was covered with pavement epithelium.		
1,575	T. S. Wool sorter.	53	0	8	23	0	8	28	1861. Dec. 5	4	Dartmoor -	1863. Feb. 6	Hypochondriasis, fistula, &c.	Delicate.	Acute peritonitis and ulceration of gallbladder.		1	21	May 26	On opening the gall bladder fo stones were found contain in it, three the size of marbl and one that of a pea; the from irritation, had caus two small perforated ulcers the anterior and outside wi of the bladder, through wh the bile had escaped into abdomen; here was fo general acute peritonitis.		

Medical Officer's Report.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-morter Examination.
1,500	P. F. Factory worker.	32	0	10	27	1	11	10	1860. Aug. 8	4	Portland	1862. Nov. 17	Phthisis	Very delicate. In hospital from reception till death, and confined to bed.	Phthisis.	6	17	1863. June 1	Both lungs fast bound to wa of chest; both full of tubc cular matter, the left being i a far more advanced stage c disease than the right. Th small intestines were in many places covered with patche of tubercular ulceration. Both kidneys extensively affected with fatty degeneration.
1,254	T. F. Labourer.	47	0	10	3	3	11	10	1858. Sept. 20	8	Portsmouth	April 24	Paralysis.	Very delicate. In hospital from reception till death, and for a long period confined to bed.	Softening of the cord.	13	20	June 7	Membranes of cord much thickened and congested; in two or three places adherent to the posterior surface of the bony canal. From the seventh cervical vertebræ to its termination the body of the cord was found to be completely softened; hardly the least trace of structure left in it.
1,394	H. B. Labourer.	23	0	6	25	1	2	23	1862. April 10	3	Millbank	Sept. 19	Phthisis.	Very delicate. In hospital from reception till death.	Phthisis and pericarditis.	8	19	July 3	The right lung was one mass of softened tubercular disease. The pericardium: the side next to the right lung was firmly adherent to it; the whole membrane was much thickened. There had been great effusion of lymph on its inner surface, also over exterior of the heart, which gave both a tripe-like appearance.

1,645	J. F. Labourer.	31	0	9	5	0	¼	9	Sept. 15	5	Wakefield	1863. June 19	Tubercular disease of lungs.	Very weakly. Constantly in hospital, and chiefly confined to bed.	Phthisis.	1	11	July 29	Lungs. The right was most firmly adherent to the astal pleura; large cavities existed in its upper portion. The left: about a pint of fluid was present in this side of the chest; the lung was covered by false membrane. Quantities of recent adhesions existed, and the lung was full of tubercular matter in various stages. Liver enlarged and fatty. Slight patches of tubercular ulceration in many parts of the intestinal canal.
1,330	T. H. Hatter.	26	1	3	14	2	0	28	1860. Mar. 19	8	Millbank	1862. Aug. 27	General debility.	Much reduced and suffered much from urinary complaint.	Strumous disease of right kidney	6	7	Aug. 1	Kidneys. The right was one mass of disorganized strumous disease, and between this organ and the liver an immense abscess existed; it contained about a pint of pus. The urethra on this side was much enlarged and full of pus. The left kidney was much enlarged and fatty. The intestines were all matted together from peritonitis.
1,296	G. W. Hawker.	49	0	4	2	1	5	16	1861. Nov. 4	3	Millbank	July 3	Paralysis.	Delicate, and only fit for employment in the knitting room, where he was suddenly seized with hæmoptysis & expired in five minutes.	Aneurism of the arch of the aorta bursting into the trachœa.	Nil.	Nil.	Aug. 22	The aortic valves and the whole of the ascending aorta were covered with patches of atheromatous deposit. Immediately above the valves the walls of the aorta had become dilated, forming an aneurism. The back and upper portion of the arch had become adherent to the trachœa. A small ulcerated opening about the size of a pea connected the two together—through this the blood had passed.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
1,277	J. H. Gardener.	66	0	10	10	1	2	3	1861. Aug. 13	6	Millbank	1862. May 20	Age and chronic bronchitis.	A weakly old man continually in hospital, and for the last eight months confined to bed.	Phthisis.	15	8	1863. Aug. 26	Both lungs firmly adherent to walls of chest, and both full of tubercular matter in various stages. The heart and pericardium were most firmly adherent, so much so that no division could be traced. Large quantities of atheromatous deposit in the mitral and aortic valves.
1,539	D. R. Baker.	24	0	8	19	0	8	29	1862. April 7	3	Millbank	Dec. 19	Crippled right hand.	Delicate. Seized with hæmoptysis on the 14th August and gradually sunk from that time.	Phthisis.	0	43	Sept. 25	Chest. Extensive adhesions throughout left side and the lung full of tubercles. No adhesions on right side, but the lungs were thickly studded with tubercles and slightly emphysematous.
1,676	J. C. Gardener.	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1858. Aug. 2	6	Millbank	1863. July 22	Phthisis.	Very delicate and constantly in hospital.	Phthisis.	2	22	Oct. 11	Both lungs very adherent in upper lobes to walls of chest, and both full of tubercles; in the upper portions of both large cavities existed. Intestines: patches of tubercular ulceration in various parts of their course.

325	T. B. B. Farmer.	47	0	2	23	4	4	29	1859. Mar. 5	Life.	Millbank	1859. Sept. 22	Paralysis.	Very delicate, and almost constantly in hospital for that complaint and violent spasmodic attacks.	Phthisis and disease of spine.	46	9	Oct. 27	Lungs. The left upper lobe was one mass of cavities and softened tubercular matter; the other two lobes were affected only with crude tubercles. Spine: the inner surface of the spinous process of the 6th dorsal vertebræ was found to be in a carious state; the membranes of the cord were adherent to it, and the cord itself here was softened.
1,469	J. H. Painter.	50	0	10	14	0	11	13	1861. Dec. 30	5	Wakefield	1862. Oct. 28	Varicose veins.	Delicate, and lame from partial paralysis.	Disease of the heart.	1	10	Oct. 27	Heart very much enlarged, particularly on the left side; a good deal of fat on its external surface. The aortic valves and the aorta up to its arch was a mass of atheromatous deposit. In the descending aorta and the iliac arteries this deposit also existed in large patches.
1,716	J. L. Marine store dealer.	57	0	10	7	0	9	4	1862. April 2	4	Portsmouth	1863. Sept. 24	Age and general debility.	A weakly old man, constantly in hospital.	Phagidænic ulceration of lower jaw and neck.	1	21	Nov. 14	The ulceration extended just beyond the parotid gland on each side; upwards it involved the whole of the lower jaw to within half an inch of the mouth, downwards it extended to the lower edge of the thyroid cartilage. Both sub-maxillary glands were involved in the ulceration, the edges were rough and irregular, slightly inverted.
1,267	J. S. Labourer.	20	0	10	1	2	4	14	1860. Sept. 10	5	Portland	1862. May 14	Incipient phthisis.	Delicate, and most of the time in hospital.	Phthisis and tubercular ulceration of intestines.	11	23	Nov. 26	Both lungs firmly adherent to the astal pleura, and both a mass of softened, broken-down tubercle; very large cavities existed in the upper lobes of each. Heart: pericardium contained about two ounces of fluid; large white patches on upper surface of heart; no adhesion of heart to pericardium. Valves healthy. Intestines: the small were in many places covered with patches of tubercular ulceration.

Particulars of Deceased Convicts—*continued.*

Register No.	Initials.	Age at Death.	Total Period passed in Separate Confinement. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Total Period passed in Association. Years.	Mths.	Days.	Date of Conviction.	Sentence.	Received in Invalid Establishment. From whence.	When.	Cause of Removal to this Establishment.	General State of Health in this Establishment.	Cause of Death.	Total Period in Hospital. Mths.	Days.	Date of Decease.	Remarks on Post-mortem Examination.
231	E. T. Butcher.	75	0	3	23	9	0	25	1854. July 12	Life.	Millbank	1855. May 4	Rheumatism.	A very delicate old man, constantly under medical treatment.	Chronic pleurisy and adhesion of pericardium	20	16	1863. Nov. 29	Layers of fibrous tissue caused both lungs to adhere firmly to the chest, but the left much more than the right. The right pleural cavity contained about three quarts of serum, and the lung was much compressed; the left cavity contained about one quart of serum. No tubercles in either lung. Pericardium and heart in all parts adherent; the surface of both covered with rough villous fibrous organized exudation; this had considerably encroached on the muscular texture of the heart itself.
1,695	J. J. Sweep.	20	0	5	10	0	2	23	1863. Apr. 7	3	Pentonville	1863. Sept. 9	Tubercular phthisis.	Very weakly, constantly in hospital, and most of the time confined to bed.	Phthisis and tubercular ulceration of intestines	2	23	Nov. 30	Both lungs firmly adherent to the chest, both full of softened tubercle. Cavities existed throughout both. Heart small but healthy. Liver much enlarged and lardaceous. Spleen also much enlarged; weight 13½ ozs. Kidneys: slight fatty degeneration. Patches of tubercular ulceration all along the course of the small intestines.

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Meteorological Table for the Year 1863.

Months.	Daily Average Reading of Barometer.	Daily Average Reading of Thermometer.					Weather.			Direction of Wind.							
		At 8 A.M.	At 12 noon.	At 4 P.M.	Highest.	Lowest.	Fine Days.	Partially wet, foggy, hazy, &c.	Wet Days.	N.	N.E.	N.W.	S.	S.W.	S.E.	E.	W.
							Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
January -	29·60	42	45	45	54	32	5	23	3	—	4	6	—	20	1	—	—
February -	30·11	42	48	48	55	32	13	14	1	—	5	8	—	10	5	—	—
March - -	29·70	46	52	51	60	36	15	16	—	—	3	12	—	11	5	—	—
April - -	29·80	54	58	57	70	44	9	21	—	1	7	6	—	11	5	—	—
May - -	29·83	55	61	59	70	43	17	13	1	—	5	8	—	4	—	10	4
June - -	29·72	59	67	64	76	52	16	14	—	—	1	8	—	15	6	—	—
July - -	29·96	60	79	70	79	55	27	4	—	—	8	7	—	8	4	3	1
August - -	29·85	60	70	69	76	53	20	10	1	—	—	3	—	25	2	—	1
September -	29·68	53	60	60	67	45	19	11	—	—	—	7	1	22	—	—	—
October - -	29·67	52	57	55	64	40	11	18	2	—	1	1	—	19	8	—	2
November -	29·86	46	50	49	58	35	22	8	—	—	6	5	—	18	1	—	—
December -	30·38	45	48	48	54	35	15	16	—	—	3	16	—	9	2	—	1
Total -	29·85	51 9/12	57 11/12	55 8/12	66 3/12	41 10/12	189	168	8	1	43	87	1	172	39	13	9

BROADMOOR CRIMINAL LUNATIC ASYLUM.

I.—CHIEF OFFICER'S REPORT.

Convict Department, Broadmoor Asylum,
January 3, 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

Chief Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report for the past year 1863.

Number and Disposal of Prisoners.

Remaining on 1st January 1863			129
Received during the year from—			
Portland		99	
Portsmouth		61	
Chatham		93	
			253
Total			382
Disposed of during the year—			
By transfer to Portsmouth		2	
" " Chatham		2	
" " Woking		1	
			5
Escaped			1
Liberated on licence			272
			278
Number remaining in confinement 31st December 1863			104
Total			382
Daily average number			96

Conduct of Officers.

I beg to state that the conduct of the officers has been good. Permit me to acknowledge, as I did last year, the efficient and zealous manner in which Mr. Chapman, acting steward and clerk, has performed the various duties of his office. Principal warder Moroney has also been very attentive to his duties.

One assistant warder has been dismissed for misconduct.

Conduct of Prisoners.

I am happy in being able to endorse my report of last year, wherein I stated that the convicts had worked willingly and well.

Employment of Prisoners.

During the past year their occupation has been as follows, viz.: Making two reservoirs, making terraces and slopes, making exercise yards, trenching and breaking up rough land, and making roads, screening gravel and metal for roads and walks, repairing boots and shoes, repairing prison clothing, sawing and preparing rough wood for fencing purposes, repairing pickaxes and other tools used by the convicts on the works, &c. In the execution of all these works they have gone on steadily, and have given every satisfaction.

Chief Officer's Report.

Escapes.

Notwithstanding that the convicts employed here work daily in the main roads, I have only to record the escape of one convict during the year, which occurred on 24th June last.

Licences.

The number of prisoners discharged on licence during the year is 272. Of this number 54 have placed themselves in the hands of the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society. The good conduct of 34 have been certified to by the police; by magistrates, 28; and by clergymen, 126. The remainder have yet to forward their certificates for the balance of their gratuity.

Abuses.

I do not believe that any exist. To the best of my knowledge and belief the rules have been observed.

Reports.

Sixteen prisoners have been reported for any breach of prison rules during the year, three of whom have been sent back to the prisons from which they came as part of their punishment.

Observations.

I would not forget to mention the kindness of the Rev. J. T. Burt, Chaplain to the Asylum, who since his arrival here, in the early part of the year, has tendered his good offices to the convicts, by preaching to them and visiting the sick.

Evening prayers have been read by Mr. Sayer, the acting scripture reader. I beg to forward his report.

The complaining sick have been attended to by J. G. Barford, Esq., as last year. He has been very kind to the convicts. I have the honour to enclose his report.

The rule as regards hours of labour has been similar to that of Portland.

Captain Warren, Governor of Woking Prison, continues to visit the prison twice every month, and decides any cases which require his adjudication, and to whom all prison accounts, including salaries, wages, gratuities to discharged prisoners, and incidental expenses connected with the prison, are transmitted weekly.

I have the honour to be,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient servant,
A. W. SUTHERLAND,
Chief Officer in Charge.

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

II.—MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT.

Broadmoor Convict Department,
January 1864.

GENTLEMEN,

Medical Officer's Report.

I HAVE the honour to report that the health of the convicts confined here has been satisfactory. Though scarlet fever and other infectious maladies have visited the neighbourhood they have in no instance attacked the prisoners.

One prisoner unfit for the labour here has been removed to the invalid prison at Woking, and with this exception the prisoners have been able to do hard work.

During the summer months diarrhœa was frequent, and tolerably severe, but in no instance did it assume a serious character.

During the winter months some of the prisoners have been invalided for a few days with catarrh and simple bronchitis.

It is common for prisoners to make complaints of slight indisposition, but this has not been allowed to interfere with their regular duty.

From the experience of the past and previous year I am justified in pronouncing that the locality of the prison is healthy, and that the labour the convicts have been required to discharge, and the food they have been supplied with, have not in any instance been productive of either sickness or discomfort.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. BARFORD, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.P.

To the Chairman and Directors
of Convict Prisons.

III.—SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

Broadmoor, Berks, 1863.

Schoolmaster's Report.

IT is with much pleasure that I can report to you the satisfactory conduct of the prisoners under my moral and religious teaching.

In the early part of this year the men who were sent here had very short periods to serve, so that from other statistics it will be seen that many have been received and many discharged, but all have been most thankful for the change.

I have ever found them while under my instruction attentive and seemingly willing to be directed for their present and future good.

Religious Services.

The religious services have been observed as at Woking Prison; daily prayers, and a lecture on Tuesday and Friday evenings, at which times I have been much encouraged and supported by the attention and orderly behaviour of the men.

On the Lord's Day up to May I had two services and two sermons, but then the Chaplain the Reverend J. T. Burt received his appointment to the Lunatic Asylum, and as there was room in the chapel for that staff and our men, it was thought well for the prisoners to attend Divine Service with them.

School-master's Report.

The Holy Communion has been administered every month, and all those prisoners who had been regular communicants at other prisons have been admitted to partake of that sacrament. Ten prisoners regularly attend that ordinance, and from my observation I hope I may say their conduct is becoming the profession they make.

The School.

As usual every man has half a day's schooling a week, at which times he receives religious and secular instruction, writes his letters to his friends, and exchanges his book from the library. There are very few men who do not avail themselves of this valuable means of self improvement, also of other educational works to a considerable extent, from which I trust the love of self-culture will in some degree spring up and occupy their minds, and thus draw them from those habits and pursuits which have ended in their present degradation and misery to their friends. I would beg to say that every man is urged by me to fill up his little leisure in a profitable manner, and every opportunity is afforded him to do so.

We have had but one death among the prisoners, and during that prisoner's illness every attention was paid to his spiritual state. I visited him constantly during his illness, and he appeared to be devout at prayer, he professed to repent of his sins, and in the language of charity, I hope he was forgiven and found acceptance with God through faith in Jesus Christ.

I have the honour to be, Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
WILLIAM SAYER,
Schoolmaster
(*and Religious Instructor pro tem.*)

To the Chairman and Directors of Convict Prisons.

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